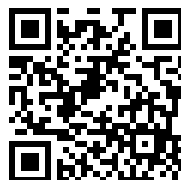

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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR
1913

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

JOSEPH C. FORD

OF THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE

AND

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.



THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

LONDON

EDWARD STANFORD, 12, 13 AND 14 LONG ACRE, W. C.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

1913.

Up. 1921.
D. of D.

This Handbook, though in part compiled from official records, is not an official publication.

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BY THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.

D. of D.
FEB -3 1916

EDITION OF 1913.

Thirty-third Year.

ON issuing the Handbook of Jamaica in its thirty-third year, the Editors desire to express their appreciation and thanks to Heads of departments and other public officers, and the officials of public bodies and societies who have promptly and courteously afforded information for the annual revision of the work.

To collect material from many varied sources and complete the work for press in a reasonable time is no light task, and there must necessarily be some omissions and possible errors.

The Editors will be grateful if their attention is called to any such errors or omissions and will welcome practical suggestions for the improvement of the book as a useful and trustworthy work of reference.

Their thanks are due to Mr. Francis C. Nicholas, Ph. D., for his Notes on the Mineral resources of Jamaica appearing in this volume.

Kingston,
March, 1913.

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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR THE YEAR
1913,
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR WILLIAM HENRY MANNING, K.C.M.G., C.B.
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF
OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,
THE EDITORS.

TO BE OBTAINED

In London from Mr. Edward Stanford, 12, 13, 14, Long Acre,
London, W.C.

In Jamaica from all booksellers and from the Government
Printing Office.

Published price : cloth, gilt, 6s.

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1913.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	Th.		6 34	5 34	4
3	F.		6 35	5 35	5
4	S.		6 35	5 36	5
5	Su.	THE EPIPHANY. New Moon.	6 35	5 37	6
6	M.		6 35	5 37	6
7	T.		6 35	5 38	6
8	W.		6 35	5 39	7
9	Th.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 39	7
10	F.		6 36	5 40	8
11	S.		6 36	5 41	8
12	Su.		6 36	5 42	9
13	M.	Earthquake 1907. Moon's First Quarter.	6 36	5 42	9
14	T.		6 36	5 42	9
15	W.		6 37	5 43	10
16	Th.		6 37	5 43	10
17	F.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 37	5 44	10
18	S.		6 37	5 45	11
19	Su.		6 37	5 46	11
20	M.		6 37	5 46	11
21	T.	Full Moon.	6 37	5 47	12
22	W.		6 37	5 47	12
23	Th.		6 36	5 48	12
24	F.		6 36	5 48	12
25	S.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 36	5 49	13
26	Su.		6 36	5 50	13
27	M.		6 36	5 50	13
28	T.		6 35	5 51	13
29	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 35	5 51	13
30	Th.		6 35	5 52	14
31	F.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

1	S.	QUINQUAGESIMA.	6 35	5 53	ADD
2	Su.		6 34	5 54	14
3	M.		6 35	5 54	14
4	T.		6 34	5 55	14
5	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday. New [Moon.	6 34	5 55	14
6	Th.		6 33	5 55	14
7	F.		6 33	5 56	14
8	S.		6 33	5 56	14
9	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 32	5 56	14
10	M.		6 32	5 57	14
11	T.		6 32	5 57	14
12	W.		6 31	5 58	14
13	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 31	5 59	14
14	F.		6 30	5 59	14
15	S.		6 29	5 59	14
16	Su.		6 29	6 0	14
17	M.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 29	6 0	14
18	T.		6 28	6 1	14
19	W.		6 28	6 2	14
20	Th.		6 27	6 2	14
21	F.	Full Moon.	6 26	6 3	14
22	S.		6 26	6 3	14
23	Su.		6 25	6 3	14
24	M.		6 25	6 3	13
25	T.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 24	6 3	13
26	W.		6 23	6 4	13
27	Th.		6 23	6 5	13
28	F.		6 22	6 5	13

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

MARCH.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	<i>St. David.</i>	6 20	6 5	ADD.
2	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 19	6 5	12
3	M.		6 19	6 5	12
4	T.		6 18	6 6	12
5	W.		6 17	6 6	12
6	Th.		6 16	6 6	11
7	F.	New Moon.	6 16	6 6	11
8	S.		6 16	6 6	11
9	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 15	6 7	11
10	M.		6 13	6 7	10
11	T.		6 13	6 7	10
12	W.		6 12	6 8	10
13	Th.		6 11	6 8	10
14	F.		6 10	6 8	9
15	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 10	6 8	9
16	Su.	PALM SUNDAY. <i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 9	6 9	9
17	M.		6 8	6 9	9
18	T.		6 7	6 9	8
19	W.		6 6	6 10	8
20	Th.		6 6	6 10	8
21	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	6 5	6 10	7
22	S.	Full moon.	6 4	6 10	7
23	Su.	EASTER SUNDAY.	6 3	6 10	7
24	M.	Quarter Day.	6 2	6 10	6
25	T.		6 1	6 11	6
26	W.		6 1	6 11	6
27	Th.		6 0	6 11	6
28	F.		5 59	6 11	5
29	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 59	6 11	5
30	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 58	6 12	5
31	M.		5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

1	T.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	W.		5 55	6 12	4
3	Th.		5 54	6 12	3
4	F.		5 53	6 13	3
5	S.		5 53	6 13	3
6	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. New Moon.	5 52	6 13	2
7	M.		5 51	6 13	2
8	T.		5 51	6 13	2
9	W.		5 50	6 14	2
10	Th.		5 49	6 14	1
11	F.		5 48	6 14	1
12	S.	Rodney's victory over DeGrasse off Dominica, 1782.	5 47	6 15	1
13	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Moon's First	5 47	6 15	1
14	M.	Quarter.	5 46	6 15	0
15	T.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	W.		5 45	6 15	0
17	Th.		5 44	6 15	1
18	F.		5 43	6 15	1
19	S.		5 43	6 15	1
20	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Full Moon.	5 42	6 16	1
21	M.		5 41	6 17	1
22	T.		5 40	6 17	2
23	W.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	Th.		5 39	6 17	2
25	F.		5 39	6 17	2
26	S.		5 38	6 18	2
27	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 37	6 18	2
28	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 36	6 18	3
29	T.		5 35	6 19	3
30	W.		5 35	6 19	3

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	F.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 35	6 19	3
3	S.		5 34	6 20	3
4	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 34	6 20	3
5	M.		5 33	6 20	3
6	T.	Accession of King George V. New Moon.	5 32	6 20	4
7	W.		5 31	6 21	4
8	Th.		5 31	6 21	4
9	F.		5 31	6 21	4
10	S.		5 30	6 22	4
11	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY. Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	M.	Whit Monday.	5 30	6 22	4
13	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 30	6 22	4
14	W.		5 29	6 23	4
15	Th.		5 28	6 24	4
16	F.		5 28	6 24	4
17	S.		5 28	6 24	4
18	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 27	6 25	4
19	M.		5 27	6 25	4
20	T.	Full Moon.	5 27	6 25	4
21	W.		5 27	6 25	4
22	Th.		5 26	6 26	4
23	F.		5 26	6 26	4
24	S.	Empire Day. Public General Holiday.	5 26	6 27	3
25	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 28	3
26	M.		5 26	6 28	3
27	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 28	3
28	W.		5 26	6 28	3
29	Th.		5 25	6 29	3
30	F.		5 25	6 29	3
1	S.		5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	M.		5 26	6 30	2
3	T.	King George V. born, 1865. Public General Holiday.*	5 25	6 31	2
4	W.	New Moon.	5 25	6 31	2
5	Th.		5 25	6 31	2
6	F.		5 25	6 31	2
7	S.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	2
8	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 25	6 33	1
9	M.		5 25	6 33	1
10	T.		5 25	6 33	1
11	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 33	1
12	Th.		5 26	6 34	0
13	F.		5 26	6 34	0
14	S.		5 26	6 34	ADD.
15	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 34	0
16	M.		5 26	6 35	0
17	T.		5 26	6 36	1
18	W.	Full Moon.	5 26	6 36	1
19	Th.		5 26	6 36	1
20	F.		5 26	6 36	1
21	S.		5 26	6 36	1
22	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 27	6 37	2
23	M.	Prince of Wales born, 1894.	5 27	6 37	2
24	T.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	W.		5 27	6 37	2
26	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 28	6 37	2
27	F.		5 28	6 37	3
28	S.		5 28	6 37	3
29	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 29	6 37	3
30	M.		5 29	6 37	3

* By Govt. Notice No. 211 of 15th May, 1912, the Governor appointed 3rd June, to be kept as His Majesty's birthday except when falling on Saturday or Sunday when the following Monday to be observed.

JULY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	W.		5 30	6 38	4
3	Th.	New Moon.	5 30	6 38	4
4	F.		5 30	6 38	4
5	S.		5 30	6 38	4
6	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 31	6 38	4
7	M.		5 32	6 38	5
8	T.		5 32	6 38	5
9	W.		5 32	6 38	5
10	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 33	6 37	5
11	F.		5 33	6 37	5
12	S.		5 33	6 37	5
13	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
14	M.		5 34	6 37	6
15	T.		5 34	6 37	6
16	W.		5 35	6 37	6
17	Th.		5 35	6 37	6
18	F.	Full Moon.	5 35	6 37	6
19	S.		5 35	6 37	6
20	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 36	6 36	6
21	M.		5 36	6 36	6
22	T.		5 36	6 36	6
23	W.	Militia defeated the French under DuCasse at Carlisle	5 37	6 35	6
24	Th.	[Bay, 1694.]	5 37	6 35	6
25	F.		5 37	6 35	6
26	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 38	6 34	6
27	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 38	6 34	6
28	M.		5 38	6 34	6
29	T.		5 39	6 33	6
30	W.		5 39	6 33	6
31	Th.		5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.

1	F.	Public General Holiday.	Abolition of Slavery in	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	S.	New Moon.	[British Colonies, 1834.]	5 40	6 32	6
3	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		5 41	6 31	6
4	M.			5 41	6 31	6
5	T.			5 41	6 31	6
6	W.			5 42	6 30	6
7	Th.			5 42	6 29	6
8	F.	Moon's First Quarter		5 42	6 28	5
9	S.			5 42	6 28	5
10	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		5 42	6 28	5
11	M.	Hurricane, 1903.		5 43	6 27	5
12	T.			5 43	6 27	5
13	W.			5 43	6 26	5
14	Th.			5 43	6 25	5
15	F.			5 43	6 25	4
16	S.	Full Moon.		5 44	6 24	4
17	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.		5 44	6 24	4
18	M.	Hurricane 1880.		5 45	6 23	4
19	T.			5 45	6 22	3
20	W.	Hurricane 1886.		5 45	6 22	3
21	Th.			5 45	6 21	3
22	F.			5 46	6 20	3
23	S.			5 46	6 19	3
24	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	Moon's Last	5 46	6 18	2
25	M.		[Quarter.	5 46	6 18	2
26	T.			5 46	6 17	2
27	W.			5 46	6 16	1
28	Th.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.		5 46	6 16	1
29	F.			5 47	6 15	1
30	S.			5 47	6 14	1
31	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	New Moon.	5 47	6 13	0

CALENDAR.

7

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	T.		5 48	6 12	0
3	W.		5 48	6 11	1
4	Th.		5 48	6 10	1
5	F.		5 48	6 9	1
6	S.		5 48	6 8	2
7	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First Quarter.	5 48	6 8	2
8	M.		5 48	6 7	2
9	T.		5 48	6 6	3
10	W.		5 48	6 5	3
11	Th.		5 49	6 4	3
12	F.		5 49	6 3	4
13	S.		5 49	6 2	4
14	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 1	4
15	M.	Full Moon.	5 49	6 1	5
16	T.		5 49	6 0	5
17	W.		5 49	5 59	5
18	Th.		5 49	5 58	6
19	F.		5 50	5 57	6
20	S.		5 50	5 56	7
21	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 50	5 56	7
22	M.		5 51	5 55	7
23	T.	Moon's Last Quarter,	5 51	5 54	8
24	W.		5 51	5 53	8
25	Th.		5 51	5 53	8
26	F.		5 51	5 53	9
27	S.		5 51	5 51	9
28	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 50	9
29	M.	New Moon. Michaelmas Day. Quarter Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	T.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	W.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 52	5 47	11
3	F.		5 52	5 46	11
4	S.		5 52	5 45	11
5	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 44	12
6	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 53	5 43	12
7	T.		5 54	5 42	12
8	W.		5 54	5 42	12
9	Th.		5 54	5 41	13
10	F.		5 54	5 40	13
11	S.	Morant Bay Rebellion, 1865.	5 54	5 40	13
12	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 54	5 39	13
13	M.		5 54	5 38	14
14	T.	Full Moon.	5 54	5 38	14
15	W.		5 55	5 37	14
16	Th.		5 56	5 36	14
17	F.		5 55	5 35	15
18	S.		5 56	5 34	15
19	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 56	5 34	15
20	M.		5 56	5 34	15
21	T.		5 57	5 33	15
22	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 57	5 33	15
23	Th.		5 57	5 32	16
24	F.		5 57	5 31	16
25	S.		5 58	5 30	16
26	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 59	5 29	16
27	M.		5 59	5 29	16
28	T.		5 59	5 29	16
29	W.	New Moon.	6 0	5 28	16
30	Th.		6 1	5 27	16
31	F.		6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	Mean time of		Equa- tion of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	Su.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 2	5 26	16
3	M.		6 2	5 26	16
4	T.		6 2	5 26	16
5	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 3	5 25	16
6	Th.		6 3	5 25	16
7	F.		6 4	5 24	16
8	S.		6 4	5 24	16
9	Su.	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. King Edward's Day.	6 5	5 23	16
10	M.	Public General Holiday.	6 5	5 23	16
11	T.	Fire in Kingston, 1882.	6 5	5 23	16
12	W.		6 6	5 22	16
13	Th.	Full Moon.	6 6	5 22	16
14	F.		6 7	5 22	15
15	S.		6 8	5 22	15
16	Su.	26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 9	5 21	15
17	M.		6 9	5 21	15
18	T.		6 9	5 21	15
19	W.		6 10	5 21	15
20	Th.		6 11	5 21	14
21	F.	Moon's Last Quarter. Railway opened 1845.	6 11	5 21	14
22	S.		6 11	5 21	14
23	Su.	SUNDAY BEFORE ADVENT.	6 12	5 21	14
24	M.		6 12	5 21	13
25	T.		6 13	5 21	13
26	W.		6 14	5 21	13
27	Th.	New Moon.	6 15	5 21	12
28	F.		6 15	5 21	12
29	S.		6 16	5 21	12
30	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	
1	M.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 18	5 22	10
3	W.		6 18	5 22	10
4	Th.		6 19	5 22	10
5	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 20	5 22	9
6	S.		6 20	5 22	9
7	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 21	5 23	8
8	M.		6 22	5 23	8
9	T.		6 23	5 23	8
10	W.		6 23	5 23	7
11	Th.		6 23	5 23	7
12	F.		6 24	5 24	6
13	S.	Full Moon.	6 24	5 24	6
14	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 25	5 25	5
15	M.		6 25	5 25	5
16	T.		6 26	5 26	4
17	W.		6 26	5 26	4
18	Th.		6 27	5 27	3
19	F.		6 27	5 27	3
20	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 28	5 28	2
21	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	M.		6 29	5 29	1
23	T.		6 29	5 29	1
24	W.		6 30	5 30	0
25	Th.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	F.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 31	1
27	S.	New Moon.	6 31	5 31	1
28	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 32	5 32	2
29	M.		6 32	5 32	2
30	T.		6 33	5 33	3
31	W.		6 33	5 33	3

JEWISH CALENDAR, 5673-5674. (C.E. 1913.)

The Year 5673 commenced September 12th, 1912.

5673.				1913.				5673.			
1913.				Sept.				Oct.			
Jan.	9	New Moon	... Shebat	1	3	New Moon	... Ellul	1			
Feb.	8	New Moon	... Adar	1	2	New Year	... Tishri	1			
Mar.	10	New Moon	... 2 Adar	1	5	Fast of Guedaliah	... "	4			
"	20	Fast of Esther	... "	11	11	Day of Atonement	... "	10			
"	23	Purim	... "	14	16	Feast of Tabernacles	... "	15			
"	24	Shushan Purim	... "	15	22	Hosha-nga-na Rabba	... "	21			
April	8	New Moon	... Nisan	1	23	8th Day of Solemn Assembly	... "	22			
"	22	Passover	... "	15	24	Simchat Torah (Re-joining of the Law)	... "	23			
"	23	do. 2nd day	... "	16	25	Shabbat Beresheet	... "	24			
"	28	do. 7th day	... "	21	Nov. 1	New Moon	... Heshvan	1			
"	30	do. ends	... "	23	30	New Moon	... Kislev	1			
May	8	New Moon	... Iyar	1	Dec. 24	Hanukah (dedication of the Temple)	... "	25			
"	25	33rd Day of the Omer	... "	18	30	New Moon	... Tebeth	1			
June	6	New Moon	... Sivan	1							
"	11	Pentecost	... "	6							
July	6	New Moon	... Tamuz	1							
"	22	Fast of Tamuz	... "	17							
Aug.	4	New Moon	... Ab	1							
"	12	Fast of Ab	... "	9							
(Destruction of Jerusalem).											

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Holy Days commence on the previous evening at sunset.

THE MOON'S PHASES, &C.

The times of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter, are given in the calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if new moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m., Greenwich time, the new moon is referred to the previous day in the above calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean* time, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean time of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above, has been computed for the latitude of Kingston and includes the correction for refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches we clearly do not require the times of high and low water for nautical purposes; but sometimes we want to know, however roughly, when it is high or low water.

From Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the times of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*					
Moon's Age.		First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.
d.	hr.			d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon	..	1	1 " "	3½ ..	16	1 ..	3 ..
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½ " "	4 ..	17	2 ..	4 ..
3	18	1 " "	1 " "	3	2 " "	5 " "	18	2½ " "	4½ " "
4	19	1½ " "	2 " "	4	3 " "	6 " "	19	3½ " "	5½ " "
5	20	2 " "	2½ " "	5	4 " "	7 ..	20	4½ ..	6½ ..
6	21	3 " "	3½ " "	6	5 " "	8 " "	21	5½ " "	7½ " "
7	22	4 " "	4½ " "	7	6 " "	9½ " "	22	7 " "	8 " "
8	23	5 " "	5½ " "	8	7½ " "	10½ " "	23	8 " "	10 " "
9	24	6 " "	6½ " "	9	8½ " "	11½ " "	24	9 " "	11 " "
10	25	7½ " "	8 " "	10	9½ " "	12 mnt.	25	9½ " "	11½ " "
11	26	8½ " "	9 " "	11	10 " "	..	26	10½ " "	12½ p.m.
12	27	19½ ..	10 " "	12	10½ " "	12½ a.m.	27	11 " "	1 " "
13	28	10 " "	10½ " "	13	11½ " "	1½ ..	28	11½ " "	1½ " "
14	29	1 " "	11 " "	14	12 noon	2 " "	29	..	2½ " "

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semi-diur.		Diurnal.			Semi-diur.		Diurnal.	
January	—	1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+	2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	—	1½ "	—	1 "	August	—	0 "	+	1 "
March	—	½ "	—	1½ "	September	—	½ "	+	1 "
April	—	½ "	+	½ "	October	+	1 "	—	0 "
May	—	½ "	+	½ "	November	+	1 "	—	0 "
June	+	1 "	—	0 "	December	—	½ "	—	½ "

In Kingston harbour the range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1913.

- I. A total eclipse of the Moon, March 22nd; invisible in Jamaica.
- II. A partial eclipse of the Sun, April 6th; invisible in Jamaica.
- III. A partial eclipse of the Sun, August 31st; invisible in Jamaica.
- IV. A total eclipse of the Moon, September 15th; invisible in Jamaica.
- V. A partial eclipse of the Sun, September 30th; invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the year 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above mentioned latitude and longitude refer to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 40' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. p.m., at Greenwich.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, the Mean Time on 75th Meridian W. L. On 1st February accordingly the Chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 10.65 seconds and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to re-adjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.	Year.	Observed variation East.
1700	6 30 Edmund Halley	1891	2 16 J. F. Brennan
1804	6 30 James Robertson	1895	2 0 do
1876	3 45 Capt. Green, U.S.N.	1906	1 24 Colin Liddell

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.	Year.	Variation East.
1700 to 1800	6 30	1860	5 3
1810	6 27	1870	4 18
1820	6 21	1880	3 18
1830	6 12	1890	2 18
1840	5 54	1900	2 14
1850	5 30		

SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MONTHLY TEMPERATURES, 1881-1898.*

Month.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average highest max.	Average lowest min.
January	75.8	68.9	83.1	86.1	67.0	90.1	62.8
February	75.7	69.4	82.7	85.6	67.0	89.3	63.2
March	76.4	71.3	82.8	85.6	67.8	89.3	63.9
April	78.2	74.9	83.3	86.3	70.0	90.1	66.6
May	79.9	78.1	83.7	87.0	72.5	90.2	68.9
June	81.1	79.1	85.2	88.2	73.7	91.8	70.4
July	81.6	78.7	86.4	89.5	73.4	93.4	70.4
August	81.0	77.6	85.7	89.5	74.3	92.6	70.2
September	80.7	76.9	85.2	89.2	73.5	92.3	70.7
October	79.3	75.6	84.5	88.0	72.4	91.8	68.6
November	78.6	73.4	84.3	87.9	70.7	91.1	66.6
December	76.9	70.7	83.3	86.7	68.4	90.5	63.7
Means, 18 years' observations	78.8	74.6	84.2	87.5	70.8	91.0	67.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0	78.8	87.5	70.8	17.6
500	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

* These tables are taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica.

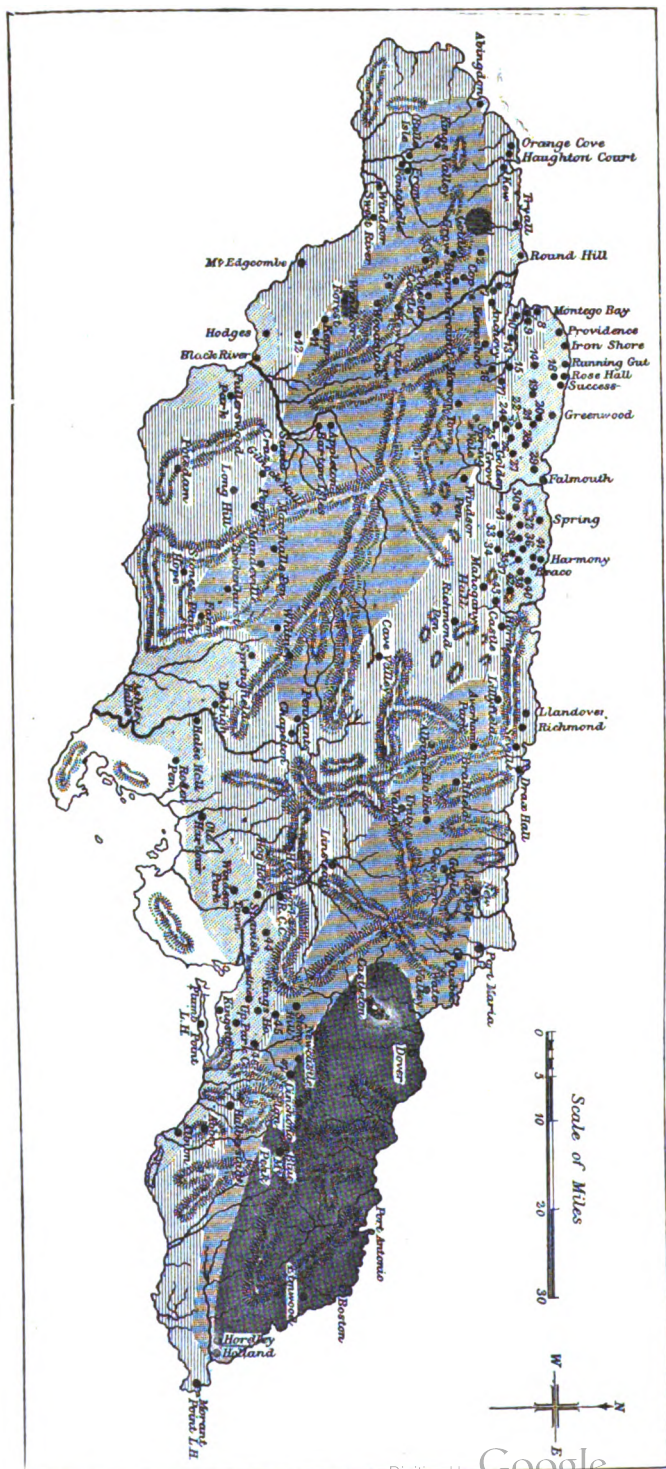
THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1880 TO 1909. (For figures prior to 1890 see Handbook for previous issues.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1890	5.21	2.92	5.84	3.37	5.57	4.13	4.99	6.92	6.52	7.04	6.52	5.39	64.42
1891	3.45	2.24	0.84	8.49	12.28	9.91	5.57	7.45	6.35	15.32	7.65	5.15	84.70
1892	4.00	1.38	2.27	2.82	8.53	7.20	4.44	7.65	8.86	12.17	9.96	3.61	73.00
1893	3.44	3.24	1.92	5.42	10.90	7.20	9.15	4.72	7.92	10.10	10.10	10.18	86.49
1894	2.05	2.52	3.33	5.84	16.64	3.90	5.92	4.20	6.98	12.40	5.05	6.56	75.39
1895	1.31	5.00	2.18	6.11	9.90	3.66	4.99	8.11	6.87	11.98	7.72	3.79	71.62
1896	5.25	4.86	4.28	3.67	9.96	4.84	5.03	4.74	8.24	7.51	4.57	5.66	69.61
1897	0.88	0.77	1.82	7.06	10.91	4.92	5.92	6.55	10.13	19.26	5.73	3.64	77.59
1898	1.75	3.93	1.26	4.09	16.76	7.60	6.50	6.92	7.10	10.38	4.78	2.75	73.82
1899	3.96	2.84	3.76	4.80	4.20	4.66	3.86	4.22	7.44	23.72	14.99	7.37	85.82
Means	3.13	2.97	2.75	5.17	10.56	5.81	5.64	6.35	7.64	13.01	7.71	5.41	76.15
1900	5.20	4.15	2.42	5.67	7.77	6.16	7.18	5.38	8.12	6.50	5.22	5.88	69.65
1901	3.91	1.17	3.32	2.57	6.17	14.03	7.59	6.49	10.60	9.76	10.02	5.37	80.96
1902	5.68	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	1.40	3.19	4.90	10.63	6.00	4.30	12.79	5.34	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.66	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	88.15
1905	7.83	2.99	7.48	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.73	6.17	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.20
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.12	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.05	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.09	10.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.64	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
Mean	4.27	3.30	3.96	4.59	7.93	9.73	4.76	6.84	8.28	10.15	8.09	5.08	76.98

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR EACH RAINFALL DIVISION IN JAMAICA.

Year.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N. E. Division.	N. Division.	W. C. Division.	S. Division.	
	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1870	110.60	83.09	102.98	61.07	89.43
1871	69.45	41.88	54.56	34.46	50.09
1872	59.42	40.79	51.50	29.02	45.18
1873	84.08	52.64	67.79	47.71	63.06
1874	97.18	68.25	62.97	47.35	68.94
1875	71.89	47.15	56.16	34.47	52.42
1876	90.38	54.71	87.33	52.99	71.35
1877	100.72	56.53	64.06	52.27	68.40
1878	104.12	62.99	72.44	66.11	76.42
1879	122.55	65.44	87.54	79.85	88.84
Means	91.04	57.34	70.73	50.53	67.41
1880	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Means	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54
1890	75.09	48.29	89.91	44.41	64.42
1891	110.56	66.71	100.50	61.03	84.70
1892	101.55	58.10	82.05	50.29	73.00
1893	106.50	63.17	108.66	67.65	86.49
1894	90.56	54.04	95.93	61.01	75.39
1895	97.38	56.35	85.38	47.36	71.62
1896	95.42	54.90	78.31	45.79	68.61
1897	93.95	58.25	95.46	62.67	77.59
1898	102.92	52.44	84.26	55.67	73.82
1899	112.10	61.31	101.28	68.62	85.82
Means	98.60	57.36	92.17	56.45	76.15
1900	96.91	50.67	79.84	51.16	69.65
1901	107.88	64.18	87.39	64.50	80.96
1902	95.97	58.78	89.75	49.14	73.37
1903	88.46	51.05	92.83	51.17	68.38
1904	112.12	63.72	104.40	72.35	88.15
1905	112.91	61.33	94.23	72.31	85.20
1906	109.69	56.25	100.90	79.96	86.71
1907	64.72	37.80	64.53	43.32	52.61
1908	93.56	63.87	86.29	54.78	74.62
1909	112.66	66.03	101.84	80.12	90.17
Means	99.48	57.37	89.21	61.90	76.98

RAINFALL MAP OF JAMAICA.



THE RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND.

(From about 150 "average" Stations.)

1911.	N.E Div.	N. Div.	W.C. Div.	S. Div.	The Island.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January ..	7.64	4.22	3.39	2.35	4.40
February ..	4.38	2.16	1.83	1.26	2.34
March ..	4.00	3.45	7.61	4.44	4.88
April ..	3.64	1.14	2.71	1.36	2.21
May ..	3.76	2.86	9.49	2.29	4.60
June ..	3.12	1.86	3.68	1.06	2.43
July ..	3.64	3.41	7.72	2.44	4.30
August ..	3.84	4.22	10.58	3.68	6.38
September ..	5.83	3.71	10.93	4.44	6.23
October ..	9.76	6.70	10.68	5.85	8.25
November ..	11.21	27.30	22.82	15.63	26.74
December ..	7.56	3.23	1.85	1.35	3.50
Totals ..	101.38	64.26	93.29	46.15	76.26

THE JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes.

An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston; the registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes.

In 1892 rainfall maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica; the coloured maps were based upon observations made at about 153 stations for about twenty years, and they show the average distribution over the Island for each month, and for the year. A second edition entitled "The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps" was published in 1911.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments.

In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

The Kingston Observing Station was removed from the "Parade" to the new P. W. D. office in Port Royal Street in February, 1911.

The new service commenced under very different auspices; not only had the rainfall maps been published, but in 1904 the more important results of observation as detailed in the Weather Reports, which were issued monthly between 1881 and 1902, and which form Vols. I, II and III of the *Jamaica Meteorological Observations*, were published in the form of a small pamphlet by the Institute of Jamaica.

There are now:—

First class station	..	Kingston.
Second class stations	{	Morant Point Light House
		Kempshot
		Negril Point Light House
Climatological stations	{	Castleton Gardens
		Hope Gardens
		Stony Hill Reformatory
		Hill Gardens

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

Government Meteorologist—Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., Halfway Tree P.O.—£100.

Meteorological Observer, Kingston—J. F. Brennan, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., F.R. MET. S.—£50.

PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867 (Queen Mary), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

Children of the King.

H.R.H. EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay) Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., born June 23, 1894.

H.R.H. ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, born Dec. 14, 1895.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY, born April 25, 1897.

H.R.H. HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS, born July 12, 1905.

The Family of King Edward VII.

His late Majesty married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844 (H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother) Their Majesties had issue:—

H.R.H. ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

H.R.H. LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, Princess Royal, (Duchess of Fife) born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889 to the Duke of Fife (died 29th Jan., 1912), and has issue,—H.H. Princess Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and H. H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY, born July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA, born Nov. 26, 1869; married 22nd July, 1896, to Haakon VII King of Norway, and has issue, a son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

H.R.H. ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

Surviving children of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

H.R.H. HELENA, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are three children:—Albert John, born February 26, 1869, Victoria born May 3, 1870. Louise born August 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

H.R.H. LOUISE, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G, born August 6, 1845.

H.R.H. ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louisa of Prussia, born July, 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

H.R.H. BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896). Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd Nov. 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, born Oct. 24, 1887, married Alphonso XIII. of Spain. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born Oct. 3, 1891.

MR. ASQUITH'S CABINET.

1912.

Prime Minister	-	Mr. Asquith, K.C.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	Mr. Asquith, K.C.
Lord Chancellor	-	Viscount Haldane.
Lord President of the Council	-	Viscount Morley, O.M.
Lord Privy Seal	-	Marquis of Crewe.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	Mr. Lloyd-George.
Home Secretary	-	Mr. Reginald McKenna, K.C.
Foreign Secretary	-	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Colonial Secretary	-	Mr. Lewis Harcourt.
Secretary for War	-	Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.
Indian Secretary	-	Marquis of Crewe, K.G.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	Winston S. Churchill.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Sir Samuel Walker, Baronet.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	Mr. A. Birrell, K.C.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Herbert Samuel.
Secretary for Scotland	-	Thomas McKinnon Wood.
President of the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Sydney Buxton.
President of the Local Government Board	-	Mr. John Burns.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Walter Runciman.
President of the Board of Education	-	Joseph Albert Pease.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Mr. Chas. E. H. Hobhouse.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
Attorney General	-	Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C.V.O., K.C.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
Parl. Under Secretary Board of Education	-	Mr. C. P. Trevelyan
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Mr. J. W. Gulland; W. Jones; W. W. Bann, Hon. Geof. Howard, H. Webb.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. P. H. Hingworth.
Paymaster-General	-	Lord Strachie.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	Ad. Sir Francis Charles Bridgeman Bridgeman, K.C.B. Vice-Ad. H.S.H.P. Henry of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. Rr.-Ad. A. G. C. W. Moore, C.V.O., C.V. Capt. Wm. C. Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. George Lambert.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Dr. Macnamara.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. E. I. Griffiths.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. Francis Dyke Acland.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Lord Emmott.
War Under Secretary	-	Mr. H. J. Tennant.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Hon. E. S. Montagu.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. J. M. Robertson.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. J. Herbert Lewis.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. H. J. Tennant.
Attorney-General	-	(in the Cabinet.)
Solicitor-General	-	Sir John Allsobrook Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. Alexr. Ure, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. Andrew M. Anderson, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	(in the Cabinet.)
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. T. F. Moloney, K.C.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	-	The Earl of Chesterfield
Lord Chamberlain	-	Lord Landhurst
Master of the Horse	-	Earl of Granard.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Hon. F. E. Guest.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Lord Saye & Sele.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Hon. G. Howard.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Lord Acton, M.V.O., The Earl of Granville, M.V.O.; Lord Allendale; Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.; Lord Willington, Lord Loch, Earl of Craven.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Colebrooke.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street, London, S.W.

THE Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State.—The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.

Private Secretary.—F. G. A Butler.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—A. J. Harding, F. W. S. MacLaren, M.P., J. C. C. Davidson, R. Furse.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott.

Private Secretary.—W. C. Bottomley, B.A.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G.

Private Secretary.—H. R. Cowell.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir H. W. Just, C.B., K.C.M.G.; G. B Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G.

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Chief Clerk.—C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—G. E. A. Grindle, E. J. Harding, E. R. Darnley, H. R. Cowell.

CROWN AGENTS.

Crown Agents.—Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir J. Wolfe Barry & partners, Messrs. Rendel & Robertson, Messrs. Gregory, Eyles & Waring, M.M.I.C.E.; Messrs. R. Elliott Cooper and N. Shelford, M.M.I.C.E., Messrs. Hawkshaw and Dobson, M.M.I.C.E.

Head of Shipping Department.—T. H. Holt.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Ruler.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia)	Menelik II, G.C.B.	Emperor	1843	Mar. 12, 1889
Albania	Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G.	Amir	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Argentine Republic	Saenz Peña	President	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	King	1835	1909
Belgium	Albert I.	President	1835	1910
Bolivia	Eliodoro Villazon	President	1861	July 7, 1887
Brazil (United States of)	Hermes da Fonseca	Tzar	1861	1910
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	President	1869	Nov. 26, 1906
Chile	Ramon Barros Luce	President	1869	1909
China	Yuan Shi Kai	President	1869	1906
Colombia	Carlos E. Restrepo	Sovereign	1869	1906
Congo Free State	King of the Belgians	Emperor	1869	1906
Corea	Yi Hiung	President	1869	1906
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez	High Commr.	1869	1906
Crete	M. Zaimis	President	1869	1906
Cuba	José Miguel Gomez	King	1869	1906
Denmark	Christian X.	President	1869	1911
Dominican Republic	Eliardo Victoria	President	1869	1911
Ecuador	Leonidas Olaza	Khedive	1874	Jan. 7, 1892
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B.	Khedive	1874	1913
France	Raymond Poincaré	President	1859	June 15, 1888
German Empire	William II.	Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II.	King	1848	June 13, 1886
Bavaria	Otto	King	1865	1904
Saxony	Prince Luitpold	Regent	1865	1904
Württemberg	Frederick Augustus III.	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Great Britain and Ireland	William II.	King	1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	George V.	King, Emperor	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	King	1845	1898
Haiti	Genl. Tancrede Auguste	President	1845	1911
Honduras	Manuel Bonitto	President	1845	1907
India	George V.	Emperor	1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III.	King	1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia	D. Howard	President	1854	1903
Luxemburg	Marie Adelaide	Grand Duchess	1817	1905
Mexico	Victoriano Huerta (provisional)	President	1848	Sep. 10, 1886
Monaco	Prince	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Montenegro	Nicholas (Nikita)	Prince	1873	1908
Morocco	Muley Abdul Hafid	Sultan	1875	May 17, 1881
Nepal	Shamsheer Jang	Maharaja	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	1880	1905
Nicaragua	Louis Mene	President	1872	1905
Norway	Haakon VII.	King	1872	March 1, 1910
Panama	Belisario Porras	President	1872	1911
Paraguay	Edward Schaerer	President	1872	1909
Persia	Ahmed Miza	Shah	1872	1908
Peru	Sr. Billinghamurst	President	1872	1911
Portugal	Manuel D'Arriaga	President	1839	1908
Roumania	Charles	King	1868	Nov. 1, n.s., '94
Russia	Nicholas II.	Emperor	1868	1911
Salvador	Manuel E. Arango	President	1865	June 11, 1868
Sarawak	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Raja	1829	1903
Servia	Peter Kara Georgevitch	King	1844	Oct. 1, 1810
Siam	Vagiravudh	King	1853	May 17, 1886
Spain	Alfonso XIII.	King	1886	1907
Sweden	Gustave V.	King	1886	1911
Switzerland	E. Muller	President	1886	1909
Tripoli	Ilbrahim Pasha	Gov.-Gen.	1855	1906
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	1855	Aug. 31, 1909
Turkey	Mehemet V.	Sultan	1844	Mar. 4, 1913
United States (America)	Woodrow Wilson	President	1844	1911
Uruguay	I. Batlle	President	1844	1909
Venezuela	Genl. Gomez	President	1844	1904
Zanzibar	Alibin Hamud	Sultan	1844	1904

BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the area, population, revenue, expenditure and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, exclusive of India.

Colonies.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1910.	Revenue, 1909.	Expendi- ture, 1909.	Debt, 1909
			£	£	£
EUROPE.					
Gibraltar ..	1½	18,351	85,541	82,213	—
Malta ..	117	275,879	436,200	458,013	79,115
ASIA.					
Cyprus ..	3,584	261,587	309,775	251,265	286,742
Ceylon ..	25,332	4,082,936	2,622,191	2,385,960	4,444,381
Hong Kong ..	400	319,803	573,319	549,780	1,485,733
Wei-Hai-Wei ..	285	150,000	6,900	12,040	—
Straits Settlements ..	1,630	645,192	1,026,083	996,652	5,189,563
Malay States ..	27,700	969,440	2,945,467	2,757,283	—
North Borneo ..	31,000	160,000	210,411	88,121	—
Sarawak ..	42,000	500,000	157,144	134,486	—
AFRICA.					
Ascension ..	34	—	—	—	—
Cape, &c. ..	276,995	2,507,500	7,312,112	7,681,305	52,849,596
Basutoland ..	10,293	400,000	119,974	127,437	—
Natal ..	35,371	1,249,034	3,569,275	3,530,577	21,534,925
Bechuanaland Protec- torate ..	275,000	137,000	49,788	65,268	—
Transvaal ..	110,426	1,400,000	5,585,637	5,974,491	40,000,000
Swaziland ..	6,630	85,491	54,718	54,217	90,000
Orange River Colony ..	50,392	387,315	952,890	957,741	8,282,408
Mauritius, &c. ..	720	373,071	719,982	629,950	1,304,990
Seychelles ..	156½	22,409	34,088	34,611	15,598
St. Helena ..	47	3,577	8,778	9,045	—
Sierra Leone and Pro- tectorate ..	31,000	1,203,032	361,326	336,746	1,271,027
Gambia ..	4,069	160,000	72,676	56,237	—
Gold Coast Colony ..	80,000	1,696,965	778,552	734,367	2,663,498
Southern Nigeria ..	77,260	6,500,000	1,361,891	1,648,680	5,000,000
Northern Nigeria ..	255,700	6,714,138	520,436	566,843	—
Nyassaland Protec- torate ..	39,801	923,335	76,647	108,728	—
Sphere of operations of B. S. Africa Co. ..	440,000	1,624,800	717,850	709,663	—
East Africa Protec- torate ..	170,417	4,000,000	503,040	669,405	—
Somaliland Protectorate ..	68,000	340,045	31,384	192,838	—
Uganda Protectorate ..	117,681	2,400,267	165,145	240,240	—
Zanzibar ..	1,020	197,199	204,863	189,014	78,687
AMERICA.					
Bermuda ..	19½	19,299	56,068	53,586	45,600
Canada ..	3,729,665	7,489,781	20,864,652	16,323,526	96,747,404
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	162,734	238,600	605,951	605,951	4,739,497
British Guiana ..	90,277	305,090	540,269	546,711	888,115
British Honduras ..	8,598	45,057	81,350	121,714	34,736
Falkland Islands ..	7,500	2,323	17,609	19,842	—

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1910.	Revenue, 1909.	Expendi- ture, 1909.	Debt, 1909
WEST INDIES.					
Bahamas ..	4,466	61,277	£ 77,578	£ 92,858	£ 59,447
Barbados ..	166	194,500	195,803	199,625	416,900
Jamaica ..	4,207	862,422	1,140,327	1,190,166	3,890,144
Turks Island ..	169	5,287	7,748	7,454	—
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,868	351,422	853,565	863,254	1,060,093
Windward Islands—					
Grenada ..	133	74,160	71,224	73,282	123,670
St. Lucia ..	233	55,835	65,739	64,446	149,029
St. Vincent ..	140	53,448	28,440	31,331	2,050
Leeward Islands—					
Antigua ..	704	127,434	149,670	149,906	273,450
Dominica ..					
Montserrat ..					
St. Kitts and Nevis ..					
Virgin Islands ..					
AUSTRALASIA.					
New South Wales ..	310,367	1,664,644	14,540,073	13,042,445	92,525,095
Victoria ..	87,884	1,307,076	8,597,992	8,532,900	55,501,725
Queensland ..	670,500	578,548	5,119,253	5,113,578	41,568,827
West Australia ..	975,920	284,457	4,274,422	4,060,629	23,287,453
South Australia ..	903,690	417,493	4,032,891	3,723,738	31,387,870
Tasmania ..	26,215	186,860	1,318,203	997,321	10,511,742
New Zealand ..	104,751	1,047,551	9,238,917	8,990,922	74,890,615
Fiji ..	7,435	133,831	177,910	187,685	114,155
Papuo ..	90,540	501,000	67,357	64,874	—
	9,371,243½	55,655,761	104,697,094	97,290,960	582,793,880

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Govern-
ment in the British Colonies, with their places of residence and salaries:—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
NORTH AMERICAN.			
Canada ..	Field Marshall H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P.	Ottawa.	£ 10,000
Provinces of Canada.	Ontario ..	His Hon. Col. John Morrison, Gib- son, Esq.	Toronto 2,000
	Quebec ..	Hon. Sir C. Alphonse P. Pelletier, P.C.	Quebec 2,000
	Nova Scotia ..	J. G. McGregor, Esq.	Halifax 1,800
	New Brunswick ..	Lemuel J. Tweedie, K.C., LL.D.	Fredericton 1,800
	Manitoba ..	Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.	Winnipeg 2,000
	British Columbia ..	T. W. Patterson	Victoria, V. I. 1,800
	Prince Edward Island ..	Benjamin Rodgers, Esq.	Charlotte Town 1,400
	Alberta ..	G. H. V. Bulyea, Esq.	Edmonton 1,800
	Saskatchewan ..	T. D. Brown, Esq.	Regina 1,800
N. W. Territories	Lieut. Col. F. White, C.M.G.	Regina	1,800
Newfoundland	Walter E. Davidson, C.M.G.	St. John's	2,000

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AUSTRALASIAN.			£
Commonwealth of Australia	Lord Denman, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor General</i>	..	10,000
States.	New South Wales .. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.	Sydney	5,000
	Victoria .. Sir J. M. Fleetwood-Fuller, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Melbourne	5,000
	South Australia .. Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.C., K.C.B.	Adelaide	4,000
	Queensland .. Sir W. McGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Brisbane	3,000
	Western Australia .. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G.	Perth	4,000
	Tasmania .. Vacant.	Hobart	2,750
	New Zealand .. Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
	Fiji Islands .. Sir G. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,700
Western Pacific ..	“ “ “ “	“	..
WEST INDIES.			
Jamaica ..	Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.	St. Andrew	5,000
Turks & Caicos Islands ..	F. H. Watkins, Esq., I.S.O.	Grand Turk	600
British Honduras ..	Col. Sir E. J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G.	Belize	\$8,748
British Guiana ..	Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	£3,500
Bahama Islands ..	G. R. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad & Tobago ..	Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados ..	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	2,500
Windward Islands—			
Grenada ..	Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent ..	Hon. Charles G. Murray	Kingstown	800
St. Lucia ..	Ed. John Cameron, C.M.G.	Castries	1,000
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua ..	Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,000
Montserrat ..	Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston	Plymouth	525
St. Christopher and Nevis ..	T. L. Roxburgh, Esq., C.M.G.	Basseterre	900
Virgin Islands ..	E. B. Jarvis, Esq.	Tortola	250
Dominica ..	W. Douglas Young, Esq., C.M.G.	Roseau	1,100
Bermuda Islands ..	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B.	Hamilton	2,946
AFRICAN.			
South Africa ..	Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, P.C. G.C.M.G., High Commissioner	Pretoria	3,000
Union of S. Africa ..	Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G.	do.	10,000
Do. Do. ..	Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C. G.C.M.G., Premier	do.	—
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	Lieut.-Col. F. W. Panzera, Resident Commissioner	Mafeking	1,200
Basutoland ..	Sir H. C. Sloley, Esq., C.M.G., Commissioner	Maseru	1,200
Rhodesia ..	Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.	..	..
Swaziland ..	R. T. Coryndin, Esq.	..	1,200

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AFRICAN.			
Nyassaland Protectorate	Col. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Zomba	£ 2,000
St. Helena	Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G.	Plantation House	775
Sierra Leone	Sir Edward Marsh Merewether K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	Sir H. L. Galwey, K.C.M.G.	Bathurst	2,500
Gold Coast	James Jameison Thorburn, C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Northern Nigeria	Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G.	Zungeru	3,000
Southern Nigeria		Lagos	3,500
East African Protectorate		Calabar	
Uganda	H. C. Bellfield, C.M.G.	Mombosa	3,000
Somaliland	F. J. Jackson, C.B.	Entebbe	2,000
	A. H. Byatt, Esq.	Berbera	1,000
MEDITERRANEAN.			
Gibraltar	Genl. Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., D.S.O.	In Fortress	4,500
Malta	Genl. Sir H. M. L. Rundle, R.A., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Valetta	3,500
Cyprus	Sir H. J. Goold Adams, G.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
EASTERN.			
Ceylon	Sir H. E. M'Callum, R.E., G.C.M.G.	Colombo	7,000
Hong Kong	Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	6,000
Borneo	Francis Robert Ellis, C.M.G.		
Suruwak	H. H. Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Rajah	
Mauritius	Major J. R. Chancellor, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Port Louis	5,000
Seyschelles	Lieut.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.	Port Victoria	{ rs. 18,000
Straits Settlements	Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	
Wei-hai-wei	Sir J. H. S. Lockhart, K.C.M.G.		£6,000
			1,500
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Falkland Islands	W. L. Allardyce, Esq., C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Paris	Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cart- wright, K.C.M.G. G.C.V.O.	Vienna	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G.	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Low- ther, G.C.M.G.	Constantinople	F. W. Stronge	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O.	Rome	C. L. desGraz (<i>Minister</i>)	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Go- schen, G.C.M.G.	Berlin	P. C. H. Wyndham (<i>Min.</i>)	Bogota
Rt. Hon. Sir George Bu- chanan, G.C.V.O.	St. Petersburg	Arthur Nightengale (<i>Con. Gen.</i>)	Port-au-Prince
		Sir C. C. Malet, K.C.M.G.	Panama
		do. do.	Costa Rica
		L. E. Gresley Carden (<i>Minister</i>)	Nicaragua

FOREIGN CONSULS, JAMAICA.

CONSULS.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
U.S. America	Julius D. Dreher	Port Antonio
do.	Melton B. MacIntosh (acting)	Kingston
Denmark	Vacant	do.
Venezuela	S. B. Cockell	do.
German Empire	R. Otto, (acting)	do.
Austria-Hungary	R. Otto	do.
Belgium	S. E. Pietersz	do.
The Netherlands	Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	do.
Sweden	Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	do.
Hayti	Dr. St. Cyr	do.
Norway	Vacant	do.
Guatemala	G. C. H. Lewis	do.
Colombia. c.g.	F. L. Pomareda	do.
Greece	Arthur George	do.
Honduras	M. DeCordova	do.
Nicaragua c.g.	M. DeCordova	do.
San Salvador	M. DeCordova	do.
Italy	F. C. Henriques	do.
Cuba	Gabriel Machado	do.
Mexico	F. G. DePass	do.
Panama	J. Ardilla, c.g.	do.
Peru	C. B. Cockell	do.
Dominican Republic	I. Freitas Roques, c.g.	do.
do.	F. L. Pomareda	do.

VICE-CONSULS OR CONSULAR AGENTS.*

U.S. America	A. Savariau, c.A.	Port Maria
do.	H. M. Doubleday, c.A.	Montego Bay
do.	D. H. Jackson, v. & D.C.	Port Antonio
do.	C. E. H. Beard, c.A.	Morant Bay
France	I. Gadpaille, c.A.	Kingston
Norway	W. M. Cochrane	Grand Cayman
U.S. America	Melton B. MacIntosh, v. & D.C.	Kingston
do.	A. B. D. Rerrie, c.A.	St. Ann's Bay
do.	C. C. Langlois, c.A.	Port Morant
Norway	D. S. Gideon, v.c.	Port Antonio
do.	C. G. Farquharson, v.c.	Sav.-la-Mar
do.	S. Hart, v.c.	Montego Bay
Colombia	S. L. Schloss, v.c.	Kingston
Panama	Hon. G. L. Sanftleben, c.A.	Lucea
Sweden	E. Parsons, c.A.	Grand Cayman
Honduras	E. Parsons, c.A.	do.
Colombia	D. A. Corinaldi	Montego Bay
Panama	A. Miller, v.c.	Kingston

The Canadian Government have a Commercial Agent in Kingston. This Office is held by Hon. E. A. H. Haggart.

Note.—Norway and Denmark are temporarily represented by R. S. Gamble, Kingston.

* V.C. = Vice-Consul ; C.A. = Consular Agent.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION. &c.

(Description originally written by the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor General.)

THE island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50'' W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagenia and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean sea which separates the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called the Windward Passage, the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean sea.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points. When the ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific is completed Jamaica will undoubtedly be of great strategic importance upon the new trade route.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7½	St. Catherine ..	470	St. Elizabeth ..	462
St. Andrew ..	166	St. Mary ..	249	Trelawny ..	333
St. Thomas ..	274	Clarendon ..	474	St. James ..	234
Portland ..	285	St. Ann ..	476	Hanover ..	167
		Manchester ..	302	Westmoreland ..	308
Total	732½	Total	1,971	Total	1,504

giving a total of 4,207½ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones. The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5,000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	285
St. Mary	110	116	19	4	..	..	249
St. Ann	85	337	54	..	..	..	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	..	..	..	333
St. James	139	90	5	..	..	..	234
Hanover	161	6	..	..	..	..	167
Westmoreland	235	73	..	..	..	..	308
St. Elizabeth	335	120	7	..	..	..	462
Manchester	42	134	126	..	..	..	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	..	..	..	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	..	..	..	470
Totals	2,217 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,452 $\frac{3}{4}$	400	74	39	24	4,207 $\frac{1}{8}$

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island, see Sawkin's "Geology of Jamaica" and Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica."

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island, and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arnully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Pass, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil, of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost praellel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it

passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveler.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet
John Crow Mountains average	2,100	Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698	Catherine's Peak	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,360	Cold Spring Gap	4,523
Portland Gap	5,549	Hardware Gap	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation)	6,100	Fox's Gap	3,967
House, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it)	1,360
Arnully Gap	2,754	Guy's Hill	2,100
Hagley Gap	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
Morée's Gap	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap	3,251	Bull Head	2,885
Newcastle Hospital	3,800	Mandeville	2,131
Flamstead	3,663	Accompong	1,409
Belle Vue	3,784	Dolphin Head	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. The West India Improvement Company in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio-Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) river, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio-Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio-Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring river and the Llandoverly river possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave river, with its affluent the Yankee river, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's river runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye river, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black river. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black-river bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black river receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry river, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk river, a very fine river, navigable for some miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae river. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego river rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle river. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers: none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet river, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place

called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth river flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea on Lluidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the parish of St. Thomas has a temperature at the fountain head of 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath. (*See "Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle."*)

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can be obtained by visitors. (*See "Bath, Milk River."*)

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a government institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long since gone to decay, and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John,

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White river, a tributary of the Negro river in the Blue Mountain valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta river in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant river, and on the Adam's river, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the parish of St. Thomas, and on the Guava river in Portland.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.*

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

It may be interesting to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. It was estimated that there were in 1655 prior to the English occupation about 1,500 Spaniards and 1,500 slaves. Long tells us that "in 1658 there were about four thousand five hundred whites and one thousand four hundred negroes." An attempt at numbering the people was made in 1660, when "the relicts of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more.

On the 23rd of September, 1670. Sir Thomas Modyford sent to Lord Arlington a "Survey of the Island," by Thomas Tothill, Receiver General.† The estimated population of the whole of the parishes was as follows:—

St. Thomas Parish	..	..	..	..	590
St. Davids Parish	..	..	..	..	960
St. Andrew's Parish	..	..	..	..	1,552
St. Catherine's Parish					
[Without St. Jago]	..	..	..	..	2,370
St. Johns Parish	..	..	..	..	996
Clarendon Parish	..	..	..	..	1,430
Privateers, Hunters, Sloop and Boatmen				..	2,500
Northside (St. Georges, St. Mary, St. Ann's and St. James)					
and St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	1,500
Towns of Port Royal and St. Jago	..	..	..	..	3,300
					<hr/> 15,198

In 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified:—

Whites—					
Men	..	..	..	..	4,050
Women	..	..	..	..	2,006
Children	..	..	..	..	1,712
Negroes	..	..	..	..	9,504
					<hr/> 17,272 a.

* For further information on this subject see Phillippo's "Mineral Springs of Jamaica."

† "Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica, &c." By Noel B. Livingston, (Kingston, 1909).

In 1696 they were given as—

Whites—Men	..	..	..	2,465
Women and Children	..	..	..	4,900
Negroes (about)	..	..	..	40,000
				<u>47,365</u>

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	..	..	..	7,644
Slaves	..	..	..	86,546
				<u>94,190 b</u>

In 1764 the population was 166,454 (146,454 slaves).

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	..	..	..	..	12,737
Free Coloured	..	..	..	..	4,093
Slaves	..	..	..	..	192,787
					<u>209,617 c.</u>

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	..	..	..	..	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	..	..	..	..	10,000
Maroons, about	..	..	..	..	1,400
Slaves	..	..	..	..	250,000
					<u>291,400 d.</u>

In 1807 there were 319,351 slaves in the island.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered .. 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	..	..	..	5,000
Coloured	..	..	..	40,000
Whites	..	..	..	15,000
				<u>371,070</u>

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island:—

Males	..	181,633	White	..	15,729
Females	..	195,800	Coloured	..	68,576
			Black	..	293,128
		<u>377,433</u>			<u>377,433</u>

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows:—

Males	..	213,521	White	..	13,816
Females	..	227,743	Coloured	..	81,074
		<u>441,264</u>	Black	..	346,374
					<u>441,264</u>

b. Montgomery Martin's "Colonial Empire." Taken from Long's "History" (Vol. II p. 377) who throw doubts on its accuracy.

c. Bryan Edwards' "West Indies," Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839. Hill's "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History."

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated." *a*.

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64 800 in excess of those of 1861 namely:—

Males	..	246 573	White	..	13,101
Females	..	259,581	Coloured	..	100,346
		<hr/>	Black	..	392,707
		506,154			<hr/>
					506,154

Compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	..	282,957	White	..	14,432
Females	..	297,847	Coloured	..	109,946
		<hr/>	Black	..	444,186
		580,804	Coolies	..	11,016
			Chinese	..	99
			Not stated	..	1,125
					<hr/>
					580,804

The population according to the Census of 6th April, 1891, was as follows:—

Males	..	305,948	White	..	14,692
Females	..	333,543	Coloured	..	121,955
		<hr/>	Black	..	488,624
		639,491	East Indian	..	10,116
			Chinese	..	481
			Not stated	..	3,623
					<hr/>
					639,491

These figures show an excess of 56,681 over the population of 1881, and of 133,337 over that of 1871.

The population according to the Census of 3rd April, 1911 was as follows:—

Males	..	397,439	White	..	15,605
Females	..	433 944	Coloured	..	163,201
		<hr/>	Black	..	630,181
		831,383	East Indian	..	17,380
			Chinese	..	2,111
			Not stated	..	2,905
					<hr/>
					831 383

These figures show an increase of 191,892 over the population of 1891, and of 250,579 over that of 1881.

The births registered in the year 1911-12 numbered 32,750, giving a rate of 39.0 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual birth-rates from 1910-11 and 1911-12:—

Year.	Annual rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.			
1910-11	38.4
1911-12	39.0

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1912, numbered 18,631, being in the proportion of 22.1 to each 1 000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for 1910-11 and 1911-12:—

Year	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.			
1910-11 23.1
1911-12 22.1

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES

	Census, 1911.			Census, 1891,			In. crease.
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
Kingston	25,037	34,637	59,674	20,114	28,390	48,504	11,170
St. Andrew	24,861	27,912	62,773	18,318	19,537	37,855	14,918
St. Thomas	18,873	20,457	39,330	15,556	16,620	32,176	7,154
Portland	24,843	24,517	49,360	15,664	16,334	31,998	17,362
St. Mary	37,523	35,433	72,956	21,267	21,648	42,915	30,041
St. Ann	34,024	36,627	70,651	26,254	27,873	54,127	16,524
Trelawny	16,432	19,031	35,463	14,326	16,670	30,996	4,467
St. James	18,767	22,609	41,376	16,063	18,987	35,050	6,326
Hanover	17,615	19,817	37,432	15,402	16,686	32,088	5,344
Westmoreland	31,795	34,661	66,456	25,820	27,630	53,450	13,006
St. Elizabeth	36,967	41,733	78,700	29,915	32,341	62,256	16,444
Manchester	30,931	34,263	65,194	27,173	28,289	55,462	9,732
Clarendon	36,412	37,502	73,914	28,338	28,767	57,105	16,809
St. Catherine	43,359	44,745	88,104	31,738	33,771	65,509	22,595
	397,439	433,944	831,383	305,948	333,543	639,491	191,892

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS

	Census, 1911			Census, 1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
Kingston	23,378	34,001	57,379	18,926	27,616	46,542
Morant Bay	898	1,086	1,984	261	395	656
Port Antonio	3,457	3,617	7,074	788	996	1,784
Port Maria	1,364	1,469	2,833	748	744	1,492
St. Ann's Bay	1,117	1,475	2,592	654	961	1,615
Falmouth	935	1,353	2,288	948	1,569	2,517
Montego Bay	2,620	3,996	6,616	1,884	2,919	4,803
Lucea	570	877	1,447	563	1,032	1,595
Sav.-la-Mar	1,509	1,891	3,400	1,984	1,768	2,952
Black River	536	726	1,262	527	627	1,154
Mandeville	557	641	1,197	473	698	1,171
Chapelton	284	346	636	187	282	469
Spanish Town	3,386	3,733	7,119	2,154	2,865	5,019

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

[The events abroad have been selected for

JAMAICA.		
	SPANISH GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica
1492
1493
1494	..	Columbus landed in Jamaica, probably at Dry Harbour (May 4).
1497
1498
1502	..	Juan de Fergara visited Jamaica (April) from Venezuela.
1503	..	Columbus revisited Jamaica, at St. Ann's Bay (June 24).
1504	..	Diego Mendez went to Espanola for help. Mutiny of Porras and his followers (Jan. 2). Arrival in Jamaica of Diego de Escobar (March). Further rebellion of Porras (May 19). Arrival of Salcedo (June). Columbus left (June 28).
1507	..	Alonso de Ojeda and Jago do Nicuesa made viscounts of Jamaica.
1508
1509	JUAN DE ESQUIVELL.	Esquivello took possession of Jamaica for Columbus's son Diego (Nov.).
1510	..	Sevilla Nueva founded.
1511
1512
1515
1516
1517	..	Negroes first imported from Africa into Jamaica.
1518	FRANCISCO DE GARAY	Garay sent an expedition to explore Yucatan.
1519
1520	..	St. Jago de la Vega founded by Diego Colombo. Garay sent to Spain a map embodying Pineda's discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico of 1519.
1522
1523	..	Garay went on an expedition to Panuco, but Cortez prevented him from colonizing. During his absence Diego Columbus came to Jamaica to suppress a revolt of the Indians.
1524	..	The King ordered a sum to be expended from the royal revenue on the church in Jamaica equal to what the abbot. Peter Martir, might spend on the church which he was causing to be erected in Sevilla Nueva.

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

their special bearing on Jamaica History.—F. C.]

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	ABROAD.
Columbus discovered America, first landfall probably Watling Island (Sep. 12)	FERDINAND & ISABELLA of Spain	1492
Columbus discovered Espanola (Haiti) (Nov. 23)		1493
Papal Bull of Demarcation (May 3)		1494
Treaty of Tordesillas (June 7): removal of Line of Demarcation to 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands	..	1494
Columbus discovered Dominica and Guadeloupe (Nov. 3), Montserrat and Antigua, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico	HENRY VII of England	1497
Cabot discovered eastern coast of North America (June 24).		1498
Columbus discovered Trinidad (July 31); Grenada (Aug. 15) and Tobago		1502
Columbus discovered St. Lucia (June 15) and British Honduras (July 14)	..	1503
Columbus discovered Cayman Islands (May 10)	..	1503
Earliest mention of negroes in the West Indies, in Espanola	JUANA of Spain (Nov. 26)	1504
..	..	1507
..	..	1508
Ocampo circumnavigated Cuba	..	1509
Central America divided between Nicuesa and Ojeda	..	1510
..	..	1511
Spaniards settled in Cuba	..	1512
Turks and Caicos Islands discovered by Juan Ponce deLeon	..	1515
Foundation of Santiago de Cuba	..	1516
..	CHARLES I of Spain	1517
Emperor granted patent to Genoese merchants for an annual supply of 4,000 negroes to Greater Antilles	..	1518
..	..	1519
Foundation of Havanna. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes. Charles elected Emperor of Spain	..	1520
First sugar plantation established in San Domingo	..	1522
First recorded revolt of Slaves—on Diego Columbus's estate in Espanola (Dec. 27)	..	1523
..	..	1524
..	..	1524

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1526	..	The King gave 100,000 maravedis to a hospital at St. Jago, but as there were no sick it was used to build a church
1527	..	..
1530	..	..
1531	..	..
1532	..	..
1541	..	..
1554	..	Sevilla Nueva destroyed by French pirates.
1556	..	..
1558	..	..
1564	..	De Orange captured the Governor of Jamaica
1568	..	Sir John Hawkins skirted the south coast of Jamaica (June 4-7).
1580	..	..
1585-6	..	..
1588	..	..
1592	..	William King, in the <i>Solomon</i> , watered at Cayman Islands
1595	..	Sir Amyas Preston and Captain George Sommers landed in Jamaica (July).
1596-7	..	Sir Anthony Shirley landed at Jamaica (Jan. 29).
1598
1600
1605
1606
1609
1615
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1623
1624	..	Bishopric of Jamaica annexed to Archbishopric of San Domingo (Feb. 15).
1625	..	..

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
..	..	1526
First settlement of Venezuela	..	1527
Governor of Quito sent an expedition to explore Guiana	..	1530
First attempted settlement by Spaniards in Essequibo (Barima)	..	
Order issued from Spain to desist from making the native West Indian slaves	..	1531
First Spanish Governor appointed to Trinidad. Carthagená founded	..	1532
Publication of the Laws of the Indies by Charles V. of Spain	..	1541
..	..	1554
..	PHILIP II of Spain (March 28)	1556
..	ELIZABETH of England (Nov. 17)	1558
Hawkins used one of the Queen's ships, <i>Jesus</i> , as a slaver	..	1564
First settlement at Cayenne	..	1568
British flag said to have been hoisted in Tobago. Union of Portugal with Spain. Dutch settled in Guiana. United provinces of Holland threw off allegiance to Spanish Crown	..	1580
Drake sacked San Domingo city (Jan. 1)	..	1585-6
Defeat of Spanish Armada	..	1588
..	..	1592
Ra'egh burnt St. Joseph in Trinidad, Assiento de Negros granted to a Fleming	..	1595
..	..	1596-7
Earl of Cumberland took San Juan, Puerto Rico (June 6)	PHILIP III of Spain (Sep. 13)	1598
Portuguese Governor of Angola undertook Assiento	..	1600
Port Royal, Acadie, founded	JAMES I of England	1605
<i>Olive</i> touched at Barbados and St. Lucia	..	
Sailing of <i>Sara</i> , <i>Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> and <i>Discovery</i> from Blackwell, England, for Virginia (Dec 19)	..	1606
Robert Harcourt started a colony in Guiana	..	1609
Summer Islands Company formed	..	1615
Essequibo settled by Dutch	..	1616
Company of the Isles of America formed in France	..	1617
First African Company chartered	..	1618
First laws passed in British America (in Virginia)	..	1619
Dutch West India Company incorporated.	PHILIP IV of Spain (Mar. 31)	1621
First projected in 1907)	..	
Publication of <i>Code Noir</i> by Louis XIV	..	1622
St. Kitts (oldest British West Indian Colony) settled by British	..	1623
..	..	
Berbice first settled by Dutch	..	1624
Tobago first settled by English; Cayenne by French	..	1625

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1626

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1643

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Jackson raided Jamaica (25th March)

1644

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Jackson cut timber at Negril, 8th to 26th Jan.

1648-9

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1648

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1651-2

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1652

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1653

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Events abroad.		ABROAD.
		Rulers.
St. Croix settled by Dutch		
St. Kitts divided between French and English (May). French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> formed	..	1626
Patent to James Earl of Carlisle as proprietor of the Caribbee Islands (July 2)		
Barbados settled by English (Feb. 26-27)		
Wolferstone landed (July 25) first Governor of Barbados	..	1628
Nevis settled by British		
Grant of land in West Indies to Sir Robert Heath Attorney-General (Oct. 30)	..	1629
Providence (off Mosquito Coast) settled by British: French Buccaneers settled at Tortola	..	1630
First settlement in Surinam		
Second African Company formed	..	1631
Antigua and Montserrat settled by British from St. Kitts. Dutch took Tobago	..	1632
Dutch took Curacao. Lords Commissioners for the Plantations appointed (April 28). Governor-General of French West Indies removed his seat of Government from St. Kitts to Tortuga	..	1634
Guadeloupe Martinique and St. Lucia settled by French	..	1635
Slave Trade legalized in Barbados	..	1636
British Honduras settled from Jamaica. First printing press in English colonies in Massachusetts	CHARLES I of England	1638
Dutch raided Trinidad. Portugal separated from Spain. French took Surinam. Saba occupied by Dutch. Sugar introduced into Barbados from Brazil	..	1640
English turned out of New Providence by Spaniards	..	1641
Formation of Board of Trade and Plantations	..	1643
Truxillo pillaged by the Dutch	..	1644
Sugar cane introduced into French West Indies from Brazil	..	1644
	COMMONWEALTH	1648-9
Treaty of Munster (between Spain and the Netherlands) (Oct. 14)	..	1648
Eleuthra (Bahamas) settled by British from Bermuda	..	1649
Charles II proclaimed King in Barbados (May 3)	..	1650
Long Parliament passed an act prohibiting trade with Bermudas, Barbados, Antigua and Virginia because they refused to recognize Commonwealth (Oct.)		
Du Parquet, governor of Martinique, purchased for £2,500 Martinique, St. Lucia and Grenada from the French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> , which ceased to exist		
Colony started at Surinam from Barbados		
Navigation Act passed (Oct.)	..	1651
Knights of Malta purchased St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix and Tortuga	..	
Cavaliers capitulated to Roundheads in Barbados (Jan. 17)	..	1651-2
British settled at Paramaribo	..	1652
War with Holland 1653-4	..	1653

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1654	CRISTOFORO ARNOLDO SASA	..
BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.		
1655	General Robert Venables, Admiral William Penn, Captain Gregory Butler	Penn and Venables with 38 ships landed (May 10) with 8,000 troops. Spaniards capitulated (May 11).
	Vice-Admiral William Goodsonn, General Richard Fortescue	
1655	Goodsonn, Major-General Robert Sedgwick Fortescue	Penn left (June 25). Venables left (July 4). Sedgwick arrived (Oct. 1)
	Goodsonn, Sedgwick, Colonel Edward Doyley	
1656	Goodsonn Doyley General William Brayne Goodsonn Doyley	Fortescue died (Oct. 21). Sedgwick died (May 24). Brayne arrived (Dec. 14) with 1,000 troops. Luke Stokes governor of Nevis came towards end of year and settled with 1,600 men, women, and children.
1656-7	Brayne Doyley	
1657	Doyley (with government by court martial)	Goodsonn left (Jan. 30). Brayne died (Sep. 2). Doyley defeated at Ocho Rios, Sasi, the former Spanish governor who had descended on the island from Cuba.
1658	..	Col. William Beeston arrived (April 27).
1660	..	News of Restoration reached Jamaica (Aug. 15).
GOVERNORS.		
1661	Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY	Commission (dated Feb. 8) arrived (June 1) for Doyley to be governor, with the advice of an Elected Council.
1662	THOMAS LORD WINDSOR	Windsor arrived (Aug. 11) and published (14 Dec.) a proclamation from the King that all born in Jamaica of British subjects should be citizens of England Doyley left (Sep. 10). Myngs took St. Jago de Cuba (Oct. 2).
	Sir Charles Lyttelton Dep. Governor	Windsor left (Oct. 28) having disbanded army and established five regiments of militia.
1663	..	Census 4,205. Juan de Bolas appointed colonel of black regiment (Jan. 30). Lands granted to the Maroons (the African slaves left by the Spaniards). Jamaica fleet sacked Campeche (Feb.).
1663-4	Sir Charles Lyttelton, Dep. Governor	First House of Assembly met (Jan. 20) at St. Jago de la Vega, consisting of 20 members representing 13 constituencies.
1664	Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres. Col. Edward Morgan Dep. Governor	Lyttelton left (May 2). Edward Morgan arrived (May 21).

ABROAD.	
Events Abroad.	Rulers.
Commission signed for West India expedition (Dec. 9)	.. 1654
Acadie taken by the English	
Proclamation issued by Cromwell, giving encouragement to such as shall transport themselves to Jamaica (Oct. 10)	.. 1655
Cromwell issued (Oct. 10) proclamation encouraging immigration to Jamaica	.. 1655
War declared by England against Spain	
..	.. 1656
DuParquet sold Grenada to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns	.. 1656-7
..	.. 1657
Cromwell died (Sep. 23)	.. 1658
French and English made treaty of peace with Caribs (March 31) whereby Caribs were to have St. Vincent and Dominica. The English colonies on the American continent contained about 77,000 white persons	RESTORATION, .. 1660 CHARLES II, (May 29)
Charles II knighted 13 gentlemen of Barbados	.. 1661
Charles II issued proclamation giving benefits of subjects of England to such as should go to Jamaica and their children	
Guiana granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II	.. 1662
Third African Company incorporated (surrendered its charter in 1672)	
Proprietary government dissolved in Barbados	.. 1663
Lord Willoughby founded settlement at Surinam	
..	.. 1663-4
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> formed by Colbert, and acquired Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, St. Croix, &c.	.. 1664
French took Montserrat and Turk's Island	

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
	Sir THOMAS MODYFORD Bt.	Modyford (arrived June 4) from Barbados bringing 1,000 settlers with him. Island divided into 7 parishes. Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent home. A number of Quakers transported to Jamaica.
1665	..	
1665	..	Royal African Company's factor first came to Jamaica (Feb. 7) to settle their negro trade.
1666	..	..
1667	..	..
1668	..	Coins of Spain made currency
1669	..	..
1670	..	Jamaica ceded to England (July 8). Hurricane (Oct. 7). Island divided into 12 parishes.
1670-1	..	Modyford's commission revoked (Dec.) because he sent privateers against Spanish vessels.
1671	Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch arrived (June 25): Modyford sent home a prisoner (Aug. 12). George Fox visited Jamaica "travelling up and down through the island."
1672	..	..
1673	..	Census. Population 17,272. Parish of Vere formed. Invasion by Dutch and Spanish feared.
1673-4	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch demitted government to Morgan (March 7).
1674	..	Hurricane (Aug. 10).
1674-5	JOHN, Lord VAUGHAN	Vaughan arrived (March 13).
1675	..	Lynch left (May 24). 1,200 Surinam settlers arrived (Sep. 1) and started sugar planting in land in St. Elizabeth (now part of Westmoreland.) Proclamation issued against breaking the peace with Spain (Dec. 15). Proclamation making it necessary to keep 1 white servant for every 10 negroes. Parishes of St. Thomas-in-ye-Vale and St. Dorothy formed.

Events Abroad	ABROAD. Rulers.	
..	CHARLES II of Spain, (Sep. 17)	1665
England declared war against Netherlands	..	1665
French joined Dutch against English	..	1666
Bahamas (New Providence) settled by British	..	1667
Surinam taken by Dutch (March)	..	1667
TREATY of Breda (July 21): New Netherlands (New York) confirmed to England; Surinam to Holland; Antigua declared British, and St. Lucia French.		
Henry Morgan sacked Porto Bello (July)	..	1668
Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plan- tations formed		
Montserrat restored to England		
Dominica surrendered by Caribs to British	..	1669
Men from Barbados joined expedition to found South Carolina		
Division of British Windward and Leeward Islands		
Morgan burnt Panama. Treaty of Madrid (July 8): Spain recognised British conquests in West Indies	..	1670
Charles II granted to proprietors of the Carolinas charter to govern the Bahamas		
Morgan took Panama (Jan. 19)	..	1670-1
St. Thomas occupied by Danes	..	1671
Danish West India and Guinea Company formed (11 March)		
Captain John Wentworth governor of the Ba- hamas		
Virgin Islands captured by British	..	1672
Arrival of Iverson, first governor of Danish West Indies		
Charter of incorporation to Royal African Com- pany (Sep 27) (fourth of its kind)		
England and France declared war against Hol- land (March)	..	1672-3
..	..	1673-4
PEACE (Westminster) concluded between Eng- land and Holland (March 25): <i>Status quo ante bellum</i> established. New Dutch West India Company formed	..	1674
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> dissolved, and; colonies placed under the French Crown (Dec.) St. Lucia was made dependent on Martinique		
Hurricane at Barbados (Aug. 1)	..	1674-5
	..	1675

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1676	..	
1677-8	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Vaughan left (March 14).
1678	CHARLES, Earl of CARLISLE	Carlisle arrived (July 19).
1680	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Carlisle left (May 27): having failed in his attempt to force upon Jamaica the form of legislature preserved for Ireland by Poyning's law.
1681	..	First deficiency law passed.
1682	Sir THOMAS LYNCH	Lynch arrived (June 14).
1683	..	Sir Henry Morgan and Col. Byndloss suspended from Council and all commands (Oct. 12). A post-office for foreign letters and also an inland post founded (Oct. 18).
1684	Col. Hender Molesworth, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch died (Aug. 24)
1684-5	..	
1685	..	News arrived (April 13) of death of Charles II. Commission signed for Sir Phillip Howard to be Governor of Jamaica (Oct. 28) but he never came
		Convicts of Monmouth's and Argyle's rebellion sent to Jamaica to serve for 10 years.
		Mosquito Indians came under suzerainty of Jamaica.
1687	CHRISTOPHER, Duke of ALBERMARLE	Albermarle arrived (Dec. 20); with Sir Hans Sloane, as his private physician, who collected, in 15 months, 800 plants, mostly new species.
1688	..	Hurricane east end of island (Mar.1).
	Sir Francis Watson, Pres.	Albermarle died (Oct. 6); his body being sent home for interment.
1689	..	First Assiento Company established for supplying Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica.
1690	WILLIAM, Earle of INCHINQUIN	Inchiquin arrived (May 31).
1691	..	
1691-2	John White, Pres.	Inchiquin died (Jan. 16).
1692	..	Earthquake destroyed Port Royal (June 7) when about 2,800 houses were thrown down. This led to the settlement of Kingston.
	John Bourden, Pres.	White died (Aug. 21.)
1692-3	Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor	Beeston landed and sworn in (Mar. 9). Col. Peter Beckford appointed agent to solicit Jamaica affairs in England.
1693	..	Parish of Kingston formed
1694	..	About 1,500 French troops under Ducasse who came with 3 men of war and 23 transports, defeated at Carlisle Bay (July 23) by Jamaica Militia.
1695	..	Wilmot and Lillingston attacked St. Domingo from Jamaica.
1696	..	dePointis, with French squadron, threatened to attack Jamaica.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
<i>Consulado</i> of Seville undertook Assiento French raided Trinidad	1676 1677
Turks Islands settled by British; Bermudians erected salt works.	..	1678
Spaniards laid waste British settlement in the Bahamas	..	1680
Hurricanes at Antigua and St. Kitts (Aug. 27) Elector of Brandenburg formed company to trade in slaves	1681 1682 1683
Colonization of St. John by Danes	..	1684
.. Brandenburg Company formed to trade with Danish Colonies (Nov. 24)	JAMES II, (Feb. 6) ..	1684-5 1685
Proclamation by James II offering pardon to buccaneers who would give up their calling	..	1687
Proclamation by French Government offering pardon to buccaneers	..	1688
WAR declared by England against France Royal African Company abolished Trinidad raided by French First paper currency in British Empire (in Massachusetts) Barbados appointed agents in England	} WILLIAM and MARY, (Feb. 13)	1689 1690 1691 1691-2
..	..	1692
..	..	1692-3
..	..	1693
..	WILLIAM III, (Dec. 28)	1694
Darien Company formed (June 26)	..	1695
Board of Trade and Plantations (May 15) re- placed Committee of Privy Council	..	1696

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica.
GOVERNORS		
1697	..	..
1698	..	Population 47,365 (negroes about 40,000).
1699	..	Proclamation forbidding Jamaica to trade with Scots at Darien (April 9).
1700	Sir WILLIAM BEESTON, Governor.	Commission as Governor received (April.)
1701	..	..
1701-2	Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM SELWYN	Beeston superseded in government (Jan. 21).
1702	Peter Beckford, Lieut.-Gov.	Selwyn died (April 5). Beeston left (April 25). Fight between DuCasse and Benbow (Aug. 19-24) off Santa Martha. Benbow, who died of his wounds, is buried in Kingston parish church. Earl of Peterborough appointed Governor of Jamaica, but never came.
1702-3	Col. Thomas Handasyd, Lieut.-Governor (Jan.)	Fire destroyed Port Royal (Jan. 9). An act passed to prevent its re-settling was disallowed by the Queen
1703	..	Parish of Westmoreland formed.
1704	Sir THOMAS HANDASYD, Governor	Handasyd's commission as governor published (July 29).
1710	..	..
1711	Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON	Severe storm in western part: damage in Westmoreland £700,000.
1712	..	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1713	..	..
1714	..	Hurricane (Aug. 29).
1716	PETER HEYWOOD	Heywood's commission published (July 25).
1717	..	Law passed legalizing the mutilation and dismemberment of slaves for certain offences.
1718	Sir NICHOLAS LAWES	Lawes arrived (April 26).
1721	..	Introduction of Coffee.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
dePointis took and sacked Carthagena (May 3; booty amounted to £2,500,000.	..	1697
TREATY of Ryswick (Sep. 20. news of it reached Jamaica 11 Dec.): Spain ceded to France western part of San Domingo; French portion of St. Kitts given back to France		
Establishment of squadron of five ships for protection of British West Indies	..	1698
Scots settlement at Darien (Nov. 4)		
Population of Canada 13,353		
Scots abandon Darien (June 20), some coming to Jamaica	..	1699
..	..	1700
Assiento granted to French Company (Aug. 27)	..	1701
Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts incorporated		
..	ANNE, (March 8)	1701-2
WAR (of the Spanish Succession) declared by England against France and Spain (May 4)	..	1702
West Indian Colonies placed under Bishop of London ecclesiastically		
Monthly official packet between England and West Indies established (Feb. 11)	..	1702-3
<i>Boston News Letter</i> , (April 24) first American periodical	..	1703
Royal Decree fixing uniform rate of currency in colonies: pieces of eight to equal six shillings (June 4)	..	1704
Insurrection in Antigua; Col. Parke, the Governor, murdered (Dec. 7)	..	1710
South Sea Company established	..	1711
..	..	1712
TREATY of Utrecht (April 14): Assiento Contract transferred from France to English South Sea Company for 30 years: St. Kitts became all English: Tobago to be neutral between France and England, Hurricane at St. Thomas	..	1713
Unsuccessful attempt made to import East Indian labourers into Berbice	GEORGE I, (Aug. 1)	1714
Brandenburg Company ceased.	..	1716
..	..	1717
WAR with Spain (April 26)	..	1718
Captain Woodes Rogers extirpated pirates of the Bahamas		
TREATY of Madrid	..	1721

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica
1722	..	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28)
	HENRY, Duke of PORTLAND (Dec. 8)	
1723	..	Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed.
1724	..	
1726	John Ayscough, Pres. ..	Portland died (July 4). Storm (Oct. 22).
1727	..	
1728	Maj.-Gen. ROBERT HUNTER	Hunter arrived (Jan. 29) Full legislative power ceded to the colony.
1730	..	Two regiments of foot arrived from Gibraltar as protection against the Maroons
1731	..	..
1732	..	..
1733	..	..
1734	John Ayscough, Pres.	Hunter died (March 31). Nanny-Town Maroons dispersed Hurricane (Sep. 1).
1735	John Gregory, Pres. HENRY CUNNINGHAM (Dec. 18).	.. Ayscough died (Sep. 30).
1735-6	John Gregory, Pres.	Cunningham died (Feb. 12).
1738	EDWARD TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed office 29 April. Jews protested against disabilities.
1738-9	..	Treaty of Peace with Maroons (March 1): 2,500 acres were ceded to them, they agreeing, in return for freedom, to assist the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.
		Guinea-grass introduced from West Africa.
1740-41	(John Stewart, Lieut.-Governor)	Vernon sailed (Feb. 25) from Port Royal for his ill-fated attempt on Carthage. Trelawny went on expedition against Carthage (March 9).
1742	..	Trelawny returned (April 13).
1744	..	Storm and earthquake (Oct. 20): Port Royal and neighbourhood suffered: Savanna-la-Mar destroyed: Damage estimated at £500,000: 182 men drowned.
1745	..	Ruatan made a British Colony under Jamaica (April 13).
1746	..	Insurrection of slaves.
1747-48	(John Gregory, Pres.)	Trelawny sailed (Feb.) with Knowles who took Port Louis in Cuba (Mar. 8) but failed in his attempt on St. Jago.
1749	..	..
1750	..	..
1751	..	Hurricanes (Mar. 7, Aug. 10, Sep. 2, Oct.). First Almanac printed in Jamaica.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Grant of some of the West India Islands (including St. Vincent) to Duke of Montague	..	1722
St. Lucia declared neutral by France and England	..	1723
Coffee first cultivated in Martinique	..	1724
..	..	1726
..	GEORGE II, (June 10)	1727
..	..	1728
First (Spanish) Governor of Trinidad appointed	..	1730
<i>Barbados Gazette</i> (weekly) established (May 18) —earliest newspaper in British West Indies	..	1731
Moravians settled in Antigua and St. Thomas (Dec. 13)	..	1732
St. Croix bought by Denmark from France for £30,750	..	1733
Danish West India Company incorporated	..	1734
St. Bartholomew acquired by Sweden from France	..	1735
Moravian Missionaries went to Surinam	..	1735
Slave outbreak in Antigua	..	1736
..	..	1738
WAR (of Jenkin's Ear) declared by England against Spain (Oct. 19)	..	1738-9
Mosquito territory ceded to Great Britain	..	1739
Vernon destroyed Porto Bello (Nov. 22)	..	1740
Jews permitted to take oath of allegiance in American plantations	..	1740
Settlers not Dutch allowed to settle in Essequibo	..	1741
Attempt on Carthagena abandoned (April 17)	..	1741
Trade between New England and Barbados (probably all West Indies) estimated at £100,000; same as between New England and mother country	..	1742
France declared war (of the Austrian Succession) against Great Britain	..	1744
Demerara made a dependency of Essequibo	..	1745
Act passed preventing pressing of marines in British West Indies	..	1746
TREATY of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 7): Assiento Contract abolished; agreed by France and England that Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago should be neutral	..	1748
Officer appointed from Jamaica to superintend Mosquito Coast	..	1749
A royal printing house established in San Domingo	..	1750
..	..	1751

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1752	Admiral CHARLES KNOWLES (Sep.)	Trelawny left (Nov. 25).
1754	..	Moravian Mission founded (Dec. 7). Kingston temporarily capital of the island; The Assembly held four sessions there.
1755	..	..
1756	Henry Moore Lieut.- Governor.	Knowles left in June. <i>St Jago de la Vega Gazette</i> founded.
1758	..	Three counties formed.
1759	Gen. GEORGE HALDANE	(Haldane arrived 17 April and died 26 July).
1760	Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.	Rebellion of slaves in St. Mary (under Tacky) and in Westmoreland. Stamp duties first imposed. Law against obeah first passed.
1761	..	..
1762	WM. HENRY LYTTELTON (Feb.)	Expedition against Havana. Importation from Cuba of <i>formica omnivora</i> (Raffles' Ant).
1763	..	..
1764	..	Population 166,454 (140,454 slaves).
1765	..	Bill read twice in Assembly limiting importation of slaves but was withdrawn on Governor saying he would not give his assent.
1766	Roger Hope Elletson, Lieut.-Governor	Hurricane west of island (Aug. 16).
1767	Sir WILLIAM TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed Governorship (October).
1768	..	Drought lasting from Oct. 1768 to May 1770
1770	..	Parish of Trelawny formed
1771	..	..
1772	Lt.-Col. John Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	Sir William Trelawny died Dec. 11. Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1773	..	Botanic Gardens established. Hurricane (Oct. 2).
1774	Sir BASIL KEITH (Feb.)	Bills passed restricting slave trade disallowed by Crown.
1775	..	Population 209,617; (12 737 white: 4 093 free coloured: 192,787 slaves).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
<i>Alteration in Calendar</i>	..	1752
..	..	1754
Danish Colonies taken over by Crown from the Company	..	1755
"Seven Years" War declared against France (May). Dominica captured by England	..	1756
Guadeloupe recaptured by England from France	..	1758
Complete conquest of Canada	..	1759
South Carolina tried to prohibit importation of slaves—disallowed in England	..	1760
Introduction of Methodism into Antigua	GEORGE III, (Oct. 25)	
Dominica acquired by British	..	1761
War declared (Jan. 18) by England against Spain for forming alliance with France: St. Vincent occupied by British: Havana captured (Aug. 13) from Spain; Martinique and Grenada from France	..	1762
Treaty of Paris (Feb. 20): Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe given back to France; Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago ceded to England; Mosquito Territory abandoned by British	..	1763
Slave revolt in Berbice (Feb.) (3,000 slaves 100 whites)	..	
Stamp Act passed (March)	..	1764
Botanic Garden established in St. Vincent	..	1765
Coffee introduced into Cuba from Martinique		
Constitution granted to British Honduras		
Vander Heuvel first Governor of Demerara		
Stamp Act repealed (Feb.). Many storms in West Indies	..	1766
Symmer appointed agent and Commander of Turks Island		
Bill passed imposing duties in British Colonies	..	1767
All duties in British Colonies, except on tea, repealed	..	1768
Port au Prince destroyed by earthquake (June 3)	..	1770
Rodney captured all the Dutch West India Colonies. Famine in Honduras (8,000 Indians said to have died)	..	1771
Dominica became a separate colony and appointed an agent in Great Britain	..	
Mansfield declared that "Slavery could not exist upon the soil of England" (June 22)	..	1772
Tract of land granted to Caribs in St. Vincent	..	1773
Demerara became a (Dutch) colony apart from Essequibo	..	
..	..	1774
American War (Lexington April)	..	1775

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1776	..	..
1777	Col. Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	Keith died (June 15).
1778	..	Martial Law.
1779	..	Nelson governor of Fort Charles, Port Royal, (June to Aug.). Fire destroyed Savanna-la-Mar (Dec. 6 and 7). £23,750 raised by lottery for subsistence of troops. Corps of twenty slaves and volunteers of free mulattos and negroes raised.
1780	..	Expedition against Nicaragua (Jan.). Hurricane in Westmoreland (Oct. 3-12): damage estimated at £700,000: £40,000 relief granted by England.
1781	Maj.-Gen. Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor	Dalling left (Nov. 25). Mutilation and dismembering of slaves rendered illegal. In 1780 and 1781 importation in foreign bottoms was allowed, on account of the damage done by storms. Hurricane (Aug. 1).
1782	..	Hurricane at Kingston. British Logwood Cutters imprisoned at Honduras, liberated and settled in Jamaica.
1783	CAMPBELL, Governor (Jan. 15) ..	Prince William Henry arrived as lieutenant in <i>Barfleur</i> (Feb. 5). George Leile, a black Baptist began to preach in Kingston. Nelson attempted to retake Turk's Island from the French (March 8th).
1784	Brigadier-General Alured Clarke, Lieut.-Governor (Nov. 16)	Storm (July 10 and 30). Importation in foreign bottoms allowed for four years.
1785	..	Storm (Aug. 27).
1786	..	Drought. Storm (Oct. 20): 15,000 lives lost.
1787	..	Since the end of 1780, about 15,000 slaves had died as the result of scarcity of provisions owing to storms, drought and suspension of intercourse with America.

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

Commodore Hopkins, of American navy, captured Nassau and carried away the governor prisoner		
Formation in Paris of <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i>	DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE	1776
St. Vincent removed from Grenada and made separate government	(July 4)	
First motion made in House of Commons against slave trade		
..	..	1777
France made treaty of commerce and alliance with American revolutionists (Feb. 6).	..	1778
France captured St. Vincent (June 18) Grenada (July 4) and Dominica (Sep. 7)	..	1779
Carolina Corps (afterwards merged in 1st West India Regt.) raised		
Spain joined in war against England (June)		
Great Hurricane in Windward Islands (Oct. 10 & 11)	..	1780
WAR declared by England against Holland (Dec. 20)		
Rodney took St. Eustatius (£3,000,000 and war material) (Feb. 13)	..	1781
Rodney took Essequibo and Demerara (Mar. 3)		
Berbice capitulated to British (April)		
Spaniards captured Nassau, Bahamas		
French took Tobago, Turks Island, St. Kitts		
All the islands left to England in the West Indies were Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua		
Joshua Steele founded Society of Arts in Barbados		
£80,000 voted to Barbados by Great Britain (Jan. 25) and £20,000 by Dublin	..	1782
Rodney's victory over deGrasse (April 12) off Dominica saved British West Indies		
Invitation offered by Spain for foreigners to settle in Trinidad		
France took Essequibo and Demerara		
Loyalists of South Carolina captured Nassau from Spaniards	..	1783
PEACE of Versailles (Sep. 3): England recovered, from France, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and ceded St. Lucia and Tobago; Bahamas recognized as British and purchased by government from proprietors		
Demerara and Essequibo handed back to Dutch		
British Honduras refused to receive convicts sent thither from England for sale	..	1784
Cat Island, Bahamas, peopled by loyalists from the United States	..	1785
Superintendent of British Honduras appointed by England	..	1786
Louis XVI created a Colonial Assembly in Martinique	..	1787

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1788	..	..
1789	..	Act passed prohibiting burials in churches. Wesleyan Mission founded (Jan. 19). Burying in Churches stopped.
1790	Thomas Earl of EFFINGHAM (Mar. 17)	Hurricane (July 31).
1791	Maj.-Gen. Adam William- son Lieut.-Governor (Nov. 17)	..
1792	..	Formation (Jan) of 20th (or Jamaica) Light Dragoons.
1793	..	Bligh arrived with breadfruit (Jan.) Detachment of British Troops sailed for Haiti (Sep. 9) under Whitelocke
1794	..	..
1795	Alexander, Earl of Bal- carres, Lieut.-Governor	Trouble with the Maroons (July). Martial Law (Aug. 2). Williamson left for Haiti (May) Hurricane (Aug. 10). Montego Bay destroyed by fire: (Damage about £300,000).
1796	..	Maroon rebellion quelled. Upwards of 500 were deported to Nova Scotia and thence to Sierra Leone.
1797	..	Consolidated [slave] Act passed (Dec.)

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

Mosquito Territory handed over to Spain: Settlers from Mosquito shore sent to Andros Island (Bahamas) by Governor of Jamaica		
Belize destroyed by a hurricane (Sep. 2)		
Society formed in London for abolition of slave trade		
Pitt drew attention of House of Commons to African slave trade (May 9). <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i> formed at Paris.	..	1788
Otaheite cane brought from Isle de France to Cayenne and Martinique		
Revolution in France	..	1789
Value of slaves in British West India Islands estimated at £22,500,000		
Printing press established in Demerara	..	1790
National Assembly of France gave to French coloured colonists rights of citizenship (May 15); repealed it Sep. 24.	..	1791
Insurrection in San Domingo (Aug. 23): Port au Prince burnt (Nov.)		
Sierra Leone Company formed		
Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas		
Slave Trade prohibited by the King of Denmark	..	1792
Expiration of Dutch West India Company's charter		
Bligh left breadfruit at St. Vincent	..	1793
France declared war against England, Spain and Holland (Feb. 1). Santhonax proclaimed universal freedom in Haiti (Aug. 29). Jeremie surrendered to Whitelocke (Sep. 20). Tobago captured by British (April 15)		
Decree by France of Colonial freedom in Haiti (Feb.)	..	1794
Capture of most of the French West Indies by British		
Commercial Treaty (Jay's) between United States and England (Nov. 19)		
Williamson made Governor of San Domingo (May).	..	1795
TREATY of Basle: Spanish San Domingo ceded to France		
WAR with Holland. 1st West India Regiment raised (April 24)		
Society for the conversion religions instruction and education of the Negro Slaves in the British West Indies incorporated		
Rebellion in Grenada, instigated by the French (Dec. 1794-May 1796)		
Demerara (April 21) Essequibo and Berbice surrendered to British Forces	..	1796
Spain declared war against England	..	1797
Rebel Caribs transported from St. Vincent to Ruatan (March 11)		
First manufacture in Prussia of sugar from beet-root		
Trinidad given up to British (Feb. 18)		
In Barbados Legislature voted (May 15) £20,000		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1798	..	Rebellion of slaves in Trelawny. Portas, a spy from San Domingo, was hanged in Kingston (Dec. 23). Jamaica raised by public subscription about £80,000 to assist England against France. A Secret Committee of Safety appointed by Assembly with reference to number of foreigners recently arrived.
1799	..	From Feb. 12 to Oct. 27 the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker took 47 armed and 225 merchant vessels. Discovery and repression of General Rouse's attempt to instigate a rebellion in Jamaica.
1800	..	His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction (April 5).
1801	Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-Governor (July 29)	..
1802	..	..
1803	..	Incorporation of the town of Kingston (Jan. 12). Largest sugar crop ever sent from Jamaica.
1804	..	Hurricane (Aug. 29 and Sep. 22).
1805	..	Martial Law (April 1 to 19 and May 24 to June 22). Hurricane (July 27).
1806	Sir Eyrie Coote, Lieut.-Gov.	Nugent left (Feb. 20).
1807	..	319,351 slaves in Jamaica.
1808	WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER (March 26)	Manchester arrived Mar. 26. Mutiny in 2nd W. I. Regt. at Fort Augusta (May 27)
1809	..	Discovery of conspiracy amongst slaves to burn down Kingston (March)
1810	..	..

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.
towards English was fund and £13,000 subscribed by inhabitants	
St. Domingo evacuated by British (Oct.)	.. 1798
British victory of St. George's Key British Honduras (Sep. 10).	
Legislature of Leeward Islands passed a humane slave amelioration act.	
West India Regiment reached full strength of 12 battns. (Nov.)	
West India Docks, London, founded. Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas	.. 1799
Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 1)	.. 1801
Toussaint declared independence of Haiti (July)	
Demerara handed back to Holland (Dec. 3)	
TREATY of Amiens (March 27): England gave up Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice to Holland; St. Lucia and Tobago to France; but retained Trinidad. French decree of Feb. 1794, annulled: Toussaint submitted in San Domingo (May 5)	.. 1802
Renewal of war with France	.. 1803
Denmark abolished slave trade in her colonies St. Lucia (June 22) and Tobago (June 30) capitulated to British	
Demerara Essequibo and Berbice retaken by British (Sep. 19)	
France sold Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs	
Haiti declared independence (Jan. 1): Dessalines declared Emperor (Oct. 8)	.. 1804
War declared by Spain against England (Dec. 12)	
La Grange invaded Dominica	.. 1805
Trafalgar (Oct. 21)	
Steam engine first used on sugar estate in Demerara	
Duckworth defeated French off San Domingo (Feb. 6)	.. 1806
Napoleon issued Berlin decree (Nov. 21)	
English took Curacao	
African slave trade in British Colonies abolished by Parliament (March 25)	.. 1807
Foundation of African Institution (June 14)	
Sierra Leone taken over by British Crown from Company	
Eastern part of San Domingo regained by Spain	.. 1808
Slave trade abolished in United States	
London Missionary Society began work in Demerara	
English took San Domingo City from French and handed it to Spain	.. 1809
France owned no property in the West Indies	.. 1810

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1811	Lieut. Gen. Edward Morison, Lieut.-Governor (26 June to June, 1813)	Manchester away from June, 1811, to June 14, 1813
1812	..	Hurricane (Oct. 12 and 14).
1813	..	Spanish theatre opened in Kingston (May 24)
1814	..	Parish of Manchester formed. Baptist Mission founded (Feb. 23). Largest coffee crop ever shipped from Jamaica, (34 045,585 lbs.).
1815	..	Fire at Port Royal (July 13). Storm (July 31, Aug. 1 and Oct. 18).
1816	..	Law rescinded that demanded a payment of £100 of the owner for liberating a slave. Bolivar visited Jamaica.
1817	..	..
1818	..	Hurricane at Port Royal (Oct. 7). Hurricane (Nov. 17-20).
1819	..	..
1820	..	..
1821	(Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-Governor)	Manchester fractured his skull by a fall from a horse and visited England to recuperate (1821 to Dec. 1822)
1822	..	Hurricane (Mar. 11).
1823	..	House of Assembly refused to adopt Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.
1824	..	Foundation of Presbyterian Church in Jamaica. See of Jamaica (Jamaica Bahamas and British Honduras) constituted. Severe drought. People of colour first permitted to give evidence on oath
1825	..	Jamaica ports made free to foreign nations.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
Beet sugar industry started in France	..	1811
Christophe made King of Haiti (March 26)		
Venezuela declared independence (July)		
Berbice joined to Demerara (April 1)	..	1812
Volcanic eruption at St. Vincent (April 27)		
United States declared war against Great Britain (June 18)		
First Protestant Church erected in Central America (at Belize)		
Hurricane at Nassau (Aug.)	..	1813
A police force established in Antigua	..	1814
TREATY of Paris (May 30): England kept Tobago, St. Lucia, Demerara and Essequibo; Curacao restored to Dutch; Danish islands restored to Denmark in return for Heligoland		
TREATY of Ghent with United States (Dec. 24)		
Waterloo (June 18)	..	1815
Slave insurrection in Barbados	..	
Slave trade condemned by congress of Vienna		
Wesleyan Mission founded in Haiti	..	1816
British Honduras Free School established (Feb. 19)		
Slave rising in Barbados (April 14)		
Foundation of Liberia	..	1817
..	..	1818
First passage of the Atlantic by steam (New York to Liverpool)	..	1819
First emigrants for Liberia embarked from New York	GEORGE IV (Jan. 29)	1820
Slave trade abolished by Spain		
African Company abolished	..	1821
Eastern part of San Domingo obtained its independence		
San Domingo became part of Haiti	..	1822
Treaty of Verona (Nov.)		
Commission of inquiry into administration of justice in the West Indian Colonies		
Martial Law in British Honduras (Dec. 19, 1822 Jan. 16)		1823
Munroe Doctrine formulated by the United States (Dec.)		
Rebellion of slaves in Demerara (Aug. 18)		
Revolt in Cuba		
Buxton moved in the House of Commons that slavery should be gradually abolished throughout the British colonies (May 15)		
Anti-Slavery Society founded		
See formed of Barbados and Leeward Islands	..	1824
Earl Bathurst sent instructions to West Indies for amelioration of slave population		
Independence of Haiti acknowledged by France (24 July)	..	1825

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1826	..	..
1827	Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Lieut.-Governor	Manchester left (July 2), having governed for 19 years.
1828	..	..
1829	SOMERSET, Earl of BEL- MORE	Belmore arrived (Feb. 19).
1830	..	Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1831	..	Negro rebellion in St. James (Dec. 28); damage £666,977. The British Government lent the planters £200,000 for the restoration of plantations.
1832	George Cuthburt, Pres. CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE	Martial Law Dec. 1831 to Feb. 1832 Colonial Church Union founded (Jan. 26) Belmore sailed (June 11). Mulgrave arrived (July). Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1833	..	Establishment of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica (Oct. 28) (became defunct on disallowance in 1835 of the Act creating it.)
1834	George Cuthbert Pres.	Mulgrave sailed (March 15). Abolition of slavery and establishment of apprenticeship system: £5,853,975 paid in compensation for 255,290 slaves (Aug. 1).
1835	Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Nor- cot, Lieut.-Governor PETER Marguis of SLIGO	Norcot arrived (March 27; sworn in 29th). Sligo arrived (April 4; sworn in 7th). Sligo visited Grand Cayman (May 2) to explain that the apprenticed slaves had been declared free, owing to non-registration.
1836	Sir LIONEL SMITH	Smith arrived (Aug. 30). Sligo left (Sep. 2).
1837	..	Arrival of <i>City of Kingston</i> (Aug. 9) first steamship to reach Jamaica: brought news of death of William IV. Saving Banks first established.
1838	..	Total abolition of slavery (Aug. 1) by cessation of apprenticeship system Formation of Association of Jamaica Proprietors (May 24).
1839	.. SIR CHARLES METCALFE (Sep. 26).	Planters Bank formed (July 1). Smith left (Oct. 1). Metcalf did much to reconcile differences between the Jamaica planters and the British Government.
1840	..	Drought—lasting till Spring of 1841 ..

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Primary visitation of the Bishop to Honduras (March 24)	..	1826
British Guiana joined to see of Barbados <i>Libertador</i> , first steam vessel to reach Barbados	.	1827
H. M. Commissioners of legal inquiry on the colony of Trinidad reported	..	1828
Fire at Georgetown, Demerara (Dec. 29)	..	1829
Republic of Venezuela formed	WILLIAM IV (June 20)	1830
Demerara and Berbice united with Essequibo as one colony of British Guiana (July 21)	..	1831
Hurricane at Barbados, St Vincent and St. Lucia (Aug. 10)		
Legislative Council of Trinidad created	..	1832
Abolition Act passed (Aug. 28)	..	1833
Amalgamation of Leeward Islands (Antigua St Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica)		
Amalgamation of St. Vincent, Grenada and To- bago with Barbados as Windward Islands	..	1834
Abolition of slavery in British Dominions and complete freedom to children under six years of age (Aug. 1). Emancipation complete in Antigua		
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 20)	..	1835
Schomburgk discovered <i>Victoria regia</i> lily in Ber- bice	..	1836
Colonial Bank founded (June 1)	VICTORIA, (June 20)	1837
Commissioners report to British Government on Prisons and on Negro Education	..	1838
First immigration of coolies to British West Indies (British Guiana) (May 7)		
St. Lucia added to Windward Islands		
Lord Melbourne resigned on question of sus- pension of constitution of Jamaica (May 7)		
Total abolition of slavery in British colonies (Aug. 1)		
Export tax in Barbados abolished	..	1839
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society formed (April 17)		
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. received Charter, (Sep. 27)		
Bill to suspend constitution of Jamaica passed in the Commons	..	1840
Duty equalized in England on colonial grown coffee		

JAMAICA.		
GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1841	..	First arrival of free African immigrants (May 25). Parish of Metcalfe formed Jamaica Silk Company incorporated (July) Riot in Kingston (Dec. 27). (Metcalf left July 2.) Maroons received all rights of British subjects.
1842	JAMES, Earl of ELGIN (July 12).	
1843	..	Fire destroyed portion of Kingston (Aug. 26). General Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded. Calabar Institution (Baptist) opened (Oct. 6).
1844	..	Census: population 377,433.
1845	..	Jamaica Railway opened (Nov. 21). Coolies from India first arrived (Feb.) Office of Island Agent abolished (Dec. 8).
1846	Maj.-Gen. Sackville Berkeley, Lieut.-Gov.	..
1847	Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY	..
1848	..	Anticipated outbreak of negroes in western parishes was prevented. Planters Bank stopped payment (Aug.) The Governor injured by a fall from a horse (Sep. 4).
1849	..	..
1850	..	32,000 deaths from Asiatic cholera.
1851	..	Pongo Mission formed ..
1852	..	..
1853	Sir HENRY BARKLY (Oct.)	The Treasury became bankrupt and a political deadlock ensued. British Government granted a loan of £500,000 to pay off colony's debt.
1854	..	Slight changes in legislative bodies. Jamaica granted a Civil List to the Crown of £25,000 a year.
1855	..	..
1856	Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.- Governor	..
1857	Captain CHARLES DAR- LING.	Darling appointed an Executive Committee to carry out wishes of Assembly.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
..	..	1841
At. John's, Antigua, destroyed by fire (April 2) Establishment of Royal Mail Company	..	1842
Select Committee of House of Commons in- quired into state of West Indies in reference to relations between employers and labourers	..	1843
Bishopric of British Guiana formed Baptist Mission founded in Trinidad: Earth- quake in Leeward Islands (Feb. 8)	..	1843
Earthquake in Antigua, Guadeloupe and other parts of Leeward Islands (Feb. 8); eight lives lost in Antigua, 3,000 in Guadeloupe	..	1844
Bahamas made an archdeaconate of see of Jamaica <i>La Guerre Negre</i> in Dominica. Santo Domingo Republic established (Nov. 18)	..	1844
Slave disturbances in Cuba Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana formed (May)	..	1845
First coolies reached Trinidad (May 30) Government of Dutch Guiana separated from that of Dutch West Indies	..	1846
Act passed equalizing sugar duties on British and foreign products	..	1847
Barbados (first of British Colonies) granted aid to Ireland in famine	..	1848
Liberia became a republic Turks Islands separated from Bahamas and made a separate colony (25 Dec.)	..	1849
Slavery abolished in French and Danish West Indies	..	1850
Public Library founded in Barbados	..	1851
Republic of Haiti made an empire (Aug.)	..	1852
Public Library founded in Trinidad	..	1853
Bay Islands (Honduras) made a separate colony Lime-tree orchards first planted in Monserrat	..	1853
First Chinese immigrants into British Guiana (Jan. 12)	..	1854
Imperial Colonial Department established Abolition of protective duties on British grown sugar.	..	1855
Ostend Manifesto (United States' claim to Cuba) Cholera in Grenada, (3 788 deaths: population 32,671)	..	1856
Bahama Government Bank failed Panama Railway opened Great Britain relinquished protectorate of Mos- quito Shore	..	1857
Rutan and other islands formed into a British colony as Bay Islands Angel Gabriel Riot in Demerara (Feb.)	..	1857
..	..	1857

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica
1858	..	First issue of Jamaica postage stamps (May 8)
1859	Captain CHARLES DAR- LING.	Introduction of Electric Telegraph and Postage Stamps (Feb. 1). Toll-bar riots at Savanna-la-Mar (Feb. 12). Florence Hall Riot (Aug. 1).
1860	..	Post Office transferred from English to Colonial Government (Aug. 1).
1861	..	Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) visited Jamaica (March 24-April 6).
1862	Edward John Eyre, Lieut.- Governor	Fire in Kingston (March 31). Damage £85,000.
1863	..	Toll-bars abolished (October)
1864	EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Governor	Eyre made Governor.
1865	..	Morant Bay rebellion (Oct. 11): 608 persons, including the Custos of St. Thomas were killed during the outbreak and under martial law: George William Gordon, the ringleader, was hanged. Surrender of Jamaica Constitution to Crown (Dec 21), empowering the Queen to create such a government as she might think fit.
1866	..	New Constitution (Crown Government). (June 11).
	Sir HENRY STORKS	The Royal Commission (Sir Henry Storks, Russell Gurney and J. B. Maule) appointed to enquire into the outbreak, reported that the disturb- ances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, and alluded to a desire to obtain lands rent free, and a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring classes in the local tribunals.
	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new con- stitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-offi- cial members. A Privy Council was also ap- pointed.
	Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, (Lieut.-Governor)	Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Aug. 5). A semi-military police was organised; the judi- cial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	..	District Courts established.
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port An- tonio. Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountains).
1869	..	Telegraphic communication with Europe estab- lished. Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston. Repeal of Law of Charles II empowering gover- nor to declare martial law.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Empire of Haiti overturned and Republic re-established.	..	1858
Bay Islands recognised as part of Republic of Honduras	VICTORIA	1859
..	..	1860
Bishopric of the Bahamas created	..	1861
Rebellion of Southern States against the Union (April 13)	..	1862
British Honduras declared a colony under Jamaica (May 12)	..	1863
Imports of Bahamas (through blockade running)	..	1864
£5,346,112	..	1865
End of war in United States (May 26)	..	1866
..	..	1866
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras	..	1867
Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	..	1868
Withdrawal of grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies	..	1869
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	..	1870
Declaration of independence in Cuba (Cespedes) (April)	..	1870
British Honduras lost its representative institutions	..	1870

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1871	..	Census. Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining, in the Imperial interests. munitions of war on <i>La Havo</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	..
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 25). Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. Hurricane (Nov).
1875	..	Kingston street car started.
1876	..	Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,500.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.-Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (May 10). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.).
1878	..	..
1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., (Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to 4 June, 1880. Hurricane. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey.
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert Victor and George (March). Cyclone (Aug. 18) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
1881	..	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> , (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Disestablishment of Church of England in British Honduras St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquarters of Danish West Indies	..	1871
..	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies <i>Virginus</i> seized by Spanish cruiser. and 153 of her crew shot. (Oct 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	..	1873
Turks islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	..	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13) Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions	..	1875
	..	1876
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution	..	1878
	..	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba Prince, Albert Victor and George visited the West Indies in H. M. S. <i>Bacchante</i>	..	1880
Hurricane in St. Kitts French began construction of Panama Canal Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)	..	1881

JAMAICA.

GOVERNOR.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1881 This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interests, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
- 1882 .. Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad; £4,810 was subscribed locally.
Cambridge University Local Examinations first held (Dec.)
- 1883 .. Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island.
A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the legislature.
- 1883 Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm.
Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm.
Sir HENRY NORMAN Musgrave left (April 20).
Gamble arrived (May 4).
Norman arrived (Dec. 21).
Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance;" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
- 1884 .. Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24).
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28).
The new Legislative Council, elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30.
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19).
- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by volunteers if regulars were called to the Sudan.
Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.).
In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman left for England (Dec. 10-Mar. 29) 1886.
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.
Retrenchment scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

	..	1881
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras	..	1882
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	..	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate colony (Oct. 31) Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.), 18 killed	..	1884
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate government (March 17) Royal Mail Co. moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados	..	1885
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Gardens started in Grenada. Total	..	1886

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29) Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies	..	1886
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies	..	1887
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island Commencement of steamship line between Hali- fax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)	..	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward Islands go- vernment to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work on the Panama Canal (March)	..	1889
..	..	1890
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana. by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica.
1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Brough, adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10). Soldier Riot in Kingston (June 8).
1895 ..	Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19). Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society. Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10. Commission (appointed in Oct., 1894) reported on disease among cattle. Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5) The <i>Pearl</i> , schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
1896 (Maj. Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Extended Representation: one member to each parish. Importation of South American cattle prohibited.
1897 ..	Professor Williams visited the colony and report on the cattle disease, which he found to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks. Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted. Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November. Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6). Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar industry (Mar. 28 to April 14). Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30). Statute of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
1898 (Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18). Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner <i>pro tem.</i> Jan. and Feb.). Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING (Feb. 11)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11). Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.
(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.). West Indian Weather Service instituted by United States. Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane. Education Commission (Dr. Lumb. Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
1899 ..	Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff bill (March 22), which he declared of "paramount importance": the 4 were subsequently withdrawn.

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and declaration of independence (Sep. 13)	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17)	..	1896
Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)		
Floods in Montserrat ..	..	1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)	..	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies		
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England.		
Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havannah harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10)		
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20)		
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England		
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada		
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	..	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sep. 8). Mansion House Fund £7,329		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1899	..	<p>Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on its finances; and Mr. Elliott on the railway. Imperial penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24). Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government. Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29). In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.</p>
1900	..	<p>The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the council chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session. Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11). Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May 10. (Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm. May 10 to July 3) (Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. July 3 to Nov. 2) Gen. Hallowes left (July 3). Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).</p>
1901	..	<p>Imperial Direct Line of steamers inaugurated. <i>Port Morant</i> reached Kingston March 1. £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government. Port Royal created a separate parish (April). Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.</p>
1902	..	<p>Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £20,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of sugar industry pending abolition of sugar bounties (July). (Hon. S. Olivier, adm.) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.</p>
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	<p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19). Cyclone (Aug. 11): damage to colony, chiefly on northside, assessed at £125,000. 65 deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.</p>
1904	..	<p>Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.) A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sep. 15) Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23).</p>

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Paris tribunal	..	1899
..	..	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21) Atlas line purchased by Hamburg-American Line.	EDWARD VII, (Jan. 22)	1901
Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5) Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20) Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund £65,769 Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian sugar industry £250,000	..	1902
Water riots at Port of Spain (March); 16 killed, 43 wounded Coolie Riot at Berbice (May). Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1) Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3) Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18)	..	1903
Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April) Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4) Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brasil (June 6)	..	1904

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1904 Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, Mr. Olivier left (Sep 15).
adm. (Sep. 15-30)
Sir JAMES ALEXANDER Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (Sep. 30).
SWETTENHAM
- 1905 .. New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4).
The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it.
Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31).
(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield, adm.) Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5).
Open competition for public service abolished (May).
Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.) Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York.
British Infantry stationed in the colony finally withdrawn (Nov. 8).
- 1906 .. Grant for Militia considerably reduced.
- 1907 .. Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000.
Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16) Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).
Hon. S. OLIVIER Mr. Olivier landed (May 16).
Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27)
- 1908 (Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. April-June 4) Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4).
Examinations of Associated Board of R. A. M. and R.C.M. first held.
(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Aug. 22-28) Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28).
Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Sep. 14) Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sep. 9).
Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Islands with reference to damage by storm.
- 1909 .. Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary.
(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. June 3 to Sep. 3) Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3-Sep. 3).
Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11).
- 1910 .. Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14).
First block of New Public Buildings opened.
Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.
- 1911 (Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sep. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23) Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation: and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica.
- Census (April) Population 831,383.
- 1912 (Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22). Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18.)

ABROAD

Events Abroad.	Rulers	
..	..	1904
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)	..	1905
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana. (Nov. 30) 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sep. 28), and assumption of control by the United States	..	1906
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot at Trinidad (March)	..	1907
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed Dec. 20		
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): (Dec.) General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica	..	1908
Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels		
Constitution granted to Cuba	..	1909
Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies.		
Severe Storm in Cuba (Oct.)	GEORGE V, (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
..	..	1912

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council, and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign for a term of years, usually five, and holds office during the Sovereign's pleasure.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

The Legislative Council is constituted by an Order in Council of Queen Victoria, dated 19th May, 1884, which has been modified by subsequent Orders in Council. At present it consists of the President (The Governor), five ex-officio members and ten nominated, and fourteen elected members.

The Order of the 19th May declared that the Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. On the 29th January, 1894, an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council; (2) to continue the Collector General an ex-officio Member and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member for Kingston and St. Andrew; one for St. Thomas and Portland; one for St. Mary and St. Ann; and one each for St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Elizabeth; one for Westmoreland and Hanover; one for St. James and Trelawny.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELECTED MEMBER.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—
 - (a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in the right of his wife.
 - (b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following provisions:—

3. The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colo-

nial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as ex-officio members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as Nominated Members), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as Elected Members).

4. Whenever the number of Nominated Members shall be less than ten the Governor, may, by an instrument under the Broad Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of Nominated Members shall not be thereby raised above ten. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the Island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The parish of Kingston. | 8. The parish of Clarendon. |
| 2. The parish of St. Andrew. | 9. The parish of Manchester. |
| 3. The parish of St. Thomas. | 10. The parish of St. Elizabeth. |
| 4. The parish of Portland. | 11. The parish of Westmoreland. |
| 5. The parish of St. Mary. | 12. The parish of Hanover. |
| 6. The parish of St. Ann. | 13. The parish of St. James. |
| 7. The parish of St. Catherine. | 14. The parish of Trelawny. |

One member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1884, provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,
 - (b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—
- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.

- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as

are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

PRESENT QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884 took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of Voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors.

Law 52 of 1908 consolidates previous Laws and was further amended by Sec. 2 of Law 28 of 1909.

The qualifications are now as follows:—

Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b.) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c.) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
 - (d.) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January, 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The Registrar General *estimated* the total population on 31st March, 1906, at 820,437.

The *estimated* population in 1910 on 31st March, was 862,422.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the General Election in January, 1906, and that of 1911. The population as ascertained at the last census (1911) is also given:—

—	Population. Census of 1911.	No. of Voters on List.	
		1905-06.	1910-11.
Kingston	59,674	892	3,311
St. Andrew	52,773	646	1,934
St. Thomas	39,330	401	1,595
Portland	49,360	436	1,712
St. Mary	72,956	564	2,320
St. Ann	70,651	545	1,351
Trelawny	35,463	342	1,054
St. James	41,376	517	1,424
Hanover	37,432	620	1,382
Westmoreland	66,456	739	2,138
St. Elizabeth	78,700	640	1,529
Manchester	65,194	778	1,983
Clarendon	73,914	451	1,940
St. Catherine	88,104	1,036	3,584
	831,383	8,607	27,257

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions:—

(Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex-officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex-officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

* For Order in Council see Handbook of '84-85, page 485.

† For Despatch see Handbook of '84-85, page 71.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters, the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise

the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor ..	£6,000	Auditor-General ..	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp ..	400	Treasurer ..	600
Colonial Secretary ..	1,300	Collector-General ..	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary ..	700	Superintending Medical Officer ..	1,200
Attorney-General ..	1,500	Inspector-General of Police ..	900
Director of Public Works ..	1,350	Inspector of Prisons ..	660

NOTE.—Law 26 of 1895 was passed to secure the salaries of the above-mentioned Officers (except the Treasurer), of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The Civil List is not however at present acted upon, the following being the salaries now paid to the officers mentioned:—

Governor, £5,000; Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—no provision from public funds; Colonial Secretary, £1,200; Assistant Colonial Secretary, £600; Attorney-General, £1,000; Director of Public Works, £1,200; Auditor General, £800; Treasurer, £650, but his duties now also comprise those of Manager of the Government Savings Bank, without additional remuneration; Collector General, £800, who is also Stamp Commissioner and Comptroller of Widows and Orphans Pensions, without additional emolument; Superintending Medical Officer, £800 to £1,000; Inspector General of Police and Prisons (offices combined) £800.

NOTE—(For the Political History of the Constitution see Handbook prior to 1901)

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY MANNING, K.C.M.G. 1904; C.B. 1903.—Born 1863; educated at Cambridge and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Lieutenant 2nd Battallion South Wales Borderers, 24th Foot, 1886; Captain, 1897; Brevet-Major, 1898; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1899; Brevet-Colonel, 1904; joined Indian Army, 1888; 51st Sikhs. frontier force, 1891; 2nd Burmese War (wounded, medal and clasp); Samana and Hazara Expeditions, N.W. frontier of India, 1891 (clasp); Central Africa, 1893-4 (medal); Central Africa and Rhodesia, 1894-98 (clasp); Somaliland campaign, (medal and 2 clasps); Deputy Commissioner and Cons.-General for British Central Africa, 1897; acted as Commissioner and Cons.-General, December, 1897 to December, 1898, and also from July, 1900 to April, 1901; raised and commanded Central Africa Regiment; commanded Somaliland Field Force, 1902-1903; commanded 1st Brigade Somaliland Field Force, 1903-4; Inspector-General, K.A.R., 1901; Acting Governor of Nyasaland Protectorate, 1907; Governor, Somaliland Protectorate, 7th January, 1910; Governor Nyasaland Protectorate, 11th October, 1910; Governor of Jamaica, February, 1913.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary: Capt. the Hon. Rowland Tudor St. John,
Durham Lt. Infantry.

ACTING GOVERNOR BY DORMANT COMMISSION.

PHILIP CLARKE CORK, C.M.G. 1904.—Born 1854; Clerk Immigration Department, Jamaica, May, 1875; Hindust. Interpreter to the Agent-General, 1876; Inspector of Immigrants, 1877; Protector of Immigrants, Grenada, 1881; Protector of Immigrants, Jamaica, 1884; Commissioner under the Kingston Improvement Laws, 1894; Nominated Member Legislative Council, 1896; Assistant Colonial Secretary, 1897; Colonial Secretary, British Honduras, 1901; Administered the Government in 1903 and 1905; Administrator, St. Lucia, October, 1905; Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, 1909; Administered the Government, 1911—May 1 to Sept. 15; Nov. 11, to Nov. 23; 1912—May 25 to July 22; 1913—Jany. 18 to March 7th.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. R. M. DALRYMPLE-HAY, C.B. Served in the South African War, 1881. Took part in the Transvaal Campaign. At the siege of Potchefstroom. Mentioned in despatches. Served in West Africa 1897-8. Lagos. Employed in Hinterland. Despatches. Lond. Gaz., 7 Mar., '99. Brev. of Lt.-Col. Medal with clasp. Took part in the operations in Sierra Leone, 1898-9. Clasp. South African War, 1899-1901. Spec. Serv. Offr. Afterwards on Staff and subsequently Dist. Commr. and Dist. Commdt. Served during operations in Cape Colony March to April, 1900. In Natal April to June, 1900. In the Transvaal June to 29th Nov., 1900. Again during operations in the Transvaal 30th Nov., 1900, to June, 1901. Also in Cape Colony June to Nov., 1901. Despatches, Lond. Gaz., 8 Feb., 1901. Queen's medal with 4 clasps. D.S.O.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

[Members of the Privy Council and Legislative Council and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.]

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G. John Vassall Calder.
Lt.-Col. Charles James Ward, C.M.G. James Richmond, C.M.G.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

F. L. Pearce.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The present Council (1911) is the seventh summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarter House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	5th Council	..	1901-1905
2nd "	..	1889-1893	6th "	..	1906-1910
3rd "	..	1894-1896	7th "	..	1911-
4th "	..	1897-1900			

List of Members.

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Brigadier-General J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, C.B., D.S.O., Senior Military Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces in this Island.

Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Ernest St. John Branch, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Attorney General.

Percival Robert Augustus Willoughby, M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Alfred Henry Miles, I.S.O., Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., Custos of St. Mary.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G., Custos of Kingston.

Louis John Bertram, C.M.G., Auditor General.

John Vassall Calder.

John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer.

Herbert Henry Cousins, M.A., F.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

James Rowland Williams, M.A., Director of Education.

Colonel Edward Alfred Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G.

Dugald Campbell.

John Barkly Lucie-Smith, Postmaster for Jamaica.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Robert Percival Simmonds	..	..	Member for St. Mary.
John Humber Allwood	..	..	" St. Ann.
David Aurelius Corinaldi	..	..	" St. James.
J. M. Farquharson	..	..	" St. Elizabeth.
Fred. R. Evans	..	..	" Westmoreland.
H. T. Ronaldson	..	..	" Clarendon.
Henry Cork	..	..	" St. Thomas.
A. A. Fleming	..	..	" St. Catherine.
E. A. H. Haggart	..	..	" St. Andrew.
C. W. Hewitt	..	..	" Hanover.
H. A. L. Simpson	..	..	" Kingston.
S. S. Stedman	..	..	" Portland.
Rev. Walter Booth Esson	..	..	" Manchester.
Guy Seymour Ewen	..	..	" Trelawny.

Clerk to the Legislative Council—Philip Stern, K.C., £250, appointed 4th July, 1908
Clerical Assistant—L. G. Crossley, £78, appointed 1st Dec. 1910.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*The Colonial Secretary's Office is at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.*]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1 500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively, and in December, 1897, the Governor appointed Mr. Cork Assistant Colonial Secretary, at a salary of £600, rising to £700. In August, 1898, owing to the need for economy the office of Chief Clerk was abolished. The late Mr. H. C. Bourne was in 1904 appointed Colonial Secretary at the reduced salary of £1,200 per annum. On Mr. T. L. Roxburgh's appointment as Assistant Colonial Secretary the salary of that office was reduced to £600. Mr. R. Johnstone was appointed in December, 1906 to succeed Mr. Roxburgh at the same salary but since 1st April, 1912, the salary has been restored to the former rate of £600 rising to £700.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Colonial Secretary	Hon. P. C. Cork, C.M.G.	1,200 0 0	15th May, '75
Asst. Colonial Secretary	Robt. Johnstone, I.S.O.	625 0 0	1st March, '78
Senior Clerk	G. M. Wortley	500 0 0	21st Jan., '81
First Class Clerk	Alfred Cork	450 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	F. L. Pearce	400 0 0	19th Aug., '84
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Casserly	300 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Ditto	D. H. Hall	270 0 0	7th Dec., '91
Ditto	H. R. Latreille	225 0 0	1st July, '01
Ditto	A. R. Dignum	215 0 0	1st March, '96
Assistant	H. C. Savage	140 0 0	3rd June, '05
Ditto	J. D. L. Smith	100 0 0	6th Aug., '09
Ditto	C. C. Aitken	109 0 0	20th Oct., '02
Clerical Assistant	H. Nankivell	78 0 0	1st Aug., '11
Ditto	W. P. Thomson	78 0 0	May, '10

NOTE.—Mr. Pearce is also Clerk to the Privy Council and Mr. H. R. Latreille is Secretary to the Titchfield Land Board.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[*Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.*]

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the High-ways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were, to quote Phillippo's "Jamaica, its past and present state," "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857, but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue, loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river. Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time until 1890, the expenditure on main roads was defrayed from the General Revenue of the Island with the exception of a few cases in which roads and bridges were constructed by grants from the Parochial Road Revenue Fund and afterwards taken over and maintained as main roads. A number of bridges were erected during this period.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists

of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches. This was subsequently used as a Railway bridge as well as a Highway bridge.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public during 1890-91.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the Seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject, the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous sea beaches was another formidable difficulty.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these bridges completed, and is one of the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

It was ultimately found inadvisable to carry out the erection of the bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in the manner contemplated at the time of the passing of Law 7 of 1881, and Law 1 of 1891 was then passed, under the powers of which a new main road was constructed from the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay on the line of which the following bridges were erected, viz., at Easington, Ramble, Negro River, Allan Spring, Palmetto Gully, York River, Sandy Gully and Johnson's River. On the completion of this road, an extension from the point where it crossed the Johnson's River Bridge to the town of Bath, and a branch road from where the interior road crossed the Negro River Bridge through Belvedere, to join the coast road on the western side of the Johnson's River were constructed under authority of Law 7 of 1894.

And in the year 1911, in order to facilitate a growing traffic, it was considered advisable and feasible to construct a driving bridge further down the Johnson's River and nearer to the old Main Road fording (in the Parish of St. Thomas). This Bridge was constructed of reinforced concrete piles, with a superstructure of steel joists and concrete floor, having 16 spans of 50 feet each, giving a total length of 800 feet, being the longest in the Island. The total cost including road approaches amounted to £6,450. It was opened in the early part of 1912 by H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier and it is known as the Olivier bridge.

Many other bridges of less magnitude have been built on all important roads including a ferro-concrete spandril arch bridge at Tucker's river, St. Mary, 50 feet span, and Chepstowe Bridge over the Spanish river, in Portland of 80 ft. span—as well as many smaller ones.

The loans for the system of roads and bridges authorized by these four laws above-mentioned amounted to £120,000, the principal and interest being made a charge against General Revenue

The rapid growth of the cultivation and export of fruit and the consequent call for improved means of communication induced Sir Henry Blake to provide for the transfer of a considerable mileage of the more important Parochial Roads to the category of Main Roads, and for improved maintenance of the remainder by the consequent relief given to the road funds of the several parishes by the passing of Law 17 of 1890. Under this Law certain taxes were appropriated for providing interest and sinking fund on a loan of £140,000 to be expended in reconstructing the roads so taken over as Main Roads, and also an annuity equal to about £20 per mile per annum for their maintenance. In the succeeding three years an aggregate length of 981 miles were thus added to the schedule of Main Roads. The revenue raised by the appropriated taxes fell off very appreciably in the years 1896-97, and at the same time the average allowance of £20 per mile proved inadequate for the maintenance of the roads. Law 4 of 1898 was therefore passed providing for the maintenance of all the Main Roads from General Revenue and for the merging therein of the net revenue from the appropriated taxes after paying interest and sinking fund on the loan. *[For a list of some of the principal roads so taken over see Handbooks prior to 1909.]*

By Law 20 of 1892 a Loan of £100,000 was authorized to be raised chargeable against General Revenue for the erection of bridges over the rivers, on the most important roads of the island, and under the provisions of this Law many bridges were erected. *[For a list see Handbooks prior to 1909.]*

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, and a new driving road was made from the Cooperage near Gordon Town, via New Castle and over Hardwar Gap to Buff Bay in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap. Surveys were also made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forrest, and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town. During the period of the relief works following the hurricane of 1903, the construction of this road was somewhat advanced, and it was completed as far as Mavis Bank in 1908.

In addition to the work under Loan Laws many bridges and roads were constructed and improved by funds provided by General Revenue during the last 20 years.

The main roads have in many places been widened and improved and there are now 2,180 miles open for traffic, which include about 160 miles of Parochial roads taken over as compensation for rebate on the tax on donkeys.

The average cost per mile for ordinary maintenance for the financial year ended 31st March, 1912 was £32 14s. 8d.

During the year a total amount of £5,369 15s. 3d. was expended on flood damage repairs, which gives an average cost per mile of £2 13s. 2d. This average cost added to the £32 14s. 8d. gives a total average expenditure per mile of £35 7s. 10d.

These statements relate to a schedule of 2,020 miles of Main Roads and no not consider the rates for the 160 miles of Parochial Roads recently taken over as compensation for rebate on the taxes for donkeys.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. Since then various buildings have been erected by the department for the accommodation of the public service in different parts of the island, including court houses, police stations, public hospitals, industrial and other schools, residences for inspectors of police, &c.

Other public buildings have been enlarged and improved.

The first block of the new public buildings is situated to the west of King Street between Barry Street and Tower Street, and Peter's Lane and King Street.

It forms the 1st block of buildings in a general scheme for the rehousing of the Government offices, the remainder of the scheme includes laying out the land (purchased by the Government after the Earthquake) which lies as a square between Peter's Lane on the west, and Church Street on the east; Barry Street on the north and Tower Street on the south.

The two blocks of buildings are laid out so as to leave a strip of grass and trees about 71 feet wide and 187 feet long on either side of King Street, at the north end both blocks

are wider and approach to within 61 feet of the centre line of King Street, so that even here the open space is 122 feet wide. This narrower portion is 124 feet long (N. and S.).

The following is the general arrangement.

The Post Office Department.

On ground floor—

Circulation Branch. With access for the public to the following:— Stamp selling department, Registered letters, Post Restante, Newspapers, Telegraphs, Parcels post, Registered letters, Money Orders and P. O. Orders and enquiry office; and also the private letter boxes (and call bell for urgent telegrams at night; the latter is situated in Peter's Lane on N. W. side of building).

1st floor—

Telegraph operators, &c. Postmaster's private office. Post Office Correspondence and accounting branches, and Assistant Electrical Engineer's Office (transferred from the P. W. D.).

On Top floor—

G. P. O. Archives. Resident Telegraphist's quarters. Caretaker's quarters.

In Financial Offices.

Ground Floor—

Surveyor of Customs.
Stamp Office.
Treasury and Collector General's Vaults.

1st floor—

Treasury.
Savings Bank.
Collector of Taxes and Loan Board.
Collector of Customs.

Top floor—

Audit Office.
Collector General's Office.

The buildings are throughout of re-enforced concrete. The architectural work was done by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. (of Messrs. Nicholson & Corlette, 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London). The steel work was done by M. M. Coignet, the well-known French firm of constructional engineers in re-enforced concrete.

Work was begun (under contract with Messrs. Wm. Cowlin & Son of Bristol, England) in November, 1908, and the building was taken over from the contractor, in April, 1910. The total cost of building exclusive of furniture and fittings was about £31,000.

The second block on the east side of King Street, was completed by Messrs. Mais & Sant of Kingston, to whom the contract was awarded. It will accommodate the Supreme Court and other Law Offices, the Education Department and Surveyor General's Office.

OTHER WORKS.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the construction of the Vere Irrigation Works; the erection of the Post Office Telegraph lines; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places on the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay and Montego Bay; improvement to that at Falmouth and the erection of a 45 foot cement concrete dam at Port Antonio to form a large impounding reservoir.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of first appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Public Works	P. R. A. Willoughby, M.I.C.E.*	1,150	0	0	24th Dec. '08
Assistant ditto	John D'Aeth, I.S.O., M.I.C.E.*	600	0	0	17th Jan., '73
Inspecting Engineer	Neville Roots, A.M.I.C.E.*	450	0	0	8th Feb. '08
Second Inspecting Engineer	R. Thornton, A.M.I.C.E.	300	0	0	19th Jany. '12
†First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan, A.M.I.C.E. <i>a</i>	300	0	0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado <i>a</i>	300	0	0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. A. Jeffrey-Smith† <i>a</i>	300	0	0	1st Oct., '79
Ditto	J. E. Streadwick <i>a</i> & <i>c</i>	300	0	0	1st April, '91
Ditto	H. Hollis, A.M.I.C.E.	300	0	0	1st March, '94
Ditto	E. W. Eveleigh <i>b</i>	300	0	0	1st April, '96
Ditto	E. M. Morales <i>b</i>	270	0	0	1st April, '91
†Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. M. Lynch	250	0	0	1st Dec., 1900
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson	250	0	0	1st April, '03
Ditto	T. L. Pearson	250	0	0	1st June, '04
Ditto	C. S. Henriques	250	0	0	1st Oct., '05
Ditto	G. S. R. Walcott	220	0	0	1st April, '10
Ditto	J. G. Cover	210	0	0	8th Jan., '11
Ditto	A. M. Hall	200	0	0	1st April, '12
Chief Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	350	0	0	6th April, '75
Assistant ditto	S. Jaques, A.R.I.B.A.	250	0	0	25th Dec., '09
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	400	0	0	1st Oct., '70
Senior Clerk	C. O. Magnan <i>a</i>	300	0	0	25th April, '75
First Class Clerk	H. C. Livingston	250	0	0	1st Oct., '86
Second Class Clerk	G. S. Cox	180	0	0	1st April, '97
Ditto	C. B. Dignum	180	0	0	10th July, '92
Ditto	A. J. MacGlashan	200	0	0	1st April, '08
Assistant	E. Lucie-Smith	89	0	0	19th Aug., '07
Ditto	H. W. Hylton	89	0	0	1st Oct., '07
Ditto	C. H. Munn	83	10	0	11th May, '11
Ditto	A. L. Hylton	78	0	0	21st June, '11

* The Director of Public Works, Assistant Director of Public Works and Inspecting Engineer are reimbursed travelling expenses according to a scale at present in force.

† The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

‡ Mr. Jeffrey-Smith receives also £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

a Receives also a personal allowance of £50.

b Receives also a personal allowance of £25.

c Receives also a special allowance of £50 as Superintendent for Kingston and St. Andrew.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

[Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.]

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932,

which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American syndicate, for £800,000, under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—5½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

STAFF.

Director	James Richmond, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
Acting Assistant Director	R. Nosworthy
Engineer of Way and Works	J. H. Dodd, A.M.I.C.E.
Locomotive Superintendent	C. J. Thornton
Traffic Superintendent	C. A. Squire
Accountant	H. C. Littlejohn
Superintendent of Stores.	C. S. Sanguinetti

There is an Advisory Board nominated by the Governor but they have no executive functions. The Board (appointed 7th May, 1902) consists at present of D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*; Hon. H. Cork, E. H. Kerr, Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., L. DeMercado, Arthur George, David Henderson, J. Richmond, C.M.G., J. E. Dyer and Samuel Hart *Secretary*—H. G. Pascoe

(Refer to Part XVII, "*Travelling in Jamaica*," for time-tables, fares, &c.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

[Office: *Public Buildings, King St., (East Block) Kingston.*]

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch was organised as a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles (most of which were previously unknown) inquired into and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustees of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 27,066 acres have been recovered from 1,594 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years' trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these lands and other amounted to £2,630 11s. 8d. for the financial year 1911-12.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of quit rents. Under these Laws the particulars of no less than 959,268 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 247,388 acres have been actually forfeited to the

Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee lands in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On the 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres nor more than than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant is placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money, together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in ten years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in kola, coffee, oranges or other permanent crop-producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. Up to 31st March, 1912, 3,375 lots, covering 31,169 acres, have been surveyed and put in possession of the purchasers, who have paid £27,711.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston ..	108	1,215	—	1,323
St. Andrew ..	3,743	312	—	4,555
St. Thomas ..	23,729	255	—	23,984
Portland ..	70,205	300	1,120	71,625
St. Mary ..	2,075	6	—	2,081
St. Ann ..	28,842	..	4,335	33,177
Trelawny ..	43,524	—	14,335	57,859
St. James ..	11,576	10	1,700	13,286
Hanover ..	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland ..	698	..	..	698
St. Elizabeth ..	13,217	5,000	5,570	23,787
Manchester ..	1,378	..	—	1,378
Clarendon ..	11,587	198	7,300	19,085
St. Catherine ..	31,321	227	6,200	37,948
Grand Totals ..	242,203	8,023	40,560	290,786

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on and land liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time about 132,233 acres have been actually surveyed and 1,052 leases have been effected, covering 133,202 acres.

The Government have realized £48,060 from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £2,989.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigations; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island, and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans, of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes, of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

In 1889, when the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk, respectively, the Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and cost, to 31st March, 1905, £82,639 8s.

Under the 34th section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway were entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 74,443 acres or 116½ square miles of land were conveyed to them, leaving 2,367 acres or 3½ square miles selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture. These lands which were in the hands of the Administrator-General on behalf of the Receivers of the West India Improvement Company of New York, have recently passed back into the hands of the Government by purchase at 5/ per acre. A large part of them extends over the northern portion of the parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It is rich in minerals: copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	C. Liddell*	£ 500 0 0	1st May, '81
First Assistant Surveyor	W. A. Baker*	300 0 0	1st April, '03
Second Assistant Surveyor	H. D. Rogers	250 0 0	17th April, '05
Third Assistant Surveyor	R. S. Briscoe	250 0 0	15th April, '12
Accountant	E. G. Wilson	180 0 0	1st March, '93
Assistant	V. N. Smith	94 0 0	24th March '08
Copyist	A. R. Munn	65 0 0	6th July, '10
Ditto	O. V. Lacy	60 0 0	6th June, '12

*Reimbursed travelling expenses.

AUDIT OFFICE.

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE expenditure in the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Boards' Accounts are subjected to an examination in the Audit Office, and half-yearly inspection of the Accounts is made locally

by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

The financial year of the colony is from the 1st of April till the 31st of March.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General	.. Louis J. Bertram, C.M.G.*	800 0 0	March, '78
Chief Clerk	.. G. McN. Livingston	400 0 0	16th Aug., '69
Senior Clerk	.. H. E. Laidman	370 0 0	20th Oct., '73
First Class Clerk	.. G. W. Taylor	300 0 0	6th Oct., '79
Ditto	.. J. L. Pietersz	290 0 0	10th Dec. '85
Ditto	.. C. C. Kelly	260 0 0	1st June, '88
Second Class Clerk	.. W. E. A. Pigou	180 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	.. J. M. Burke	160 0 0	17th Sept., '01
Ditto	.. A. J. Foster	120 0 0	11th July, '04
Ditto	.. B. P. Burrowes	120 0 0	15th Mar., '05
Ditto	.. H. Pigou	110 0 0	1st July, '07
Assistant	.. M. L. Levy	94 10 0	6th Jan., '08
Ditto	.. G. E. Brown	94 10 0	12th Sept., '07
Ditto	.. O. A. Burrowes	94 10 0	14th April, '09
Ditto	.. C. O. Segre	83 10 0	1st April, '12
Copyist	.. K. D. Andrews	63 0 0	12th April, '12
Temporary Clerk	.. P. D. Pomier	156 0 0	1st April, '09

* Receives £100 a year as a personal allowance.

TREASURY

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE Receiver General's Office, the headquarters for the collection of all duties, is one of the most ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with other public offices) transferred to Kingston.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000 which was the amount received by John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was, by a law passed in 1733, prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous Law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations

as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore namely, 3 per cent., is payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. At the same time the Customs was formed as an independent department. Until the earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there was no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their Bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay Port Antonio, Port Maria, St Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
“ of 10s. and under £2	3d.	“ of 6	7 8d.
“ of £2	3 4d.	“ of 7	8 9d.
“ of 3	4 5d.	“ of 8	9 10d.
“ of 4	5 6d.	“ of 9	10 11d.

For sums of £10 1s. and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10 up to £50.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary. the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James	1838	St. Mary	1856
Trelawny	1842	Westmoreland	1865
St Ann	1845	Vere	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent. calculated to the 30th September

in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent. and in December 1897 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200 nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1 000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £10 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will or under letters of administration; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1911-1912 were as follows:—

Under Letters of Administration	..	..	..	£	s.	d.
				290	14	8
“ Letters Testamentary	..	..	..	1,515	19	3
“ Revenue Commissioner's authority	..	..	..	85	12	9
“ Power of Attorney	..	..	..	..	..	..
				£1,892	6	8

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the Public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. The sub branches are now opened weekly instead of month y_{as} as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1901 to 1912:—

Year	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1901-02	3,417	2,528	30,840	37,067	£ 196,620 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 232,982 19 8
1902-03	4,042	3,761	34,075	33,990	212,556 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	209,406 2 2
1903-04	4,028	2,627	34,676	33,298	221,076 13 9	241,168 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904-05	3,495	2,888	32,128	37,770	176,267 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	216,436 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905-06	4,164	2,806	36,749	34,847	198,124 16 3	213,627 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1906-07	3,919	2,524	33,244	32,427	198,642 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	197,481 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907-08	3,972	2,828	31,864	34,551	224,775 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	229,980 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1908-09	2,396	2,780	27,260	33,532	199,069 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	220,309 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1909-10	3,259	2,678	25,994	27,913	154,034 10 9	189,208 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1910-11	3,868	2,707	29,652	29,594	154,026 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	191,493 11 7
1911-12	4,062	2,857	37,919	32,724	187,805 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	197,208 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

There were on the 31st March, 1912, 36,560 depositors including charities societies clubs and public functionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March 1912.—

	£	s.	d.
Administrator-General's Account	21,941	10	6½
Bankrupt Estates	5,466	19	3½
Charities	1,637	15	1
Chancery Accounts	8,356	13	1½
Government Accounts	599	10	3
Private Depositors Societies and Clubs	281,332	11	9
Government Trusts	1,284	9	2
Other Trusts—Trustees and Executors	11,253	17	6
Turks Islands Savings Bank	686	0	11
“ “ Educational Fund	5	4	5
Total	332 664	12	1½

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £385,651 8s 4d. During the year 1911-12 the amount was £7,891 14s. 9d

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 6 per cent On 31st March, 1912, they stood thus:—

	£	s.	d.
British and Colonial securities	332 589	10	0½
Uninvested	—		
Cash in hand	75	2	1
Total	332 664	12	1½

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places:—

OPEN DAILY

Kingston.	Falmouth.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Montego Bay.	Mandeville
Port Antonio.	Lucea.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Savanna-la-Mar	Spanish Town.
St Ann's Bay.		

Sub-branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places:—

Port Royal, open every week day.	Santa Cruz, open every Saturday
Buff Bay, open every Saturday.	Alley, open every Saturday.
Annotto Bay, open every Saturday.	Chapelton, open every Saturday.
Brown's Town, open Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	Linstead, every Saturday.
Halfway-Tree, open every day except Wednesdays.	Old Harbour, open every Saturday

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or a sub-branch as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 31st. December, 1897, (the close of the financial year) there were 43 Penny Banks in existence with 11,703 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £3,291 and the amount withdrawn was £3,103. Mr. H. W. Livingston, then Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme. Penny Banks are now independent of the Treasury and are managed by Ministers of Religion and Managers of Schools.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service
TREASURY.			
		£ s d	
Treasurer	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*		Feby. '74
Deputy Treasurer	C. C. Anderson	575 0 0	May '09
Chief Clerk & Accountant	E. W. Astwood	400 0 0	1st March, '75
Cashier	C. W. Magnan	300 0 0	1st June, '77
First Class Clerk	D. G. Parsons	300 0 0	30th Dec., '71
Ditto	A. L. Harris	260 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Ditto	C. A. Logan	271 4 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	W. M. Fraser	250 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Second Class Clerk	A. J. Durant	170 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	T. H. Smith	170 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Ditto	H. E. Romney	150 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	F. P. Bond	140 0 0	21st Sep., '01
Ditto	B. Burrowes	130 0 0	18th June, '02
Ditto	W. A. Hall	110 0 0	22nd Jan., '94
Assistant	A. W. Perkins	86 0 0	1st Mar., '06
Ditto	J. R. Lewis	78 0 0	11th July, '10
Copyist	L. J. McPherson	60 0 0	
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*		Feby. '74.
Accountant	T. B. Hendriks	400 0 0	1st May, '74
First Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	250 0 0	1st Jan., '77
Cashier	A. G. Richards	170 0 0	1st April, '97
Second Class Clerk	E. P. Andrews	150 0 0	6th June, '03
Ditto	E. Poulle	130 0 0	1st April, '03
Assistant	S. L. Thompson	99 10 0	1st April, '06
Ditto	W. A. Naar	89 0 0	18th June, '07
Copyist	E. J. Andrews	60 0 0	7th June, '11
Ditto	P. C. Logan	60 0 0	27th Mar., '12

* The Treasurer holds these appointments in addition to his other appointment as Collector General without extra remuneration.

STAMP OFFICE.

[Public Buildings, King Street.]

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area. and, following the English Laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers, of attorney, land surveyor's commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, Receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this Island, also letters of allotment and renunciation, and Powers of Attorney for voting by Proxy.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps; and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. The Collectors and Assistant Collectors are allowed 1 per cent. of their sales, and the District Postmaster 2½ per cent. A discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed on purchases of £5 at a time made by vendors of adhesive stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading can now be stamped within seven days after execution.

Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of attorney, &c., which

is not liable to *ad valorem* stamp duty, should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of its first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred.

Any document, on which is payable *ad valorem* stamp duty such as conveyances mortgages, leases, &c., should be stamped before the expiration of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in this colony. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months of the spoiling or return to the island of the instrument bearing the stamp.

Unstamped documents, liable to Stamp Duty, are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now made liable thereto, with the exception of mortgages to Building Societies which are not taxable till they exceed £500.

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies, the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. The aggregate value of a legatee's benefit when it does not amount to £20 is also exempt. See Law 14 of 1898. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

The probate duty received for the financial year 1911-12 was £3,415 10s 4d. The Legacy duty for the same period was £1,524 7s. 0d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1911-12, were £26,817 14s. 9d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898.

Duty collected for the year 1911-12 is £3,043 5s. 1d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law (40) of 1903.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to this Law:—

Law 16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

14 of 1898—A Law to Amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879.

20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law, 1898.

7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898

6 of 1900—The Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900.

17 of 1910—The Stamp Duty Amendment Law, 1910.

This latter Law (17 of 1910) amends Law 40 of 1903, and consolidates and amends other Laws amending this Law. Under section 3 the Collector General becomes Stamp Commissioner, and the Governor has power to appoint a Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods:—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impression upon dies in self recording presses, and also by means of over embossed stamps.

Bond, Covenant or instrument of any kind whatsoever creating a security, conveyance, lease, mortgage, bond, debenture, settlements, transfers, re-conveyances, assignments may be stamped within thirty days from date of execution.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the

offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country

Deed and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deed or other documents to be sent to the Stamp Commissioner

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	0	0	6
“ of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ ..	0	0	1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects, is chargeable as a lease			
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0	0	6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5 ..	0	0	6
Articles of Clerkship	50	0	0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship	0	15	0
Award	0	15	0
Bills of exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5 ..	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and under £10	0	0	2
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	0	3
“ 20 “ 30	0	0	6
“ 30 “ 50	0	0	9
“ 50 “ 100	0	1	0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	1	0
The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island, and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated.			
Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—			
The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—			
Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	6
“ 10 “ 50	0	0	9
“ 50 “ 100	0	1	6
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0	1	6
Bills of Lading (Foreign)—			
The duty of 1/ is now affixed on one of a set.			
On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported, from the island	0	0	3
Bonds—			
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0	2	0
“ 50 “ 100	0	4	0
“ 100 “ 200	0	8	0
“ 200 “ 300	0	12	0
“ 300 “ 500	0	15	0
“ 500 “ 1,000	1	0	0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0	10	0
Certificates—			
On the admission of a Barrister	15	0	0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100	0	0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	0	2	0
Charter-party	0	10	0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland),			

Conveyances on sale—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds

£0 0 6

Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10

0 1 0

“ 10 “ 15 0 1 6

“ 15 “ 20 0 2 0

“ 20 “ 25 0 2 6

“ 25 “ 50 0 5 0

“ 50 “ 75 0 7 6

“ 75 “ 100 0 10 0

and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50 0 5 0

Copartnership Articles 1 10 0

Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set 0 0 3

Certificate of Naturalization 2 0 0

Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.

On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British *ad valorem* duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of

3 10 0

On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty

0 15 0

Escheat—

On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200

5 0 0

If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part 2 10 0

On every letter of preference 1 0 0

For every fiat of land on escheat 1 0 0

Exchange—

On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange

2 0 0

Above £200 *ad valorem* duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid

Kettubah—

On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.

Leases—

Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5 0 1 0

Law 17 of 1910—

Above £5 and not exceeding £15 0 2 0

“ 15 “ 30 0 3 6

“ 30 “ 50 0 5 0

“ 50 “ 100 0 7 6

“ 100 “ 200 0 10 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part 0 5 0

Not otherwise charged 0 5 0

Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed 0 5 0

Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—

For each hogshead of sugar 12 0 0

For each puncheon of rum 10 0 0

For each tierce of coffee 12 0 0

A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped 0 0 6

Letters or Powers of Attorney—

Ordinary Power	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	0 0 6

Licenses—

To Insurance Companies	.. .. . (yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms	.. .. .	4 0 0
To sell gunpowder	.. .. .	4 0 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	.. .. .	65 0 0
Marriage License	.. .. .	5 0 0

Mortgages—

Not exceeding £25	.. .. .	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	.. .. .	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	.. .. .	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	.. .. .	0 1 6

Being a Collateral, or auxilliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	0 1 0
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Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	0 1 0
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And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.

Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, War-rant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 1 0
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But where the Mortgage is stamped under Law 27 of 1896 6d. per £100

Naturalization, Certificate of	2 0 0
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Paper Stamps—

All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—

When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	.. .. .	0 1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	.. .. .	0 1 6

Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—

On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6, or 3/	.. .. .	0 0 1½
Above 3/	.. .. .	0 0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	.. .. .	0 0 1½
Medium Paper	.. .. .	0 0 3

Royal Paper	£0 0 9
Imperial ditto	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6
On each Form of Title	0 1 0
Surveyors Notices	0 0 1
Passports	0 5 0
Patents—	
On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0 5 0
On the specification	0 10 0
On the Letters Patent	2 0 0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0 1 6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0 10 0
Policies of Insurance, Fire—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 0 6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £3,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4 0 0
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—	
For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate	
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof	
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof	
Above six months, the full annual rate.	
Policies of Insurance, Marine, Foreign—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £10	0 0 3
And for every additional £10 or fractional part thereof up to £200	0 0 3
And where it shall exceed £200 and not exceed £500, for every additional £50 or part thereof	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 1 0
Marine, Coastwise—	
For every £20 or fractional part of £20 below £500	0 0 1
Every £500 or fractional part of £500	0 2 6
Policies of Insurance, Life.	
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	0 0 6
Does not exceed £50	0 0 9
Does not exceed £100	0 1 3
For every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 3
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0 6
Private Bills—	
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0
Probate Duty. Three per cent. on personalty above £100.	
Promissory Notes—	
For any sum not exceeding £1	0 0 3

Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	..	..	£0 0 6
“ 2 “ 5	..	..	0 1 0
“ 5 “ 10	..	..	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 20	..	..	0 3 0
“ 20 “ 30	..	..	0 4 0
“ 30 “ 50	..	..	0 5 0
“ 50 “ 100	..	..	0 10 0

which said notes may be re-issued after payment thereof as often as shall be thought fit—Sec. 11 Law 40 of 1903.

Protests—			
On every Protest or other notarial act	..	..	£0 4 0
Receipts—			
Of or above forty shillings	..	..	0 0 1
In full of all demands or of that nature	..	..	0 1 6
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds			0 2 0
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording “crop accounts”	..	..	0 4 0
Schedule—			
Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	..		0 1 0
Scrip—			
On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds			0 0 1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards	..		0 1 0
Settlements—			
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—			
For every £100 or fractional part of £100	..	..	0 10 0
Shares—			
On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—			
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10			0 0 6
“ “ “ shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10			0 0 6
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be	..	..	0 2 6
Summons—			
On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same	..	..	0 1 6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons	..	..	0 1 6
Voting—			
On every instrument for the purpose of voting	..		0 0 1
Warrants—			
On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages	..	..	2 0 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*	£ s. d.	Feb., '74
Deputy Stamp Commissioner	George S. Thomson†	400 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Second Class Clerk	Thomas E. Fray	200 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Assistant	G. A. Howden	83 10 0	21st May, '09

* Mr. Miles holds the offices of Collector General and Treasurer.

† £100 personal allowance.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a chief clerk and sixteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (which is situated in King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston consists of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; four first class clerks; four second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor, an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty outdoor officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; two assistant collectors; a first class clerk; a first class locker and gauger; 2 assistants; and one second class locker and gauger.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* manager of the government savings bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collectors, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled treasury clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The treasury clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principa. Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay, Port Royal.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio	Hope Bay. Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay Manchioneal
Annotto Bay	
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	
Falmouth	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay	
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la Mar	Negril Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River	Carlisle Bay. Salt River

Under Law 21 of 1900, 'The Tax Collection Law,' the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law as amended by Law 14 of 1907—A tax at the rate of eight-pence on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the island.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable: Provided, that the fractional part of ten pounds of the value of any property after, and in excess of the amount of one thousand pounds, shall not in any case exceed one shilling on every ten pounds of such value.

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding four pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Law 14 of 1907.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of 1903 by Law 14 of 1907.

Horsekind	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city ..	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city ..	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city ..	0 6 8

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867, LAWS 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 3 OF 1908, 16 OF 1911 AND 18 OF 1911

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 11 0
Each ass	0 2 0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	2 0 0
Each wheel of a carriage or motor car	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Each firearm	0 8 0
Each Traction Engine used on roads	10 0 0

Registration of Motor Cars—Law 26 of 1905, Motor Cars Law.

Registration Fee, Motor Car	0 10 0
Motor Cycle	0 5 0
Driver's license	0 5 0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868 AND 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead St Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucca, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville Chapelton Port Maria, Ann, notto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal	0 4 0
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RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878 AMENDED BY LAW 31 OF 1898.

On all rum and other distilled spirits in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes' Hydrometer

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902 AND 18 OF 1910

On all cigars manufactured in this island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred
At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred
At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1½d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 6d. per pound

SOAP EXCISE DUTY—LAW 26 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 39 OF 1903.

On every box of Soap of 56lbs. weight manufactured in this Island 10d.

BEER DUTY—LAW 19 OF 1896, AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1899

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d

MATCH DUTY—LAW 12 OF 1901, AMENDED BY LAW 12 OF 1912.

On every gross of twelve dozen boxes of matches manufactured in this Island, each box to contain fifty sticks and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion, 6d.

LICENSES
Exclusive of Stamps.

Brewer's License	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	0 10 0

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Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893

For each transferable license	£2 10 0
For each non-transferable license	2 0 0

Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Law 18 of 1869 Law 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals	£0 1 0
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	5 10 0

(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885)

Spirits—Law 31 of 1905.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	£10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
For each retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston	25 0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapeltown, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balacava, Savanna-la Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath	£20 0 0
In any other part of the Island	10 0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	5 0 0
Stamp	0 10 0

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still	£5 0 0
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Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses	12 10
Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—	
For the Island	7 10 0
For the parish of Kingston	5 0 0
For any other parish	2 10 0
Wharfinger—For each wharf	2 10 0
Supercargo—For each person carrying on business	5 0 0
Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper	1 10 0
Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s 6d for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.	

*Agriculture Produce Buyers Licenses Laws 31 of 1903 and 5 of 1906.**Class I.*

Nutmegs coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao cured, kola or bissie, annatto	£2 0 0
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Class II

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coco-nuts	2 0 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof wet or unripe cocoa, and cocoa in the pod	5 0 0
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SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &c.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic. ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage
£1 0 0	£6 0 0
Do. from 50 to 100 tonnage	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000 tons
1 10 0	7 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200 "	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000 "
2 0 0	8 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500 "	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000 "
3 0 0	9 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800 "	Do. from 5,000 and upwards
4 0 0	10 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200 "	
5 0 0	

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs weight 1/ per half brl., 6d. qr brl

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 21 of 1885, section 37. Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Law 21 of 1911 and 10 of 1912.

The articles enumerated in the third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by Sections 48 and 49 of Law 1 of 1877, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of Section 153 of Law 18 of 1877 or the person appearing as the Importer may be proceeded against under Section 34 of Law 24 of 1885.

The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the first Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated, but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers, or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles, coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

Whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Privy Council, that the interests of the Island will be advanced thereby, he is hereby authorised, with the advice and consent of such Privy Council, to exempt from duty or to admit at a modified rate of duty any articles which may be required for use in connection with local industries or in the preparation of native products, or otherwise, subject to such regulations and conditions, and for such periods as he may see fit.

Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

Upon the re-importation of articles once exported, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 16 of this Law are returned to this Island, there shall be paid as import duty on such return a sum equal to the drawback allowed.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military authorities in this Island, for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchasers.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation made under section 12 of this Law to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

SCHEDULE I.—RATED.

Ale, Beer and Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon ..	£0 0 9	for fire-arms, or percussion caps, detonators or fuse). £0 1 0	
Animals, alive—Horned Stock, per head ..	2 0 0	Glucose, per lb. ..	0 0 1
—Horses, mares, geldings and mules, per head ..	3 0 0	Hams, per lb. ..	0 0 2
—Asses, per head ..	1 0 0	Indigo, per lb. ..	0 0 3
—Sheep, goats and swine, per head ..	0 10 0	Lard, per lb. ..	0 0 1
No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		Lard, substitutes, including Crotolene, per lb. ..	0 0 1
Arrowroot and cornstarch, per lb.	0 0 0½	Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 50 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion ..	0 1 9
Bacon, per lb. ..	0 0 2	Meal, not wheat, per brl. of 196lbs. ..	0 2 0
Barley (not pearl Barley), per bushel ..	0 0 4	Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs. ..	0 15 0
Beans and Pease, including Split Pease, per bushel ..	0 1 0	Napha gasoline, and Petrol, per gallon ..	0 0 4
Beef—wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200lbs. ..	0 15 0	Oats per bushel ..	0 0 4
—smoked, or dried, per lb. ..	0 0 2	Oils, Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per gallon ..	0 0 5
Bread and biscuits, viz:—		—Cotton Seed oil and Coconut oil, per gallon ..	0 0 5
Pilot bread, water and oyster crackers, soda biscuits and butter biscuits, per lb. ..	0 0 0½	—Petroleum and its products, per gallon ..	0 0 4
Butter and butter substitutes, per lb. ..	0 0 2	—Crude Petroleum, when admitted with the sanction of the Governor in Privy Council, per gallon ..	0 0 1
Candles, composition, per lb. ..	0 0 2	—Not otherwise enumerated, not including medicinal, essential, and perfumed oils, per gallon ..	0 0 5
—wax or spermacetti, per lb. ..	0 0 2	Opium, in powder, or as the raw drug, or solid extract of opium, but not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb. ..	1 0 0
—tallow, per lb. ..	0 0 0¼	Pork, wet salted, or cured, per brl. of 200lbs. ..	0 15 0
Cards, playing, per pack of 52 ..	0 0 3	Potatoes, per barrel of 180lbs. ..	0 1 6
Cartridges of all kinds for fire-arms, per 100 ..	0 1 6	Rice, per 100lbs. ..	0 3 0
Cement, other than cement included in Schedule 2, per barrel of 400 lbs. ..	0 1 0	—undressed, per bushel ..	0 1 0
Cheese, per lb. ..	0 0 2	Salt, (not rock salt), per 100lbs. ..	0 1 0
Chicory, per lb. ..	0 0 6	Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb. ..	0 0 2
Cocoa beans and pods, per 100lbs. ..	0 10 0	Shot, per 100lbs. ..	0 8 0
Coffee, British Colonial, raw, per 100lbs. ..	1 0 0	Soap, common, brown, yellow or blue mottled, and all other laundry soaps, per 100lbs. ..	0 2 6
—British Colonial, roasted, per 100lbs. ..	2 0 0	Spirits—Brandy, whiskey, gin, Spirits of wine, alcohol (including absolute alcohol) and all other distilled spirits, per gallon of proof spirits as ascertained by Sykes' (or Sikes') Hydrometer: provided that in no case	
Corn, Indian, per bushel ..	0 0 4		
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs. ..	0 3 6		
—smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb. ..	0 0 0½		
—Herrings, smoked, per lb. ..	0 0 0¼		
—Salmon, smoked, per lb. ..	0 0 2		
—Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs. ..	0 10 6		
—Alewives, Herrings, Mackerels and pickled, unenumerated, per brl. of 200lbs. ..	0 4 0		
Flour Rye, per brl. of 196 lbs. ..	0 8 0		
—Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs. ..	0 8 0		
Gunpowder, Dynamite and other explosives, per lb. (not to include cartridges			

IMPORT DUTIES, *continued.*

shall the Duty be less than 13s. 6d. per liquid gallon	£0 16 0	deemed a spirituous beverage	£0 3 0
Bitters, cordials, liqueurs and sweetened or mixed spirituous beverages of a like kind, per liquid gallon	0 16 0	And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0 1 6
Spirituous compounds, not being methylated spirits nor perfumery nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor recognised medicinal preparations proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be of use only in the treatment of disease, and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon	0 16 0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 9 0
Sugar, refined or unrefined) per 100lbs.	0 2 0	— per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, grooved and tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 14 0
Tea, per lb.	0 1 0	Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0 6 0
Tobacco, cigars, per lb.	0 5 0	— Wallaba, per thousand	0 6 0
— Cigarettes or Snuff, per lb.	0 1 6	— Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0 4 0
(The weight of the Cigarettes to include the paper covering)		And all goods not enumerated in the Law as subject to any other rate of duty nor declared free of duty by or under the powers conferred by the Tariff or any other Law and not being goods the importation of which is by any Law prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of £10, on every £100 value, and after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	
— Leaf, per lb.	0 1 0		
— manufactured, including Cavendish, per lb.	0 2 0		
Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0		
— smoked or dried, per lb.	0 0 2		
Wheat, per bushel	0 0 6		
Wines, of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be			

SCHEDULE II.—FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements, namely: Axes, agricultural forks, bill-hooks, banana gouges, banana knives, barratones, cultivators, clod crushers, cane bills, cane knives, cane digging bills, cutlasses, dibbles, fruit pickers, field rollers and pulverizers, grass knives, ginger knives, harrows, hay balers and binders, hay knives, horseshoes, hoes, mattocks, mowers, such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers, pickaxes, ploughs, pruning saws, pruners including pruning scissors, rakes, sowing machines, stump extractors, spuds, sickles, scythes, spades shovels, sprayers, (but not such as are

ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns) trenching spades, watering cans.

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform, also robes of office, imported by members of those services for their personal use.

Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.

Articles, the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purpose of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Go-

FREE LIST,, *continued.*

- vernments: provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.
- Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
- Artizans tools and implements, namely, the distinctive tools and implements ordinarily used by an artisan in his trade or calling. The term "artisan" to be limited to mean fitter, mason, bricklayer, plasterer, smith, carpenter, painter, cabinetmaker, cooper, bootmaker, saddler, watchmaker and tailor, and the things exempted to be limited to articles such as are *prima facie* not ordinarily used in connection with other or domestic purposes, and not to include any article entering into the construction as part of the thing worked upon.
- Apparatus necessary for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light, and measuring electricity.
- Apparatus necessary for generating measuring, conducting and storing gas.
- Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp, or jute, for exporting Island produce.
- Bees, beehives and all accessories for apiculture.
- Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, atlases, toy books, prints of photographs, bound into a volume, but not account books, diaries, estates registers, statistical records and similar matter, usually classed as stationery but bound in book form and in part printed.
- Brass, old scrap.
- Bullion and coin.
- Britannia metal in pigs and bars.
- Cattle, neat, viz., dairy cows and heifers when bred in and imported from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, India or United States of America.
- Cement which conforms to such standard as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette.
- Coal, Coke and patent fuel.
- Copper in pigs.
- Fire engines and fire extinguishers to include hand grenades.
- Fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, including guano and other manures.
- Iron, viz., pig, — galvanized for roofing also screws, clout nails, rivets washers and bolts, specially manufactured for fastening such roofing; also iron ridging, continuous sheeting for guttering; gutters; brackets; and down pipes specially manufactured for use with iron and galvanized roofing.
- Locomotives, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment for railways and tramways.
- Lymph for vaccination.
- Lead, viz., old scrap and pig.
- Medicines, the remedy known as "606" Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido Arsenobenzol) and the following disinfectants when in liquid form: carbolic acid and coal tar, including Cyllin and Jeyes' fluid.
- Milk, condensed.
- Messplate, furniture and band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
- Magic lantern and slides therefor not to include biographs, projectographs and similar apparatus.
- Medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups—and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
- Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.
- Manuscripts.
- National flags.
- Photographic apparatus and appliances such as are necessary for the production of the photograph, but not to include mounts and other embellishments; also photographic chemicals imported as such
- Printing paper.
- Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—
- The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.
- Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or to any

FREE LIST, *continued.*

- Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
- Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia, on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
- Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without payment of duty.
- Personal effects, not being merchandize, of natives of Jamaica dying in foreign countries.
- Professional plans, specifications and tracings.
- Pure bred horses, pigs, sheep, cattle, goats, and rabbits imported specially for breeding purposes from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, India and United States of America provided that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book or record established for that purpose and provided further that certificates of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the proper Officer of Customs at the time of the importation, duly authenticated by the proper custodian or such book or record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in the said certificate of record of pedigree. And provided further that the Director of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Collector General what are recognized breeds and pure bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph.
- Poultry and other birds.
- Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.
- Quinine, sulphate of and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs.
- School slates and slate pencils.
- Sewing machines.
- Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
- Specimens illustrative of natural history mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.
- Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres, and for raising water for the development, manufacture, or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.
- Steel, viz., Ingots.
- Still and parts thereof.
- Steel bars expanded metal wire cloth and any other steel material specially manufactured for reinforcing concrete in building work.
- Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.
- Telephones and telephone switch boards.
- Tow.
- Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
- Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
- Turtle, live.
- Tin, viz., in blocks and pigs.
- The following apparatus and appliances when specially imported by the Managing Body or person in charge of a Secondary School for the equipment of such School viz.,

FREE LIST, *continued.*

(a) benches, chairs, desks, tables, globes and charts for use in class rooms;

(b) utensils and suitable apparatus for chemical Laboratories.

Whenever any Local Merchant or Trader shall have supplied any of the above articles to the Managing Body or person in charge of a Secondary School for the equipment of such School the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which drawback may be claimed on goods exported.

Weather Service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United

States of America, being the property of the United States Government.

Wire for fences, wire fencing, staples and tying wire for fastening the wire of fences; the terms "wire for fences" and "wire fencing" not to include hurdles manufactured from wire or mesh wire and manufactures of wire.

Wood hoops and truss hoops.

Wood staves and headings.

Wrought iron and steel work specially manufactured for the construction of the framework of the walls, floors, roofs, partitions and stairways of framed buildings, the panels of which are to be filled in with brickwork, masonry, concrete or similar non-metallic material.

Zinc, viz., in blocks and pigs.

THIRD SCHEDULE—SECTION 3.

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of art, drawing, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of art, science or industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Used postage stamps for examination and selection by collectors.
6. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of natural science.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911, regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica,
19

Collector of Customs,
Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export* on the
for on which Drawback
of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take
account of the goods at

I am, &c., &c.

* Here give general description of the goods.

The entry on exportation required by section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the as per warrant No. dated

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned *were weighed in my presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the as per warrant No. dated

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2 Tariff Law 1911, the Officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the Officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	}	in bulk	{	not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like		in bottles		not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	}	in bulk	{	not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like also Wines		in bottles		not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, and Oils other than Petroleum	}	in bottles	{	not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package
		or in bulk		

* Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	..	at least two ounces from each package
Matches	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
Soap	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Candles	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Biscuits and Crackers	..	(Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 12 of Law 21 of 1911, outside of which drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid.

I declare also that the aforesaid goods have been actually exported as shown on the back hereof and that they have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 12 of Law 21 of 1911 outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the aforesaid goods have been actually exported and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchantable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in
 the Declaration of were sold by
 to the said and that the said goods were duly
 imported by and that the values of the goods
 upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished
 herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to be fore me }
 this day of }
 19 }

J.P.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

Rule made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911, "The Tariff Law, 1911."

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

For Original Importer.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that
 I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice,
 that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....

and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining
 under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which
 exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under
 Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

For Middleman.

I.....do solemnly and truly
 declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry
 and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of

and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having
 been specially prepared for the purpose and being prima facie unsuitable for other
 purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been
 granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 8 of 1900.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Ships of War and private pleasure yachts are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance and half fees are levied on vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness—Law 12 of 1904.

Schedule of Harbour Dues under Law 24 of 1889.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within tropics.	Beyond tropics.
		£ s d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0
	70 tons and under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0
	160 tons and under 350 tons	0 15 0	1 10 0
	350 tons and under 850 tons	0 17 6	1 15 0
	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0
<i>Droghers.</i>			
Kingston	Once in every period of (3)	8/	
All other Ports	three months	1/	

WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfrage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfrage at the rates specified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. A Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged; column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfrage.

- IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package ..	0 3	0 4½
Arms, chests of	3 0	4 6
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot ..	0 3	0 4½
For every cubic foot above 8 an additional ..	0 1½	0 2¼
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs ..	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	0 9	1 1½
Ditto .. per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Ditto .. per half barrel ..	0 3	0 4½
Bellows, Smith's each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,100	6 0	9 0
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each	0 3	0 4½
Candles in boxes, 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt	0 1½	0 2½
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Coals or slate, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Cordage, per 112lbs	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto .. per bag of two bushels	0 2	0 3
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	1 0	1 6
per box	0 4	0 6
per half box	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 3	0 4
smoked not including red herrings, per half box	0 1½	0 3
smoked red herrings, per small box	0 0½	0 1
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 6	0 6
per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Gunpowder, per barrel	6 0	6 0
per half barrel	3 0	3 0
per keg	1 6	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set	0 6	0 9
wood, per 1,000	4 0	6 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf each	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs.	0 2	0 3
per hogshead	2 0	3 0
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs. ..	0 4½	0 6½

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton ..	10 0	15 0
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt. ..	0 4	0 6
Lime temper or other, per puncheon ..	1 0	1 6
Ditto per hogshead ..	1 6	2 3
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tûn ..	6 0	9 0
per butt ..	3 0	4 6
per hogshead ..	1 0	1 6
per barrel ..	0 9	1 1½
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case ..	0 6	0 9
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Oars and handspikes, per doz. ..	0 9	1 1
Oil, kerosene, per case of eight gallons ..	0 4	0 6
Ditto per barrel ..	1 6	2 3½
Oil, other than kerosene, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon ..	0 0½	0 0
Ox bows, per dozen ..	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow ..	1 0	1 6
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs. ..	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel ..	0 1½	0 2½
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs. ..	0 4½	0 6
Salt, per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Salt per hogshead ..	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf ..	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogshead ..	0 3	0 4½
puncheons ..	0 6	0 6
barrels in bundles, 10 on each bundle, per bundle ..	0 5	0 7¾
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000 ..	7 6	11 3
Staves for hogsheads and puncheons, per 1,000 of 1,200 ..	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks, per doz. ..	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs. ..	0 4½	0 6½
Stones, grindstones, each ..	0 9	1 1½
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Ditto above two tons by agreement. paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each ..	0 1½	0 2½
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt ..	3 0	4 6
Ditto per hogshead ..	1 6	2 3
Ditto per quarter cask ..	1 0	1 6
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case ..	0 4	0 6
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120 lbs. ..	0 9	1 1½
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each, by agreement.		

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise, the exports of this Island.

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Annatto, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot ..	0 3	0 4½
Coco-nuts, loose, per 1,000 ..	6 0	9 0
Ditto in bags of 100 per bag ..	0 3	0 4½
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112lbs. ..	0 3	0 4
Coffee, per tierce ..	1 8	2 0

	Kingston.		Other Parishes.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coffee, per barrel	0	4	0	6
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt. .. .	0	4	0	6
Ginger, per tierce	1	6	2	3
in bags and barrels, each .. .	0	4	0	6
Hides, wet, each	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
dry, each	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Honey, per quarter cask	0	6	0	9
per keg	0	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Limejuice, per puncheon	1	4	2	0
Pimento in bags, per bag	0	3	0	4
Rum per puncheon	1	4	2	0
per hogshead	1	0	1	6
per quarter cask	0	8	1	0
Sugar per hogshead	2	0	3	0
per tierce	1	4	2	0
per barrel	0	4	0	6
per bag of 2 cwt.	0	4	0	6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton .. .	3	6	5	3
Lancewood spars, not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen .. .	2	0	3	0
Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid, by special agreement.				
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet .. .	6	0	9	0
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Walking Sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet per bundle	1	0	1	6
Ditto loose, per 100	1	0	1	6
Wool, sheep's in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt. .. .	0	3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft. .. .	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft. .. .	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston				
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton .. .	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all, per ton .. .	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.				
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*	£ 825 0 0	Feb., 1874
Supervisor	R. Nosworthy†	525 0 0	Jan., 1880
Chief Clerk	O. G. Gauntlett	400 0 0	Feb., 1890
First Class Clerk	J. C. Bonitto	300 0 0	Aug., 1877
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	300 0 0	Mar., 1885
Ditto	A. P. Williams	210 0 0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	E. C. Harriott	300 0 0	Nov., 1887
Second Class Clerk	G. A. Robinson	200 0 0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	C. M. Arscott	200 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. T. Pullar	140 0 0	April, 1897
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	140 0 0	April, 1901
Ditto	E. A. Millengen	155 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	W. D'W. Logan	100 0 0	July, 1906
Assistant	S. F. Binns	89 0 0	Aug., 1908
Ditto	E. W. Dunn	89 0 0	Feb., 1908
Ditto	F. G. Burrowes	89 0 0	Mar., 1909
Ditto	H. W. R. Turner	89 0 0	Sep., 1907
Ditto	C. P. Stephenson	89 0 0	Mar., 1910
Ditto	C. A. Liddell	83 10 0	July, 1910
Kingsion Customs.			
Collector and Inspector Invoices	R. E. Nunes	} 600 0 0	Oct., 1872
Shipping Master	"		
First Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	220 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	T. R. Mould†	280 0 0	Feb., 1886
Ditto	D. N. Norman	240 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	240 0 0	Mar., 1893
Second Class Clerk	W. F. Jacobs	160 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	150 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	E. T. Moore	160 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	K. V. Samuel	120 0 0	Feb., 1902
Assistant	Vacant		
Ditto	G. P. Stephenson	89 0 0	May, 1908
Ditto	W. J. Turner	83 0 0	July, 1910
Ditto	H. R. Facey	78 0 0	April, 1912
Surveyor	B. deS. Bell	370 0 0	Oct., 1879
Assistant Surveyor	A. W. L. Laing	280 0 0	Feb., 1891
Senior Landing Waiter	G. S. Shaw	250 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Gauntlett	230 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	230 0 0	Feb., 1887
Junior Landing Waiter	F. C. Lofthouse	160 0 0	April, 1904
Ditto	A. E. Marshall	150 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	200 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	180 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	180 0 0	April, 1898
Ditto	A. J. Mohrman	180 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	D. G. Archer	150 0 0	June, 1893
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	N. A. Bird	100 0 0	Dec., 1906

* Mr. Miles is also Commissioner of Stamps and Comptroller Widows and Orphans' Fund without salary also Treasurer and Manager Government Savings Bank.

† Mr. Nosworthy is also Valuation Commissioner without salary and is at present (January, 1913) acting as Assistant Director of the Railway.

‡ Mr. Mould is also Secretary of the Marine Board at a salary of £80 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>		£ s. d.	
First Class Out-Door Officer ..	E. S. Smith ..	90 0 0	Jan., 1906
Ditto ..	E. A. Steele ..	90 0 0	Nov., 1906
Ditto ..	F. Luke ..	100 0 0	April, 1885
Ditto ..	J. F. L. Henry ..	100 0 0	June, 1891
Ditto ..	B. L. F. Davis ..	100 0 0	Oct., 1900
Second Class Out-Door Officer ..	G. T. Farquharson ..	80 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto ..	W. P. Watkins ..	75 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto ..	V. Barclay ..	75 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto ..	J. Roberts ..	85 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto ..	S. H. O'Meally ..	75 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto ..	L. A. Robertson ..	75 0 0	July, 1909
Ditto ..	W. S. Murray ..	85 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto ..	B. Hylton ..	80 0 0	Jan., 1907
Third Class Out-Door Officer ..	G. B. Jopp ..	70 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto ..	J. C. Hudson ..	60 0 0	June, 1911
Ditto ..	J. A. Francis ..	60 0 0	Mar., 1912
Ditto ..	E. V. Stanley ..	60 0 0	June, 1912
Ditto ..	S. Walker ..	60 0 0	July, 1912
Ditto ..	H. E. Hitchins ..	60 0 0	Sep., 1911
Ditto ..	R. A. Oliver ..	70 0 0	Mar., 1910
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector ..	R. O'C. Livingston ..	450 0 0	Jan., 1880
Junior Assistant Collector ..	L. Carvalho ..	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
Senior Locker and Gauger ..	E. T. Reed ..	190 0 0	Sep., 1892
Junior Assistant Collector ..	E. S. Murray ..	200 0 0	April, 1897
Junior Locker and Gauger ..	A. B. McCatty ..	130 0 0	Jan., 1894
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	C. F. Crooks ..	100 0 0	May, 1906
Assistant ..	E. N. Magnus ..	89 0 0	Jan., 1908
Ditto ..	B. F. Wood ..	89 0 0	June, 1909
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Senior Assistant Collector ..	P. J. Browne ..	300 0 0	July, 1883
	Travelling allowance ..	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	L. D. Brandon ..	146 0 0	Mar., 1894
Assistant ..	H. L. Murray ..	89 0 0	Feb., 1910
Ditto ..	N. B. Hannaford ..	78 0 0	April, 1912
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Junior Collector ..	E. P. Mudie ..	390 0 0	June, 1881
Junior Assistant Collector ..	J. M. Fonseca ..	200 0 0	Mar., 1895
	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector ..	W. M. Lewin ..	220 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance ..	20 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	R. A. Nicholas ..	106 0 0	Jan., 1905
Junior Landing Waiter ..	E. A. Leeson ..	118 0 0	Jan., 1890
Assistant ..	I. Parris ..	—	July, 1912
Junior Landing Waiter ..	E. C. Forbes ..	100 0 0	Feb., 1905

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland.</i>			
Senior Collector	W. B. Isaacs	£ 550 s. 0 d. 0	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector	F. A. D. Eves	300 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance.	50 0 0	
Ditto	J. P. K. King	260 0 0	April, 1880
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. R. Campbell	100 0 0	April, 1906
Junior Landing Waiter	M. A. Sullivan	136 0 0	Sep., 1897
Ditto	F. R. Dehaney	100 0 0	Oct., 1906
Out-Door Officer	J. H. Smith	100 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	H. L. Payne	100 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	D. B. Barned	95 0 0	April, 1908
Assistant	W. L. Crawford	78 0 0	April, 1912
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Junior Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	350 0 0	May, 1887
Senior Assistant Collector	D. M. Robertson	250 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	G. L. Facey	180 0 0	March, 1896
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. S. Lopez	106 0 0	Feb., 1905
Junior Landing Waiter	C. H. Cameron	106 0 0	June, 1903
Ditto	E. A. Davis	136 0 0	Feb., 1891
Out-Door Officer	J. F. S. Hill	90 0 0	Feb., 1901
Ditto	C. M. O'Meally	95 0 0	July, 1904
Assistant	A. C. Thompson	78 0 0	May, 1912
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Junior Collector	S. H. Allwood	300 0 0	June, 1884
Senior Assistant Collector	H. F. Isaacs	250 0 0	Feb., 1891
	Travelling allowance	70 0 0	
Senior ditto	C. M. Muir	280 0 0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	55 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	A. Taylor	146 0 0	Nov., 1871
Junior Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	136 0 0	June, 1886
	Travelling allowance	24 0 0	
Ditto	B. G. S. Crooks	130 0 0	July, 1900
Assistant	L. F. Reid	78 0 0	Jan, 1913
Ditto	C. Jacobs	78 0 0	June, 1911
Ditto	L. L. Ingram	78 0 0	April, 1912
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Junior Collector	G. H. Davidson	430 0 0	May, 8175
Junior Assistant Collector	C. C. Manton	180 0 0	April, 1897
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	A. H. Packer	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. R. Reddish	112 0 0	Dec., 1903
Junior Landing Waiter	R. E. Fonseca	130 0 0	Mar., 1900
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
Assistant	T. A. Fraser	89 0 0	April, 1908
<i>St. James.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. H. B. Mais	390 0 0	May, 1883
Senior Assistant Collector	G. P. McGrath	300 0 0	June, 1888
	Travelling allowance	70 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	H. Barned	220 0 0	Mar., 1875
Junior Landing Waiter	A. C. Murray	136 0 0	Nov., 1894
Ditto	H. C. O'Meally	130 0 0	June, 1895
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. C. B. Corinaldi	124 0 0	Nov., 1901
Assistant	P. B. Howard	78 0 0	July, 1912

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. James, contd.</i>		£ s. d.	
Assistant ..	J. A. Binns ..	78 0 0	April, 1912
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Junior Collector ..	E. F. Wilson ..	390 0 0	June, 1883
Junior Assistant Collector ..	A. J. DePass ..	190 0 0	Mar., 1893
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	C. S. L. Hogarth ..	106 0 0	April, 1906
Junior Landing Waiter ..	T. A. Foote ..	112 0 0	Dec., 1902
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Junior Collector ..	G. A. Burke ..	430 0 0	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector ..	J. C. Whyte ..	180 0 0	Mar., 1896
	Travelling allowance	110 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector ..	J. Collymore ..	200 0 0	Dec., 1883
Senior Landing Waiter ..	E. B. Levy ..	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	S. Chambers ..	100 0 0	Aug., 1906
Out-Door Officer ..	A. J. Barned ..	95 0 0	Oct., 1906
Assistant ..	F. Tomlinson ..	78 0 0	July, 1912
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Junior Collector ..	Vidal Hall ..	430 0 0	Feb., 1883
Junior Assistant Collector ..	J. A. M. Smith ..	180 0 0	April, 1902
	Travelling allowance	85 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter ..	J. Smythe ..	200 0 0	Aug., 1874
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	S. J. Hamilton ..	100 0 0	Nov., 1907
Junior Landing Waiter ..	R. Pyne ..	100 0 0	Aug., 1904
Assistant ..	O. H. Nash ..	89 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto ..	J. H. Scott ..	78 0 0	Dec., 1909
Out-Door Officer ..	S. M. Ffrench ..	80 0 0	April, 1912
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Senior Collector ..	J. M. V. Thomson ..	525 0 0	June, 1881
Senior Assistant Collector ..	A. G. Davidson ..	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	D. Jacobs ..	118 0 0	July, 1902
Assistant ..	A. H. Hendriks ..	89 0 0	Aug., 1910
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Senior Collector ..	J. L. Lord ..	470 0 0	July, 1879
Senior Assistant Collector ..	F. L. Nicholas ..	250 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector ..	St. G. V. Thompson ..	180 0 0	Mar., 1895
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter ..	J. W. Weller ..	106 0 0	July, 1902
	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	J. S. H. Cridland ..	118 0 0	June, 1902
Assistant ..	H. C. Stedman ..	78 0 0	May, 1912
Ditto ..	Errol Swaby ..	89 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto ..	A. R. B. Tomlinson ..	78 0 0	Sep., 1912
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Junior Collector ..	W. E. M. Drummond ..	450 0 0	May, 1880
Senior Assistant Collector ..	F. H. McDermot ..	250 0 0	June, 1888
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Assistant Collector ..	H. B. Batley ..	290 0 0	Oct., 1889
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk ..	V. H. de V. Fonseca ..	118 0 0	July, 1902
Junior Locker and Gauger ..	C. A. Guy ..	130 0 0	Dec., 1892
Assistant ..	D. E. Lofthouse ..	83 10 0	Sep., 1910
Ditto ..	R. M. Clark ..	78 0 0	April, 1911
Ditto ..	C. Campbell ..	89 0 0	Feb., 1908
Ditto ..	W. A. Gaynor ..	89 0 0	May, 1909

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes, could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these, poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906 the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amendment permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911, under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made.

Under these laws every person is required to render an ingiving of the description and value of his property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and three other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

KINGSTON.	R. S. Haughton, David Henderson, R. E. H. Melhado. <i>Clerk</i> , W. A. Heyliger, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
ST. ANDREW.	H. E. Bolton, G. W. Byrnes, L. A. Rattigan. <i>Clerk</i> , Herbert Collman, Actg. Dep. Clerk of Courts.
ST. THOMAS.	C. Hope Levy, W. Dougall, L. G. Harrison. <i>Clerk</i> , W. G. Soares, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
PORTLAND.	F. B. Brown, L. A. Waites, T. G. Patterson. <i>Clerk</i> , C. E. Mellish, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
ST. MARY.	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser. <i>Clerk</i> , J. A. Lawrence, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
ST. ANN.	H. A. Fowler, C. N. Hemming, A. N. Dixon. <i>Clerk</i> , L. R. Edwards, Asst. Clerk of Court, St. Ann's Bay.
TRELAWNY.	H. B. Sewell, A. L. Delgado, W. L. Kerr <i>Clerk</i> , Harold Levy, Copyist. Courts Office.
ST. JAMES.	David Mills, Joseph Shore, A. B. Lowe. <i>Clerk</i> , V. Green, Actg. Asst. Clerk of Courts (Provisionally).
HANOVER.	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, A. E. Davis, J. G. Robertson. <i>Clerk</i> , A. E. Langley, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
WESTMORELAND	J. G. Mennell, R. M. Ewen, C. T. Cahusac. <i>Clerk</i> , L. A. Hopwood, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
ST. ELIZABETH.	Stafford Maxwell, C. E. Isaacs, H. M. Farquharson. <i>Clerk</i> , R. E. Seaton, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
MANCHESTER.	R. J. Miller, J. Daly Lewis, G. W. Wilson. <i>Clerk</i> , (vacant)
CLARENDON.	F. G. Sharpe, T. H. Butcher, Quintin Logan. <i>Clerk</i> , A. H. DeLeon, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
ST. CATHERINE.	Hon. Dugald Campbell, T. H. Sharp, J. S. Powell. <i>Clerk</i> , F. J. M. W. Davis, Dep. Clerk of Courts.
PORT ROYAL.	Ellis Russell, G. W. Clements, Chas. A. Jones. <i>Clerk</i> , (vacant).

The Valuation Commissioner is a member of every Board.

Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903 and 14 of 1907, as set out on page 112.

Valuation Commissioner

R. NOSWORTHY.*

*Mr. Nosworthy holds the office of Supervisor of Revenue.

POST OFFICE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.*]

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The Circulation Branch, the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Offices and Telegraph Office, are all maintained at the northeast portion of the new Public Buildings in King Street. The Control Branch and Telegraph Office are on the first floor of the same building.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is opened earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order, Mail Coach and Parcels Post Offices are kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

District Post Offices are open for the transaction of business from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

OVERSEA MAILS.

There is now no regular contract service between Great Britain and Jamaica. Mails are made up by every available opportunity via the United States.

The Royal Mail Steamship Co.'s vessels are timed to leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday and to arrive at Kingston every alternate Thursday, bringing mails from Barbados and Trinidad.

The return steamers leave Kingston every alternate Friday, taking mails for Trinidad and Barbados.

THE UNITED STATES.—The Royal Mail Line: Kingston to New York via Antilla every alternate Friday. New York to Kingston every alternate Wednesday.

The Hamburg American Line.—Kingston to New York weekly on Thursdays; New York to Kingston weekly on Saturdays.

The United Fruit Co.—Kingston to Philadelphia weekly on Tuesdays. Philadelphia to Kingston weekly on Wednesdays; Kingston to New York weekly on Thursdays and Saturdays; New York to Kingston weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Halifax and West India S. S. Co.—To Halifax twice a month, calling at Turks Island once a month.

EXTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The following is a list of British Possessions and Protectorates, to which letters may be transmitted at the rate of *one penny* per ounce. These places are all included in the Universal Postal Union:—

Aden; Ascension; Australia (including British New Guinea, Lord Howe Islands, New Hebrides and Norfolk Island).

Bahamas; Barbados; Bermudas; British Central Africa; British East Africa; British Guiana; British Honduras; British North Borneo; British Postal Agencies in China; British Post Office Agencies in Morocco Brunei, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Cape Colony; Canada; Cape of Good Hope; Ceylon; Cyprus.

Egypt, including the Soudan.

Falkland Islands; Fiji.

Gambia; Gibraltar; Gold Coast.

Hong Kong.

India (not including Bagdad, Bashrah, Bunderabbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Mahomerah).

Johore.

Labuan; Lagos; Leeward Islands, namely:—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola (Virgin Islands.)

Malay States (protected), namely:—Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang; Malta; Mauritius.

Natal; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Niger Coast Protectorate; Niger Territory
Orange River Colony. Rhodesia.

St. Helena; Sarawak; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Straits Settlements.

Tobago; Transvaal; Trinidad; Turks Islands.

Uganda.

Windward Islands, namely:—Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

Zanzibar.

POSTAL UNION.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

For a Letter	For Post Cards.		For News-papers or	For Commercial	For Sample	†Regis- tration Fees.
not exceed- ing 1 ounce 2½d.*	Single	Reply paid.	other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	Papers per 2 ounces.	Packets per 2 ounces.	
For each ounce after 1½d.	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

REGULATIONS.

Post Cards.—See Inland Regulations. p. 140 (prepaid rate one penny).

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

- 1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery, or precious articles, except to Great Britain and certain countries named in the British Postal Guide, but the packet must be sealed and prepaid at Registered Letter Rates.
- 2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.
- 3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition, all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

* Other than British possessions to which letters can be sent at 1d. per 1 oz. (see Ante.)

† The sender of a registered article addressed to any country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs. for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*. To Great Britain and any British colonies or possessions, or for any Non-union Countries, the limit of weight of such packets is 5lbs.

Type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in weight received in Great Britain are delivered on payment of 1/ customs duty. No other tobacco is admitted into the United Kingdom by Sample Post.

Perfumed spirits are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom by Sample Post, but samples of other spirits are admitted (provided they are plainly marked "Spirits not perfumed") and are liable to a charge of 8d. customs duty.

Dutiable articles forwarded by Parcels Post will be liable on delivery to the duty and in certain cases to a fine. Tobacco in its various forms will be liable to a fine, except when sent in parcels in the shape of genuine samples not exceeding 4lbs. in weight of each description of tobacco.

Though under the regulations of the Postal Union the public are not entitled to send *Articles liable to Customs Duty by any other Post* than the *Parcel Post in the United Kingdom*: in-coming Samples liable to Customs Duty are, as a general rule, not objected to when sent in quantities so small as to have practically no saleable value.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, cinematograph films, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed; in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment and cards board, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, and the typewriter.

Commercial papers comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence) documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of extracts from deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of Insurance and other public Companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, letters and post-cards of old date which have already served their original purpose, and pupils' exercises either in original or with corrections, but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C. COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic; Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Belgium; Bolivia; Bosnia; Brazil; Bulgaria, British Indian postal agencies situated in the French settlements in India.

Cameroons; Canal Zone: Ancon, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, &c.; Chili, including western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego; Colombia, Republic of; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena. Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla; Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza; Costa Rica.

Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands) and the Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas; Dominican Republic (San Domingo). Ecuador.

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis. Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin; French Colonies.

Germany; British colonies and possessions other than those separately mentioned on page 134.

Greece, including Ionian Islands; Grey Town; Guatemala.

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands); Hawaii; Hayti; Herzegovina.

Indian Post Offices on the Persina Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary; Mas-sowah, Assab, Abyssinia.

Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia; Luxemburg.

Marquesas Islands; Mexico; Montenegro.

Netherlands; Netherland Colonies; Nicaragua; Norway.

Panama, Republic of, (including Colon and Panama); Paraguay; Patagonia; Persia, via Russia, and via Persian Gulf; Peru; Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores; Portuguese Colonies.

Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia); Russia, including Finland.

Salvador; St. Pierre and Miquelon; Servia; Siam; Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco; Spanish Colonies of Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies and Marian Islands; Sweden, Switzerland.

Tahiti; Turkey, European and Asiatic.

United States of America; Uruguay.

Venezuela.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspa- pers or other Printed Pa- pers, per 2 oz.	For Commer- cial Papers.	For Patterns.
	d.	d.	d.	d.		
Afghanistan	1					
Africa (West Coast Native Possessions) ..						
Arabia	2½					
China	2½					
Friendly Islands	1					
Madagascar	2½	1	2	1		
“ viâ Mauritius						
Morocco { To British Agencies	1					
“ { To other Places	2½					
Rhodesia (North-Eastern and North- Western)	1				Same as Printed papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.	Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2½d.
Society Islands	2½					
Samoa	2½					

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

The system of insuring Letters, under the Insurance Agreement of the Universal Postal Union, is in force between this Colony and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned Countries and Places:—

1.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF COMPENSATION HAS BEEN FIXED AT £120.

Aden, Annam.	India, Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only) Ivory Coast.
British East Africa, viz. Kishuma, Lama Mombasa, Nairobi and Nakuro.	Jibouti
British Somaliland Protectorate.	Lagos.
Cape Verd Islands (Santiago and St. Vincent only), Ceylon, Cochin China, Crete, (Candia, Canea and Retimo)	Madagascar (Antannaarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamatava only), Madeira, Martinique, Mayotte.
Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Labuan	New Caledonia, Newfoundland, Nossi Be.
Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savalou, Whydah and Zagnanado only),	Reunion.
Falkland Islands.	St. Helena, Senegal (Daker, Goree, Rufisque St. Louis, Thyès, and Tivaouane only)
Gaboon, Gadeloupe.	Tonquin, Tripoli (Italian Post Office).
Hong Kong.	Uganda, viz., Entebbe, Kampola and Jiagn.

II.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF COMPENSATION HAS BEEN FIXED AT £400.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Bermuda, British Honduras
Gambia
Jamaica
Leeward Islands

Malta, Mauritius
Sierra Leone
Trinidad.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic, Austria and Austrian
Agencies in the Levant, Algeria, Azores
Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria,
Brazil
Chile, Canary Islands, Corea.
Denmark (with Faroe Islands, Iceland and
Greenland), Danish West Indies.
Egypt.
France (also Agencies in Levant and Mo-
rocco), French Colonies; French Agencies
in China.
Germany (also Agencies in Levant), and
German Colonial and Foreign post offices

Holland, Hungary, Dutch East Indies and
Guiana.
Italy, Eritirea.
Japan.
Luxemburg.
Montenegro.
Norway.
Portugal, Portuguese Colonies
Roumania, Russia (and Russian Agencies
in China).
Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
Tunis, Turkey.

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—6d. for every £12 in addition to the postage and registration fee.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A letter is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards, Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured.

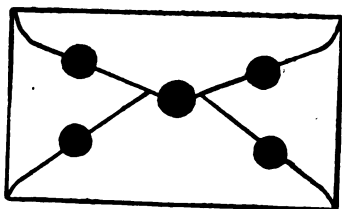
The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons securities, &c.

A letter tendered for insurance must NOT be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for £12," or whatever the amount may be.

Alteration, or erasure, of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made. the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below:—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgement of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to Registered letters, i.e. on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

Claim for compensation will not be entertained if made more than a year after the date of posting of the letter.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will, for the present, be forwarded only by Elders & Fyffes steamers.

INTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Newspapers and Prices	Registra- tion Fee.	BOOK PACKETS. For each two ounces.	PARCELS.	
	Single.	Reply paid.				(1) (Sample or for every 100 packets.) cubic inches at For each the option of two ounces. the Depart- ment.	(2) For each pound
One-penny.	Half- penny.	One- penny.	Half- penny.	Two- pence	Half-penny.	One penny.*	Threepence.

* No receipt is given for parcels sent under this scale, they are treated as ordinary letters and should be posted in the letter box.

REGULATIONS.

Letters newspapers, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Post Cards.—Private Post-cards prepaid by means of half-penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—They must not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The right hand half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address; the left hand half is available for the purposes of the sender, subject to the following restrictions:—In addition to stamps for prepayment post cards may bear small labels showing the name and address of the sender and the addressee; and engravings and photographs on very thin paper may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side, provided that they are *completely adherent*. Newspaper cuttings may also be attached to the back and left hand half of the address side.

Cards bearing the title "Post Card," or its equivalent, are admitted at the rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers if they do not conform either to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post cards *they are treated as letters*.

Book Packets—A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach.

Parcels—The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

Under Scale (I) a Parcel may not exceed 1lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth.

Under Scale (II) a parcel may not exceed 11lbs in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. Nor may it contain anything likely to damage other mail matter.

Newspapers—Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides *so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination*. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices-current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid-letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter rate of postage.

The following may however, be transmitted by book post:—

Old Letters which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

Copies of letters which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

Letters which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

Circulars which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewellery or other value, *must be registered and must be prepaid at the letter rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee,

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any *Letter* which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, is **1s. for each service**.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive official correspondence through the post free of charge:—His Excellency the Governor, the Governors' Private Secretary and A.D.C., Colonial Secretary, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Adjutant Jamaica Militia, Administrator General, Analytical Chemist, Attorney General, Auditor General, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, Chief Justice, Clerk Legislative, Council, Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Collector General, Collectors of Customs, Kingston and Outposts, Collectors of Taxes and Assistant Collectors, Crown Solicitor, Custodes of Parishes, Director of Agriculture, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, Director of Jamaica Government Railway, Government Electrical Inspector, Harbour Master, Kingston, Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Inspectors of Police, Inspectors of Schools, Keeper of Records and Deputy Keeper, Manager Government Savings Bank, Parochial Treasurers, Postmaster for Jamaica, Principal of Shortwood College, Protector of Immigrants, Puisne Judges, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Titles, Resident Magistrates, Secretary Board of Education, Secretary Board of Supervision, Secretary of Schools Commission, Secretary Institute of Jamaica, Secretary Marine Board, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston, Solicitor General, Stamp Commissioner, Deputy Stamp Commissioner, Superintendents General Penitentiary, Prisons and Reformatories, Superintending Medical Officer and District Medical Officers, Superintendents of Public Works, Superintendent Government Printing Office, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Surveyor General, Treasurer, Government Meteorologist (Maxwell Hall, Esq.,) the Superintendent of Public Gardens, the Vere Irrigation Commissioners and the Secretary to the Vere Irrigation Commissioners, limited to correspondence on the business of the Commission passing between any one of the Commission and the Secretary. The Vere Irrigation Commissioners are:—

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, Chairman; C. Lopez, Hayes; Lionel deMercado, Kingston; C. Watson, Hayes; Alfred Pawsey, Kingston; and the present Secretary is C. O. Magnan.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who have been approved by His Excellency to send but not to receive Official Correspondence through the Post free of charge: Clerk of Works and Accountant Public Buildings; Controller of the Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Pensions; Inmates of the Lepers' Home; Secretary Jamaica Agricultural Society;* Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture. Head Master of the Kingston Technical and Continuation School.

Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification" and bearing the signature of the Medical Practitioner addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, or a Local Board of Health, are admitted free of postage.

Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston, are to be allowed through the Post free of charge

Rules regarding Franking of Official Correspondence.

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways:—

- (a) By the impression of an approved "official frank stamp."
- (b) By the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary, on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover.

The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

2. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

*The Secretary to the Agricultural Society is authorised to issue envelopes or other coverings franked and marked "O.H.M.S." and addressed to himself as Secretary of the Society, so as to enable members of its Board of Management to reply to him without paying postage. He is also authorized to issue envelopes, similarly franked and superscribed, to persons receiving money from the Society for prizes, &c., to enable receipts to be furnished without payment of Postage.)

3. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

4. Heads of Departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege or any departure from the Rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Post master for Jamaica.

5. The franking of envelopes, &c., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes, &c., contain at the time of franking, the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a Board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advanced by a duly authorized officer.

STREET AND RAILWAY LETTER BOXES.

There are in Kingston and St. Andrew 39 Street Letter Boxes as follows:—The times at which they are cleared are stated on each.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. King and North-sts. | 20. Orange and Charles-st. |
| 2. Colonial Secretary's Office | 21. Franklin Town Police Station |
| 3. Charles and East-sts. | 22. Marescaux Road and Club Lane |
| 4. Kingston Gardens | 23. Corner of Hope Road and Oxford Road |
| 5. Fire Brigade Station | 24. Retirement Road near Retirement Pen |
| 6. Jamaica Club | 25. Knutsford Park Gate |
| 7. Torrington Bridge | 26. King's House Gate |
| 8. Allman Town Constabulary Station | 27. Bedford Park Gate on the Constant Spring Line near Sandy Gully |
| 9. South Camp Road Constabulary Station | 28. Barbican Road |
| 10. Highholborn & Laws-sts. | 29. Smith Village, Percy and Wellington-sts. |
| 11. Park Lodge | 30. Campbell Town, Liverpool and Hampton-sts. |
| 12. Brown's Town Constabulary Station | 31. Woodford Park |
| 13. Tower-st. & Elletson Road | 32. Papine Corner |
| 14. Marine Gardens | 33. Duke and Harbour-sts. |
| 15. Spanish Town Road | 34. Manchester Square, South Race Course |
| 16. Parade, by Parish Church | 35. Laws-st. and East-st. |
| 17. Princess & Harbour-sts. | 36. Hannah-st and Rose-lane |
| 18. Princess-st and West Queen-st. | 37. Arnold Road, north of Connolly Avenue. |
| 19. Gardner's, Harbour-st. | |

Letter Boxes have been also erected at all Railway Stations in the Island. These boxes are cleared ten minutes before the departure of each Passenger Train.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.

The Postmaster for Jamaica is not legally liable for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, or mis-delivery of anything sent by post, and he does not, in any circumstances, pay compensation in respect of unregistered letters, post-cards, printed matter, packets, newspapers or parcels. But subject to the rules stated below, he pays compensation voluntarily and as an act of grace in those cases and in those cases only in which there has been a total loss of the contents of correspondence of the following descriptions not being loss due to breakage or damage.

I.—REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.

1. The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee.	Limit of Compensation.
—	—
d.	£
2	2
3	10
4	20
5	30
6	40
7	50
8	60
9	70
10	80
11	90
1s.	100

2. These fees include the ordinary registered fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

3. No compensation is given in respect of correspondence compulsorily registered.

4. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered Letter Post. The compensation given in respect of coin, which should be packed in such a way that it cannot move about, will in no case exceed £2.

II.—GENERAL RULES.

1. It must appear that the loss occurred in the post, and did not arise wholly or in part by the fault of the sender, as, for instance, from inadequate fastening.

2. The compensation given will not exceed the value of the article lost. The right is reserved of reinstating the contents of an envelope instead of giving pecuniary compensation.

3. In the case of loss of contents the envelope should be retained for inspection as nearly as possible in the state in which it was delivered. If complaint be made that the contents of an envelope have been abstracted the envelope must be produced.

4. In the case of Bank Notes, Money and Postal Orders, Cheques, Bonds, and similar documents, particulars sufficient for their identification must be furnished.

5. No compensation for loss is given in respect of envelope containing anything not legally transmissible by post, or an envelope not posted in the manner prescribed; or in respect of glass, crockery, greases, liquids or semi-liquids, colouring powders, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables, sent by Letter Post.

6. No compensation is given for injury or damage consequential upon—i.e., indirectly arising from—the loss of anything sent by post.

7. Without prejudice to any of the preceding rules, the Postmaster for Jamaica will, if he thinks fit, refuse to give compensation for loss on any ground on which a common carrier might in like case claim exemption from legal liabilities.

8. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the Postmaster for Jamaica.

9. In these Rules—

The term “money” means

(a) Coin. (b) Paper money.

The term “coin” means coins of all kinds whether or not current in Jamaica or elsewhere.

The term “paper money” means

- (a) Notes of the Colonial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, or Royal Bank of Canada or of any bank of issue in the United Kingdom, and notes current in any Foreign State or British Possession.
- (b) Money orders and postal orders.
- (c) Unobliterated postage and revenue stamps.
- (d) Exchequer bills, bank post bills, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, credit notes which entitle the holder to money or goods, and all orders and authorities for the payment of money, whether negotiable or not.
- (e) Bonds, coupons, and securities for money, whether negotiable or not.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, WRAPPERS, &c.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are kept in stock :—

$\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/., 2/., 5/.

Books containing eighteen 1d. stamps and twelve $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps are issued, price 2/.

Post-cards are sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. each, Reply Paid post cards are sold at 1d and 2d.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Registered letter envelopes for Inland Letters, bearing a 3d stamp embossed on the flap, for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d. are sold at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1/, 2/ and 5/ are sold at all post offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed stamps, bills of lading, title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all post offices.

MAIL CONVEYANCE.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

- a.—Registered Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 9.15 a.m.
 b.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 12.15 a.m. and Registered Letters at 2.30 p.m.
 c.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 2.15 p.m. and Registered Letters at 2.30 p.m.
 t.—Telegraph Offices. *tel.*—Telephone.

All offices transact parcel post business but parcels addressed to those offices marked "1" are subject to delay.

Office.	Parish.	Kingston Mile to	Post at Kingston. for ordinary letters.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs., and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Above Rocks, <i>l</i>	St. Catherine	25	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Adelphi, <i>l</i>	St. James	120	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.40 "	10.40 "	2.50 "	2.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Albany	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.15 "	8.15 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Albert Town, <i>l</i>	Trelawny	103	1.00 "	1.00 "	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Alderton, <i>l</i>	do	51	1.00 "	1.00 "	7.20 "	7.20 "	5.40 "	5.40 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Alexandria, <i>l</i>	St. Ann	88	1.00 "	1.00 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	4.55 "	4.55 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Alley, <i>l</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.55 "	11.55 "	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Alligator Pond, <i>l</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 "	9.30 "	9.05 "	9.05 "	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Anchovy <i>tel.</i>	St. James	105½	9.30 "	9.30 a.m. a	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Annotto Bay, <i>l</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.35 "	5.35 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Balacava, <i>l</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.05 "	3.05 "	10.20 "	10.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Balcarras <i>l</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bamboo, <i>l</i>	St. Ann	65	1.00 "	1.00 "	8.40 "	8.40 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Barbours, <i>l</i>	St. Catherine	30	3.15 "	3.00 "	7.40 "	7.40 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Bath, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	52	1.00 "	2.00 "	7.00 "	7.00 "	5.15 "	5.15 "	11.40 "	9.25 "
Belfield, <i>l</i>	St. Mary	42½	1.00 "	1.00 "	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Belvedere, <i>l</i>	St. Andrew	10	3.15 "	3.15 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	5.40 "	5.40 "	8.45 "	8.45 "

Bethel Town, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	110	9.30 a.m.	a	9.30 a.m.	a	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Black River, <i>l.</i> ..	104	9.30 " a	a	9.30 " a	a	7.20 " a	7.20 " a	5.30 " a	5.30 a.m.	3.20 " a	3.20 " a
Bluefields, <i>tel.</i> ..	118	9.30 a.m. c	c	3.15 p.m. c	c	7.50 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.45 " a	3.00 p.m.	3.20 " a	3.20 p.m.
Bog Walk, <i>l.</i> ..	204	6.30 " b	b	6.30 a.m. b	b	9.00 " a	9.00 " a	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 " a	11.40 " a
Bonny Gate, <i>l.</i> ..	55	1.00 p.m. b	b	1.00 p.m. b	b	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Boroughbridge, <i>l. l.</i> ..	69	9.30 a.m. a	a	9.30 " a	a	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	1.00 " a	1.00 " a	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bowden, <i>tel.</i> ..	42	1.00 p.m. b	b	2.00 p.m. b	b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	5.00 " a	5.00 " a	11.40 a.m.	9.25 a.m.
Brees River ..	77	9.30 a.m. a	a	9.30 a.m. a	a	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.05 a.m.	8.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Brainerd, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	35½	1.00 p.m. b	b	1.00 p.m. b	b	6.00 " a	6.00 " a	7.30 " a	7.30 " a	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Brown's Town, <i>l.</i> ..	79	1.00 " b	b	1.00 " b	b	3.16 a.m.	3.16 a.m.	7.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	9.15 " a	9.15 " a
Buff Bay, <i>l.</i> ..	40	1.00 " b	b	1.00 " b	b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 " a	11.40 " a
Bull Bay ..	10	1.00 " b	b	2.00 " b	b	7.40 a.m.	4.40 " a	7.45 " a	4.45 p.m.	9.25 " a	11.40 " a
Bushy Park ..	20	6.30 a.m.	c	6.30 a.m.	c	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 " a	7.25 a.m.	9.15 " a	9.15 " a
		3.15 p.m. c	c	3.15 p.m. c	c	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Cambridge, <i>tel.</i> ..	98	9.30 a.m.	a	9.30 a.m.	a	4.55 " a	4.55 " a	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 " a	3.20 " a
Carron Hall, <i>l.</i> ..	39	1.00 p.m. b	b	1.00 p.m. b	b	7.05 " a	7.05 " a	6.15 " a	6.15 " a	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cascade, <i>l.</i> ..	148	1.00 p.m. b	b	1.00 p.m. b	b	3.05 " a	3.05 " a	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Castleton, <i>l. l.</i> ..	19	1.00 p.m. b	b	1.00 p.m. b	b	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.00 " a	3.00 " a	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Catadupa ..	94	9.30 a.m. a	a	9.30 a.m. a	a	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cave Valley, <i>l. l.</i> ..	94	1.00 p.m. b	b	1.00 p.m. b	b	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cedar Valley, <i>l.</i> ..	23	3.15 " c	c	3.15 " c	c	10.36 " a	10.36 " a	3.00 " a	3.00 " a	8.15 " a	8.15 " a
Chapelton, <i>l.</i> ..	45	6.30 a.m.	a	6.30 a.m.	a	11.54 " a	11.54 " a	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.15 " a	9.15 " a
Chester Castle, <i>l.</i> ..	107	9.30 " a	a	9.30 " a	a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 " a	6.45 " a	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Christiana, <i>l.</i> ..	64	9.30 " a	a	9.30 " a	a	4.30 " a	4.30 " a	9.40 " a	9.40 " a	3.20 " a	3.20 " a
Clarendon, <i>l.</i> ..	47	1.00 p.m. b	b	1.00 p.m. b	b	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	2.25 a.m.	2.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clark's Town, <i>tel.</i> ..	86	1.00 " b	b	1.00 " b	b	2.55 a.m.	2.55 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.15 " a	9.15 " a
Clonmel, <i>l.</i> ..	42	1.00 " b	b	1.00 " b	b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 " a	11.40 " a
Coleville, <i>l.</i> ..	67	9.30 a.m. a	a	9.30 a.m. a	a	5.25 " a	5.25 " a	8.20 " a	8.20 " a	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Comfort Hall, <i>l.</i> ..	75	9.30 a.m. a	a	9.30 a.m. a	a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Constant Spring ..	6	Three times	times	Three times	times	daily	daily	Three times	Three times	daily	daily
Crofts Hill, <i>l.</i> ..	43	6.30 a.m.	a	6.30 a.m.	a	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Crooked River, <i>l.</i> ..	51	6.30 " a	a	6.30 " a	a	1.45 " a	1.45 " a	9.50 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	9.15 " a	9.15 " a
Cross Keys ..	70	9.30 " a	a	9.30 " a	a	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE continued.

Office	Parish	Miles from Kingston	Post at Kingston		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston		Arrive at Kingston	
			Mon, Wed, and Fri	Tues, Thurs, and Sat	Mon, Wed, and Fri	Tues, Thurs, and Sat	Mon, Wed, and Fri	Tues, Thurs, and Sat	Mon, Wed, and Sat	Tues, Thurs, and Sat
Cross Roads, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	2	Four times daily.		Four times daily		Four times daily.		Four times daily.	
Dallas Castle, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Darlington, <i>tel. l.</i>	Westmoreland	136	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	4.00 " 1.10 "	4.00 " 1.10 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Deeside, <i>l.</i>	Trelawny	107	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.05 "	9.05 "	1.10 "	1.10 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Devon, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Dry Harbour	St. Ann	71	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Duncans, <i>t</i>	Trelawny	82	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.35 a.m.	1.35 a.m.	7.40 "	7.40 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Enfield <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	39	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	7.40 "	7.40 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Ewarton, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	29	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.30 "	9.30 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Falmouth, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	92	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	3.20 a.m.	3.20 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Fellowship, <i>l.</i>	Portland	80	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>	7.00 "	7.00 "	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Flint River	Hanover	128	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	9.50 "	9.50 "	5.05 "	5.05 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Four Paths	Clarendon	37	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.	5.10 a.m.	5.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Frankfield, <i>l.</i>	do	57	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.
Fyffes Pen, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m.	9.30 "	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Gayle, <i>t. l.</i>	St. Mary	81	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Giddy Hall, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	95	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 " <i>a</i>	7.00 "	7.00 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ginger Hill, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Glenoffe, <i>tel. l.</i>	20	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.14 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Gordon Town, <i>l.</i>	9	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	5.36 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 "
Grange Hill, <i>l.</i>	137	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Gregory Park, <i>l.</i>	6½	Three times daily	Three times daily	Three times daily	Three times daily	Three times daily	Three times daily	Three times daily
Green Island, <i>l.</i>	152	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m.	12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Guy's Hill, <i>l.</i>	38	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	4.05 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Guanaboa Vale, <i>l.</i>	22½	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Hagley Gap, <i>l.</i>	19	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	8.55 "	4.41 "	4.41 "	8.15 "	8.15 "
Halfway Tree, <i>l.</i>	3	Four times daily	Four times daily	Four times daily	Five times	daily.	Five times	daily.
Hampden, <i>l.</i>	100	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	7.00 a.m.	3.25 "	3.25 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hampstead	44	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.30 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Harker's Hall, <i>l.</i>	30	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.45 "	7.50 "	7.50 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Harry Watch, <i>l.</i>	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.00 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hartlands	15	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hayes	40	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.05 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Hector's River, <i>l.</i>	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Highgate, <i>l.</i>	38	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	4.55 p.m.	7.55 "	7.55 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Hope	5	3.15 " c	3.15 " c	4.55 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	8.15 "	8.15 "
Hope Bay, <i>l.</i>	49	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.15 "	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Ipawich,	86	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.05 "	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Islington, <i>l.</i>	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 p.m.	8.45 "	8.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Jackson Town, <i>l. l.</i>	90	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.40 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Kellets, <i>l.</i>	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lacovia, <i>l.</i>	85	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 p.m.	1.45 a.m.	4.15 "	4.15 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Lamb's River, <i>l.</i>	103	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	1.50 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Latum, <i>l.</i>	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.05 a.m.	6.30 "	6.30 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Laughlands	61	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	9.55 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, continued.

Office	Parish.	Miles from Kingston	Post at Kingston			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.	Thurs.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.	Thurs.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.	Thurs.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.	Thurs.
Lawrence Tavern <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	15	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	6.43 a.m.	6.43 a.m.	6.43 a.m.	8.10 p.m.	4.31 p.m.	4.31 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Lime Hall	do	53	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	8.10 p.m.	8.10 p.m.	8.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Linstead, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.30 "	9.30 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Little London, <i>t. tel.</i>	Westmoreland	135	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 "	2.00 "	2.00 "	7.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Little River	St. James	103	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	5.20 "	5.20 "	5.20 "	3.35 "	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Llandewy, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	26½	1.00 " b	2.00 " b	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lluidas Vale, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	37	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Lodge, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	68	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Long Bay	Portland	68½	1.00 " b	2.00 "	2.00 "	2.00 "	10.20 "	2.05 a.m.	10.25 "	10.25 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Lucea, <i>t.</i>	Hanover	139	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	3.00 "	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maggoty, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	83	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.00 "	8.00 "	8.00 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Maidston, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	69	9.30 " a	9.30 " a	4.50 "	4.50 "	4.50 "	8.10 "	8.10 "	8.10 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Malvern, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	87	9.15 " a	3.15 p.m. c	7.04 a.m.	7.04 a.m.	7.04 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Manchioneal, <i>t.</i>	Portland	56	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 " b	11.10 p.m.	1.05 "	1.05 "	11.20 "	1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	9.25 a.m.	9.25 a.m.	9.25 a.m.	9.25 a.m.
Mandeville, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Mavis Bank, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	10.45 "	10.45 "	10.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
May Pen, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	32½	Three	Three	7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Middle Quarters	St. Elizabeth	89	—	3.00 " c	2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	9.30 "	9.30 "	9.30 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mile Gully, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	61½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Milk River, <i>tel. t.</i>	Clarendon	49	9.30 " a	9.30 " a	2.30 "	2.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			9.30 p.m. c	3.00 p.m. c	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Mocho, <i>l.</i>	..	Clarendon	44	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	12.20 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Moore Town, <i>l.</i>	..	Portland	86	1.00 " b	2.00 " b	9.05 "	9.05 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Monague, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Ann	39	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Montpelier, <i>tel.</i>	..	St. James	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 "	5.20 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Montego Bay, <i>l.</i>	..	do Road	114	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	..	Rail	113	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Morant Bay, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Thomas	31	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. b	8.20 "	8.20 "	3.35 a.m.	3.35 a.m.	9.25 a.m.	9.25 a.m.
Mount Regale, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Mary	41	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.10 "	6.10 "	7.00 a.m.	7.00 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
Mountainside, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Myersville, <i>l.</i>	..	do	87	9.30 " a	3.15 " c	7.15 "	7.15 "	3.45 "	3.45 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Myrtle Bank, <i>l.</i>	..	Kingston	..	thrice	daily	thrice	daily	thrice	daily	thrice	daily
Negril, <i>l. tel.</i>	..	Westmoreland	147	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Newcastle, <i>tel.</i>	..	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 " c	7.41 "	7.41 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	8.15 a.m.	8.15 "
Newmarket, <i>tel. l.</i>	..	St. Elizabeth	100	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Newport, <i>l.</i>	..	Manchester	64	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Ocho Rios, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Ann	64	1.00 " b	1.00 " times	1.10 a.m.	1.10 a.m.	7.10 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Old Harbour, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Catherine	24	thrice	daily	daily	daily	thrice	times	daily	daily
Orange Bay	..	Portland	43	3.20 p.m. c	3.20 p.m. c	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	4.00 "	4.00 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
Oracabessa, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Mary	79	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	5.50 "	5.50 "	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
	..		..	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Pear Tree Grove, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Catherine	40	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Pedro Plains, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Elizabeth	113	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Pedro, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 " b	8.00 "	8.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pepper, <i>l.</i>	..	do	71	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 " c	11.15 p.m.	12.10 "	11.20 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Petersfield, <i>tel.</i>	..	Westmoreland	129	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	4.05 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Plantain Garden	..	St. Thomas	45	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. b	10.45 "	1.15 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	1.40 "	11.40 a.m.	9.25 a.m.
River, <i>l.</i>	..		..							4 " "	4 " "
Point, <i>l.</i>	..	St. James	127	1.00 " b	1.00 " b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 "	5.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Point Hill, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Catherine	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.00 "	2.00 "	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Port Antonio, <i>l.</i>	..	Portland	77	—	2.00 p.m. b	4.55 a.m.	—	7.30 "	—	9.25 "	9.25 "
	..		75	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 " b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Port Maria, <i>l.</i>	..	St. Mary	50	1.00 " b	1.00 p.m. b	6.20 "	6.20 "	6.20 "	6.20 "	11.40 "	11.40 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, continued.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Port Morant, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.40 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	2.45 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.25 p.m.
Port Royal, <i>t.</i>	Port Royal	6	3.15 " <i>c</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	5.30 " daily.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	9.00 " daily.	9.00 " daily.
Porus, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	47	Three times	Three times			Three times			
Pratville, <i>t.</i>	do	73	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.00 "	7.00 "	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 "
Priestman's River, <i>t.</i>	Portland	65	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.30 "	9.50 "	9.35 p.m.	2.55 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.25 a.m.
Race Course, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Ramble, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	109	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>	6.25 "	6.25 "	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Redwood, <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	31	6.30 "	6.30 "	2.00 "	2.00 "	7.35 "	7.35 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Retreat, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	73	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Richmond, <i>t.</i>	do.	36	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	4.30 p.m.	4.30 "	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
Rio Bueno, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	76	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	8.40 p.m.	8.40 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Riversdale, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	262	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Riverside	Hanover	145	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.10 "	1.10 "	7.50 "	7.50 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Rock River, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 " <i>b</i>	2.00 "	2.00 "	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Runaway Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	67	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.55 "	10.55 "	10.20 "	10.20 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
St. Ann's Bay, <i>t.</i>	do	57	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	8.55 "	8.55 "	12.15 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
St. Margaret's Bay	Portland	53	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	6.20 "	6.20 "	6.50 "	6.50 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
St. Peters, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	18	3.15 " <i>c</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.15 "	8.15 "
Salt River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
Sandy Bay, <i>t.</i>	Hanover	130	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Santa Cruz, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	79	3.15 " <i>c</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	12.40 "	—	10.50 p.m.	—	9.15 a.m.	—
		87	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Savanna-la-Mar, <i>t.</i> ..	Westmoreland	{ 128 125	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.20 p.m.	9.20 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Seaford, <i>t. l.</i> ..	St. Thomas	37	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.42 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	—	2.00 p.m.	—	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Shooter's Hill, <i>t.</i> ..	Manchester	55	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	2.00 p.m.	6.42 a.m.	4.13 p.m.	4.13 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
Siloah	St. Elizabeth	78	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.20 " <i>a</i>	2.00 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Southfield, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	82	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.50 " <i>c</i>	3.50 " <i>c</i>	9.30 " <i>c</i>	9.30 " <i>c</i>	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
Spanish Town, <i>t.</i> ..	St. Catherine	12	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
			Four times daily	daily	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.
Spaldings, <i>t.</i> ..	Clarendon	62	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Springfield, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	107	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
Spring Hill, <i>l.</i> ..	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	noon	noon	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Spur Tree	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	10.10 p.m.	2.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.	2.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Stewart Town, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	Trelawny	85	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	6.06 a.m.	6.06 a.m.	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
Stony Hill, <i>t. l.</i> ..	St. Andrew	91	3.15 " <i>c</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	8.45 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
Swift River, <i>l.</i> ..	Portland	52	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Toll Gate, <i>l.</i> ..	Clarendon	41	3.15 " <i>c</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
Trinity Ville <i>t. l.</i> ..	St. Thomas	{ 41 28	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>c</i>	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	2.30 "	2.30 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	9.45 "
Troja	St. Catherine	31	3.15 " <i>c</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	12.25 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	1.10 "	1.10 "	8.15 "	8.15 "	8.15 "
Troy, <i>l.</i> ..	Trelawny	79	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.50 "	5.50 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ulster Spring, <i>t. l.</i> ..	do	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Walderston	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Walker's Wood, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Ann	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watson Hill, <i>l.</i> ..	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	7.00 " <i>c</i>	7.00 " <i>c</i>	5.25 "	5.25 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
Watt Town, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Ann	94	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	9.40 " <i>c</i>	9.40 " <i>c</i>	2.40 "	2.40 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
White House,	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 " <i>c</i>	6.25 "	9.00 "	5.10 "	5.10 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE. *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Williamsfield, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	53	9.30 " a 3.15 p.m. c	9.30 a.m. a 3.15 p.m. c	1.45 p.m. 7.15 "	1.45 p.m. 7.15 "	5.50 a.m. 11.40 "	5.50 a.m. 11.40 "	9.15 a.m. 3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m. 3.20 p.m.
Windsor Castle, <i>l.</i>	Portland	37	1.00 " b Thrice	1.00 " b daily.	8.20 " Thrice	8.20 " daily.	5.45 " Thrice	5.45 " daily.	11.40 a.m. 11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m. 11.40 a.m.
Windward Road, <i>l.</i>	Kingston	2½							Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.
Yallahs, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	19	1.00 " b	2.00 " b	6.05 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.10 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.25 a.m.

SUMMARY.

1. By first Trains to Porus and Ewarton, Mails close daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. By *through* train to Montego Bay, Mails close daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. By *through* train to Port Antonio, Mails close daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*, East via Port Antonio on Mon., Wed. and Friday at 1.00 p.m.
For *Windward*, East via Morant Bay on Tues., Thurs. and Saturdays at 2.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside*, on Mon., Wed., and Friday at 9.30 a.m.
For the *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

SUMMARY.

1. From Stony Hill, Gordon Town, &c., Mails are due daily at 8.45 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, Mails are due daily at 10.30 a.m.
3. From *Windward*, East via Port Antonio on Mon., Wed. & Friday at 11.40 a.m.
From *Windward*, East via Morant Bay on Tues. Thurs. & Sat. at 9.45 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Montego Bay daily at 3.20 p.m.
6. From *Northside*, daily at 9.15 a.m.
7. From *Southside*, on Mon. Wed. & Fri. at 3.20 p.m.
From *Southside*, on Tues. Thurs. & Sat at 9.15 a.m.

MAIL COACHES.

MONTEGO PAY AND LUCEA. Daily.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Montego Bay	..	..	8.00	Lucea	..	..	3.00
Flint River	12	9.50	9.55	Sandy Bay	11	4.40	4.45
Sandy Bay	2	10.15	10.20	Flint River	2	5.5	5.10
Lucea	11	m.	12	Montego Bay	12	7	..
	25				25		

Fares—4s. between each stage. Flint River and Sandy Bay being counted as one stage.

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. Daily.

UP COACH.				DOWN COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Santa Cruz	..	..	7.00	Balacava	..	..	3.15
Braes River	6	8.00	8.05	Braes River	10	4.55	5.00
Balacava	10	10.05	..	Santa Cruz	6	6.00	..
	16				16		

Fares—3s. between each stage.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. Daily.

	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Black River	..	..	5.30	Ipswich	..	..	4.15
Middle Quarters	9	7.00	7.05	Middle Quarters	9	5.45	5.50
Ipswich	9	8.35	..	Black River	9	7.20	..
	18				18		

Passenger fares—3s. Black River to Middle Quarters; 4s. Middle Quarters to Ipswich through fare 6s.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER. Daily.

	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Sav.-la-Mar	..	..	3.00	Montpelier	..	..	5.30
Petersfield	6	4.00	4.05	Ramble	6	6.30	6.35
Ramble	10	6.25	6.30	Petersfield	10	8.15	8.20
Montpelier	6	7.30	..	Sav.-la-Mar	6	9.20	..
	22				22		

The following table gives the rates of passenger fares between the several stations.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	To			
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Montpelier.
Savanna-la-Mar ..	..	2/6	5/	6/
Petersfield ..	2/6	..	4/	5/
Ramble ..	5/	4/	..	2/6
Montpelier ..	6/	5/	2/6	..

MAIL COACH REGULATIONS.

PASSENGERS—At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster, or Contractor's Agent.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

The **PERSONAL LUGGAGE** of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

HOUSE DELIVERY.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in all parts of the City of Kingston, including Smith's Village, Hannah Town, Campbell Town, Franklin Town, Brown's Town, Passmore Town, and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin Lands, thrice daily, viz., 10.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 3.45 p.m.

Correspondence is delivered in Lower St. Andrew as below:—

From **HALFWAY TREE** Post Office at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NORTH—From the junction of the Constant Spring Road and the road leading to King's House.

SOUTH—Down Halfway Tree Road to Oxford Road, along Oxford Road to Hope Road.

EAST—Matilda's Corner and Hope Road, from Oxford Road.

WEST—From Halfway Tree Court House to junction of Old Pound Road and Lyndhurst Road.

From **CROSS ROADS** Post Office at 9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m.:—

NORTH—From **CROSS ROADS** Post Office, along Caledonia Avenue, up to Halfway Tree and Hope Road to corner of Oxford Road.

SOUTH—Torrington Bridge and Slipe Pen Road.

EAST—Marescaux Road.

WEST—From Cross Roads, along Retirement Road to corner of Lyndhurst Road and Old Pound Road, including Brentford Road.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 .. 0s. 9d.	Above £5 and not exceeding £7 .. 2s. 3d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 .. 1s. 6d.	Above £7 and not exceeding £10 .. 3s. 0d.
and 9d. for each additional £3 or fractional part of that sum.	

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Panama, Costa Rica and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1	6
“ 5 “ “	7	..	..	2	3
“ 7 “ “	10	..	..	3	0

and 9d. for each additional £3 or fractional part of that sum except in the case of the U.S.A., Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, 3d. for each additional £ or fractional part of £1.

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Jamaica is \$4.87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 .. 0s. 6d.	Above £5 and not exceeding £7 .. 1s. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 .. 1s. 0d.	Above £7 and not exceeding £10 .. 2s. 0d.
and 6d. for each additional £3 or fractional part of that sum.	

The limit amount for Money Orders drawn on United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Cayman Islands is £40, and on United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, £20 10s., 8d. or \$100.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and *certain* British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of 3d for each £5 or portion of £5. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

List of British Colonies, Protectorates and Postal Agencies abroad, and of Foreign Countries to which Money Orders may be sent.

Aden, Adrianople, Algeria, Alar Star, Andaman Islands, Angola, Antigua, Argentine Republic, Asmara Assab, Austria, Australia, Austrian Agencies in the Levant, Asia Minor, &c., Azores, Bagdad, Bahamas, Bahrain, Banda Maharam, Barbados, Bassorah or Basra, Basutoland, Belgium, Beluchistan, Bengasi, Tripoli, Bermuda, Beyrout, Borneo, Bosnia, British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Columbia, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Bunder Abbas or Gomboon, Burma,

Bushire, or Abu shehr, Cameroons, Canada, (Dominion of), Canal Zone:—Ancon, Ancon Sta. A., Bas-Obispo, Bohio, Corozal, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, Frijoles, Gorgona, Gatun, La Boca, Lascascadas, Matachin, Paraiso, Pedro Miguel, San Pablo, Tabernilla; Candia (Candie), Canea (Khania La Canée), Cape Colony, Cape Verde Islands, Caroline Islands, Cayman Islands, Cesme (Chesmé Tcheshmé), Ceylon, Chatham Islands, Cheren, Chile. China:—(a) British P.O. Agencies, (b) German P.O., Agency at Tsintau (Kiautschou), (c) Japanese P.O. Agencies, Chios (Khios), Congo Free State, Constantinople (British P.O.), Cook Islands, Corea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Danish W. Indies, Dardanelles, Dédé-Agatch (Dédé Aghadj), Denmark and Faroe Island, Dominica, Durazzo, Dutch E. Indies, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, Formosa (including Pescadores Is.), France and Algeria, Federated Malay States, Friendly Islands, Gallipoli, Gambia, Germany, (T.), German E. Africa, German S.W. Africa, Gibraltar, Goa, Gold Coast, Greece, Grenada (W. Ind.), Guadur or Gwadel, Haifa (Caifa Kaifa), Hawaii (Sandwich Is.), Heligoland, Herzegovina, Holland, Hong Kong, Hungary; Iceland, India, Indian P.O. Agencies on the Persian Gulf, and in Tibet, Ineboli Italy, (with San Marino and Italian Agencies on the Red Sea and in the Regency of Tripoli), Jaffa, Janina, Japan, Jask, Jerusalem, Johore Bahru, Kaifa (Caifa), Kavalla, (Cavalla,) Kerassonde (Keressoun), Kiautschou, Korea, Kota Bahru, Kuala Muda, Kulim Labuan, Lagos, (Turkey), Lagos, (West Africa, Levant (The), Liberia, Linga or Lingor, Lorenzo Marques, Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of) Madeira, Mahe Islands, (Seychelles), Malacca, Malta, Manitoba, Marshall Islands, Massowah, Mauritius, Mexico (United States of), Mitylene, Mohammederah, Monaco, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco (Tangier only), Mozambique, Muscat, Natal, Netherlands, Nevis, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Guinea, (German Protectorate of), New South Wales, New Zealand, Nigeria, (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), North Borneo (Brit.), Norway, Nova Scotia, Novi Bazar (Austrian Field Posts in), Ontario, Orange River Colony, Panama (Brit. P.O.), Papua, Penang, Penrhys Is., Pirlis, Persian Gulf (Postal Agencies on), Pescadores Is., Philippine Is., Pondicherry, Porto Rico, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Portuguese Colonies (except Portuguese India), Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, Prevesa, Prince Edward Is., Quebec, Queensland, Retimo (Rethymo), Rhodes, Rhodesia, Rodosto Rodriques Is., Roumania, Russia, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, (Danish W.I.), St. Thomas and Principe, St. Vincent, Salonica (British P.O.), Salvador (Republic of, Samoa) (German Prot.), Samsoun, Sandwich Islands, San Giovanni di Medua, San Marino, Santi Quaranta (Serandoz), Sarawak, Scutari (Albania), Servia, Seychelles, Siam, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Smyrna (Brit. P.O.), South Australia, Straits Settlements, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangiers, Tasmania, Tobago, Togo, Transvaal, Trebizond (Trapezunt), Trinidad, Tripoli, Barbary; Tsintau, Tunis, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, United States of America, Uruguay, Valona, Vathy Samos, Victoria, Virgin Islands, West Australia, Yukon, Zanzibar, Zululand.

POSTAL ORDERS.

AMOUNTS AND POUNDAGE.

The only Postal Orders sold in Jamaica are British Postal Orders, and they are sold at all the Post Offices in the Island. They are available for use in the colony and in every part of the British Empire.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	..	..	..	½d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.	..	..	..	1d.
At 8s., 10s.	..	..	..	2d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	4d.

POSTAGE STAMPS AFFIXED TO POSTAL ORDERS.

The sender of a Postal Order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing British Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number to the face of the Order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd half-pence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, &c. cannot be accepted for this purpose.

Postal Orders are paid at all Post Offices and Parochial Treasuries in the Island.

British Postal Orders are also issued and paid in the undermentioned British Possessions and other places abroad:—

Aden.	Federated Malay States	New Zealand.
Andaman Islands.	Fiji.	Nigeria (Northern.)
Ascension.	Gambia.	Nigeria (Southern).
Bahamas.	Gibraltar.	North Borneo (British.)
Baluchistan.	Gold Coast.	Nyasaland (British Central Africa).
Barbados.	Grenada.	Orange Free State (Province of).
Basutoland.	Hong Kong.	Panama (British Agency).
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	India and Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Tibet.	Penrhyn Island.
Bermuda.	Jamaica.	Rhodesia (Northern and Southern).
Beyrout (British Agency).	Labuan.	St. Helena.
British Bechuanaland.	Leeward Islands.	St. Lucia.
British Central Africa.	Anguilla.	St. Vincent.
British East Africa.	Antigua.	Salonica (British Agency)
British Guiana.	Dominica.	Sarawak.
British Honduras.	Montserrat.	Savage Island.
*Canada.	Nevis.	Seychelles.
Cape of Good Hope (Province of).	St. Kitts.	Sierra Leone.
Cayman Islands.	Virgin Islands.	Smyrna (British Agency)
Ceylon.	Malta.	Somaliland Protectorate.
Chatham Islands.	Mauritius.	Straits Settlements.
China (British Agencies).	Morocco (British Agencies at Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, and Tetuan).	Swaziland.
Constantinople (British Agency).	Natal (Province of).	Tobago.
Cook Islands.	Newfoundland.	Transvaal (Province of).
Cyprus.		Trinidad.
Egypt (including the Soudan).		Turks and Caicos Islands.
Falkland Islands.		Uganda.
Fanning Island.		Zanzibar.

PERIOD DURING WHICH ORDERS ARE PAYABLE.

If an order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged. The commission thus paid must be affixed in Postage Stamps to the back of the Order. Postal Orders which are not presented for payment within six months from the last day of the month of issue are not paid until reference has been made to London.

FILLING IN OF ORDER.

The purchaser of a Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and is recommended to fill in the name of the Office of Payment as a precaution in case the Order should be lost or stolen. If the purchaser does not know which Post Office is most convenient to the payee, he should insert the name of the town, village or district where the payee resides. The Order will then be paid at any Post Office in the place named.

COUNTERFOILS.

Every person to whom a Postal Order is issued should tear off and retain the counterfoil. Its production will facilitate inquiry if the Order should be lost.

MISCARRIAGE OR LOSS.

The Postmaster cannot undertake to consider any application respecting a Postal Order which has miscarried, or which has been lost or destroyed, unless the counterfoil be produced, and unless proof be given to his satisfaction that the name of the payee was inserted in the Order before the holder parted with it.

After a Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the Postmaster will not be liable to any further claim.

PAYMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

Before a Postal Order is paid the name of the payee and the name of the office of payment must have been filled in and the order must be properly receipted.

PAYMENT THROUGH BANKERS.

If a Postal Order be crossed, payment will only be made through a banker; and if the name of a banker be added, payment will only be made through that banker.

* British Postal Orders are paid at certain Offices in Canada, but are not issued in Canada.

REPAYMENT TO SENDER.

The sender of a Postal Order can obtain repayment of the amount (but not the pound-age) on presenting the Order and the Counterfoil at the issuing Office. If the Order has been crossed for payment through a bank the sender must first cancel the crossing by writing across the face of the Order the words "Please pay cash" and adding his initials.

ERASURES, ALTERATIONS, &c.

If any erasure or alteration is made, or if the Order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

POSTAL ORDERS NOT NEGOTIABLE.

Postal Orders do not, like Bank of England Notes, represent value in themselves. If an Order is lost or stolen no person into whose hands it may fall, though himself innocent, is entitled to receive the amount of the Order. The rightful owner is alone entitled to cash the Order.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; British Honduras, Canada the United States of America and Canal Zone is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, and at all Post Offices.

Parcel mails for the British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Thursday for despatch by the Royal Mail Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to two hours before the time advertised for closing the ordinary letter mail; and, for the United Kingdom, by Elders and Fyffe's steamers when occasion offers.

Parcel mails for the United States, Canal Zone, Canada, and Turks Islands are closed for despatch by each *direct* opportunity, the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

REGULATIONS.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom, British Colonies, &c.,:—

The postage must in all cases be *paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words, "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting if desired will be given to the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration, furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper, communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed, and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission. This does not apply to insured parcels (for the limit of the value of which *vide* Special Regulations on another page of this book.)

Parcels re-directed or returned from one country to another will be charged a fresh postage at the rate payable to the country of destination.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

Parcels containing coin, anything made of gold or silver or other precious articles cannot be forwarded to a country participating in the insurance scheme (page 165) except the parcel is insured.

CASH ON DELIVERY SYSTEM.

A Cash on Delivery System of Parcels is in existence between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and the public can order goods of a maximum value of £20 from a merchant in the United Kingdom. The value of the parcel, plus the fees charged for the service, on being paid to the Post Office, is remitted direct to the merchant in the United Kingdom. In like manner an order from the United Kingdom on Jamaica can be executed, and the value of the parcel collected in the United Kingdom and remitted direct to the merchant in Jamaica.

Any further information, including fees to be charged, can be obtained from the Parcel Post Office, Kingston, to which office the service, at present, is limited.

The following are the special Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America and the Canal Zone:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgement that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injury the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be registered on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two-pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

*The rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and conditions with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada : —

A parcel may not exceed eleven pounds in weight, two feet in length and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following:—

- I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.
- II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *singly* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.
- III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels, or the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be re-directed to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers plying between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office."

In the country, across the Post Office counter.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has no control in the matter of duty.

PREPAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

And other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom.

Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom may, if they so desire, take upon themselves the prepayment of the Customs duty and other charges which in ordinary cases are leviable on the addressee. The sender will be told at the time of posting what the approximate amount of these charges will be, and a deposit will be taken of the estimated amount. A settlement will subsequently be made when a statement of the total amount of the charges has been received from the United Kingdom Post Office. The following are the conditions:—

- I. Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office.
- II. The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."
- III. The sender must fill up and sign a formal undertaking to pay on demand the amount of the charges due. Forms for this declaration may be had on application to the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office.
- IV. Parcels for free delivery will only be accepted from persons whose settled residence is in Jamaica. If the sender is residing only temporarily in Jamaica a parcel cannot be accepted for delivery free of charge.
- V. A fee of 6d. per parcel is charged for the cost of the service in addition to the postage and deposit for duty. This fee must be paid by a stamp or stamps affixed by the sender to his form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VI. The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston or the district postmaster may, in each case, decide. This deposit will, for the present, be the amount of the estimated duty and must be paid by stamps affixed to the form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VII. When a deposit has been collected the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston will fill up and sign the receipt at the foot of the form of undertaking. He will hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from Kingston, or send it to the district postmaster to hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from any other post office.
- VIII. One form of undertaking will suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted together by the same sender to the same addressee. In such cases the fee will be 6d. for each parcel.
- IX. The following are the articles liable to duty under the United Kingdom Tariff which are likely to be despatched from Jamaica by Parcels Post, together with the rates of duty thereon:—

		£	s.	d.
Cocoa	per lb.	0	0	1
" Husks and shells per cwt. 2s. Take deposit	"	0	0	1
" or chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured	"	0	0	2
" Butter	"	0	0	1
Coffee, per cwt. 14s. Take deposit	"	0	0	2
" kiln dried, roasted or ground	"	0	0	2
Confectionery, containing chocolate	"	0	2	0
Fruit, liable to duty if preserved with sugar—see sugar				
Ginger, " " " "				
Molasses, per cwt. 1s. to 2s. 9d. Take deposit	"	0	0	1
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	"	0	0	3

Spirits and Strong Waters:—

Rum, other Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, such as Pimento Dram, Prune Dram, Anisou, Aniseed, Milk Punch, Orange Wine, Ginger Wine, Kola Wine, &c.	per pt. bot.	0	1	5
	" qt.	0	2	9
	" pt. bot.	0	1	8
	" qt.	0	3	3
Perfumed Spirits				

Insurance of Parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other Countries.

1. Every insured **Parcel** must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each join and loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

2. All the seals on an insured **parcel** must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

3. **Parcels** containing coin or bullion (not to exceed 5*l.* in value, except in the case of coins clearly intended for purposes of ornament,) watches, jewellery, or any article of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each join and loose flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

4. If a **Parcel** tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless **the onus of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing the packet lies upon the sender: and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.**

5. The amount for which a **parcel** is insured must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (15*l.*)". No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender. The amount must be entered on the letter Bill for Kingston.

6. No **parcel** can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered below against the name of the Country or Colony to which it is addressed. A **parcel** of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguard. **Over-insurance is an obstacle to compensation.**

7. The countries to which **parcels** may be insured, the sum payable for Insurance in addition to the postage which must be affixed to the parcel and the limit of insured value are:—

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Aden ..	120	0 8	British North Borneo	120	0 9
Algeria ..	200	0 9½	Cameroons ..	400	0 9½
Antigua ..	400	0 6	Cape Verd Islands (St. Vincent and Praia)	20	0 9½
Ascension ..	50	0 8	Ceylon ..	120	0 8
Australia (Commonwealth)	50	0 8	Chili ..	50	0 8
Austria-Hungary	500	0 8½	China (British agencies only)	120	0 8
Austria-Hungary	400	0 8½	Comoro Islands	20	0 9½
Azores ..	20	0 8	Corsica ..	200	0 9½
Bahamas ..	50	0 9	Cyprus ..	120	0 9
Barbados ..	400	0 6	Dahomey ..	20	0 9½
Belgium ..	400	0 8	Danish West Indies	400	0 8½
Bermuda ..	400	0 8	Denmark (including Greenland)	400	0 8
Bosnio Herzegovina	400	0 9	Dominica ..	400	0 6
British East Africa (including Uganda)	120	0 8	Dutch Guiana	20	0 9½
British Guiana	400	0 6			

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Dutch West Indies	20	0 8½	Newfoundland	120	0 8
Ecuador ..	20	0 9½	New Zealand ..	400	0 0
Egypt ..	400	0 8	Nigeria (Southern)	120	0 8
Erithrea, Red Sea	40	0 10	Norway ..	400	0 8
Falkland Islands	50	0 8	Nyasaland, Protectorate	20	0 9
Faroe Islands ..	400	0 8	Persia ..	20	0 10
Frome ..	200	0 8	Portugal ..	20	0 8
French Guiana (Cayenne)	20	0 9½	Portuguese East Africa	20	0 8
French Guiana (Conakry)	20	0 9½	Portuguese India	20	0 8½
French Indo China	20	0 9½	Portuguese West Africa	20	0 9½
French Somali Coast	20	0 9½	Reunion ..	20	0 9½
Gambia ..	400	0 8	Roumania ..	400	0 9
Germany ..	400	0 8	Russia ..	400	0 8½
Gibraltar ..	50	0 8	St. Helena ..	50	0 8
Gold Coast Colony	50	0 8	St. Kitts ..	400	0 6
Great Britain	400	0 6	St. Lucia ..	120	0 6
Grenada ..	50	0 6	St. Vincent ..	50	0 6
Guadeloupe ..	20	0 9½	Sarawak ..	400	0 9
Holland ..	40	0 8	Senegal ..	20	0 9½
Hong Kong ..	120	0 8	Servia ..	20	0 9
India (including Aden, Perim the Auduman Islands and Burma)	120	0 8	Seychelles ..	20	0 10½
Italy ..	40	0 8½	Sierra Leone ..	400	0 8
Ivory Coast ..	20	0 9½	Somaliland ..	400	0 9
Japan ..	40	0 9½	Straits Settlements	120	0 8
Lagos ..	50	0 8	Sweden ..	400	0 8
Liberia ..	20	0 8	Switzerland ..	400	0 8½
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of	400	0 7½	Tobago ..	400	0 6
Macao (China)	20	0 8½	Togoland ..	400	0 9½
Madagascar ..	20	0 9½	Tortola ..	400	0 6
Maderia ..	20	0 8	Trinidad ..	400	0 6
Malay States ..	60	0 8½	Tipoli (Africa)	40	0 9½
Malta ..	120	0 8	Tunis ..	40	0 9½
Martinique ..	20	0 9½	Turkey—British Agencies	40	0 8
Mauritius ..	400	0 9	do Austrian Post Offices	40	0 10
Montenegro ..	40	0 10	do Ottoman Post Offices in Europe and in Asia	20	0 9½
Montserrat ..	400	0 6			
Nevis ..	400	0 6			
New Caledonia	20	0 9½	Zanzibar ..	400	0 8

CONDITIONS AND PROHIBITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Columbia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa, is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the United States of America be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall not be forwarded; but will be held at the sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &C.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable articles, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below).

II.—SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

- AUSTRALIA, (Including Norfolk Island, Papua (British New Guinea) and Tasmania,—Opium and tobacco.
- AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Letters, potatoes, foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots, secret and forbidden arms; gold and silver articles below the proper standard.
- BELGIUM.—Letters, plants, fresh-meat rags, air-guns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, foreign bronze-copper, or nickel coins, saccharine or similar products, game out of season.
- BRITISH GUIANA.—Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.
- CANADA.—Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.
- CANAL ZONE.—Same as U.S.A.
- CAPE COLONY.—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, fruit, plants parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, parts of the vine, stone-fruit trees, unless accompanied by a sworn declaration that they have not come from the United States of America or Canada.
- CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Nil.
- CEYLON.—Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty, current coin.
- CHINA (through Hong Kong Post Office).—Opium.
- COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- COSTA RICA.—Letters, arms, ammunition, precious metals, tobacco.
- DANISH WEST INDIES, ST. JOHN, ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS.—Letters.
- DENMARK.—Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, stamps, or bills, potatoes, hay, straw, manure, &c.
- DUTCH GUIANA OR SURINAM.—Letters, coin, raw gold or silver, live animals.
- DUTCH WEST INDIES, CURACAO, &C.—Letters.
- FJI.—Letters.
- FRANCE, FRENCH CONGO, GUIANA, INDOSUMATRA, SOMALI COAST, AND SOUDAN.—(See Senegal.)—Letters, saccharine products, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season (grouse not included), fresh meat, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine. Medicine is subject to special restrictions.
- GERMANY.—Letters, plants, roots, parts of the vine (except grapes), salt meat, saccharine and similar products.
- GIBRALTAR.—Arms, parts of arms, ammunition.
- GREECE.—Letters, copper and bronze money, fresh meat, sausages, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper, saccharine, &c.
- GUADELOUPE.—Same as France.
- HOLLAND.—Letters, fresh meat, pork, satisses, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.
- HONG KONG.—(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.) Opium.
- INDIA (and places via India).—Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.
- ITALY.—Letters, unmanufactured tobacco, salt pork in any form, bacon, sausages, plants, or living parts of plants including bulbs, truffles, mushrooms, &c. (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November, to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms, medicine or other chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, saccharin and its products, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or

SPECIAL PROHIBITION, *continued*.

to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy, measures not of the decimal system. Medicines if accompanied by the prescriptions, which must be copied on the Customs declaration form, is forwarded at sender's risk.

JAPAN.—Letters, opium, and articles used in smoking it; adulterated or injurious drugs, foods and beverages; anything else considered injurious to the public health or to the safety of animals or plants; tobacco leaves.

LEEWARD ISLANDS (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Virgin Islands, Tortola, &c.).—Nil.

MALTA.—Letters, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.

MARTINIQUE.—Same as France.

NATAL (including Zululand).—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers.

NEW ZEALAND.—Letters, rags, worn clothing, vine cuttings, grapes, tobacco in any form.

NORWAY.—Letters. Pharmaceutical preparations addressed to private persons.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—(See Cape Colony.)

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.—Letters, arms, ammunition.

PORTUGAL.—Letters, tobacco, and tobacco seeds, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (*via France*), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.—Letters, plants, all parts of the vine, gold or silver coins, lottery tickets, arms, playing cards, sausages, &c., and, to Finland, brandy, poisons, potatoes, church effects, ether, &c.

ST. HELENA.—Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente, gold (unless manufactured).

SPAIN.—Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewellery, tobacco seed and juice.

STRAIT SETTLEMENTS. (Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).—*Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk*, for Johor, Negri Sembilaw, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula.—Letters, opium, spirits,

SWEDEN.—Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the

addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs, and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, (unless addressed to a post office), alcohol, spirits of wine, salt, fresh meat, pork, bacon, or sausages; grapes, fruit trees plants, bulbs, and shrubs.

TOBAGO.—(Same as Trinidad.)

TRANSVAAL.—Money, gold, precious stones in addition to the articles inadmissible to Cape Colony.

TRINIDAD.—Letters, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhang, cannabis-indica, opium.

TURKS ISLAND.—Letters.

TURKEY. (a) British Agencies.—Letters, printing type, leaf tobacco, salt, chlorate of potassium, foreign silver coins, lottery tickets, firearms, patent medicines and electrical appliances of all kinds. Plants books, magazines and newspapers can be sent by parcel post only at sender's risk. Tobacco and cigars (by the Constanza route).

UNITED KINGDOM.—Letters; explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene; base or counterfeit coin; foreign coin other than gold and silver; fictitious stamps and any die, plate or material for making such stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco (except in transit); indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures, or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour (except by special permission of the British Customs Authorities); cut and compressed tobacco; tobacco packed with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant; articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandize; foreign prison-made goods; lottery advertisements; saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxin, &c., or mixtures of the same; liquid celluloid; bounty-fed sugar produced in Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic, except in transit to other countries; rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases). Subject to the restrictions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff, is admitted, if declared, but is subject to a fine in ad-

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS, *continued.*

dition to the duty. Gold and silver plate, imported as merchandize, must be assayed, and is not admitted if below the proper standard. No parcel may contain coin (unless clearly intended for purposes of ornament) or bullion exceeding five pounds sterling in value.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence, publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily

liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals (*except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and moveable lids), fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

WINDWARD ISLANDS—Nil. *Except* Grenada, unmanufactured tobacco.

Table of rates of Postage on Parcels to the United Kingdom and the undermentioned British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

TABLE I.—Triple Scale.

N.B.—For rates of postage to countries not included in these Tables apply to Parcel Post Office, Kingston.

Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding			Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding		
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Austria-Hungary via Hamburg	2 2	3 4	4 6	Germany via Hamburg	1 8	2 10	4 0
Bahamas via United Kingdom	1 8	3 4	5 0	Gibraltar	1 8	3 4	5 0
Barbados	1 0	2 0	3 0	Gold Coast Colony	1 8	3 4	5 0
Belgium	1 8	2 10	4 0	Greece via Brandisi	2 11	4 1	5 3
Bermuda via United Kingdom	1 8	3 4	5 0	Guadeloupe via St. Thomas	2 0	3 0	4 0
British Guiana (Demerara)	1 0	2 0	3 0	Holland	1 8	2 10	4 0
British Honduras via United Kingdom	1 8	3 4	5 0	Hong Kong	1 8	3 4	5 0
Ditto (Belize) direct	1 0	2 0	3 0	India, and places via India	1 8	3 4	5 0
Cayman Islands	1 0	2 0	3 0	Italy via France	2 2	3 4	4 6
Ceylon	1 8	3 4	5 0	Japan	2 8	4 4	6 0
China (through Hong Kong Post Office)	1 8	3 4	5 0	Leeward Islands, viz. Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Virgin, Islands (Tortola, &c)	1 0	2 0	3 0
Colombia, Republic of	1 8	4 4	6 0	Malta via Gibraltar	1 8	3 4	5 0
Costa Rica via United Kingdom	2 8	4 4	6 0	Martinique via St. Thomas	2 8	3 8	4 8
Cuba via United Kingdom	2 8	4 4	6 0	Newfoundland	1 8	3 4	5 0
Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas)	1 0	2 0	3 0	Newzealand (not exceeding 4 ft. in length and girth)	1 8	3 4	5 0
Denmark	1 8	2 10	4 0	Newzealand (over 4 ft. but not over 6 ft. in length and girth)	2 8	4 4	6 6
Dutch Guiana or Surinam	2 8	4 4	6 0	Nicaragua	3 8	5 10	8 0
Dutch West Indies (Curacao, &c.) via St. Thomas	2 8	3 8	4 8	Norway	1 8	2 10	4 0
France	2 0	3 1	4 2	Panama (Republic of)	2 8	4 4	6 0
				Persia	2 8	4 4	6 0
				Portugal	2 2	3 4	4 0

* Note.—This does not refer to parcels from the Canal Zone

TABLE I.—Triple Scale, *contd.*

Place of Destination.	Parcels not ex- ceeding			Place of Destination.	Parcels not ex- ceeding		
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.
Russia in Europe ..	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 5 0	Trinidad ..	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 3 0
Saint Helena ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Turkey (British agen- cies including Bey- ront)	1 8	3 4	5 0
Sierra Leone ..	1 8	3 4	5 0	Turks and Caicos Islands	1 0	2 0	3 0
Spain via France ..	2 2	3 4	4 6	United Kingdom ..	1 0	2 0	3 0
Straits Settlements (Malacca, Penang, &c.)	1 8	3 4	5 0	Windward Islands, viz , Grenada, St. Lucia & St. Vincent.	1 0	2 0	3 0
Sweden ..	2 2	3 4	4 6				
Switzerland ..	2 2	3 4	4 6				
Tobago ..	1 0	2 0	3 0				

TABLE II.—Special Scale.

Place of Destination.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Australia (includ- ing Norfolk Island, Papua (Br. New Gui- nea) and Tas- mania)	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 2 2	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 4 5	s. d. 4 10	s. d. 5 4	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 8 0
Canada (Domi- nion of)	0 6	and	for each	ad dition	al lb.	6d. p	er lb.	up to	11 lbs.		
Canal Zone; An- con, Cristobal, Culebra, Em- pire, &c.†	0 6	“	“	“	“	“	6d.	“	“	11 lbs.	
Cape Colony ..	1 5	2 2	2 11	4 4	5 1	5 10	6 7	8 0	8 9	9 6	10 3
Fiji ..	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 4	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 8	8 4	9 0	9 8
Natal (including Zululand)	1 5	2 2	2 11	4 4	5 1	5 10	6 7	8 0	8 9	9 6	10 3
New Hebrides ..	1 9	2 4	2 11	4 2	4 9	5 4	5 11	7 2	7 9	8 4	8 11
Orange River Colony	1 8	2 8	3 8	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
Porto Rico ..	0 6	and	for each	ad dition	al lb.	6d. p	er lb.	up to	11 lbs.		
Rhodesia ..	2 5	4 2	5 11	8 4	10 1	11 10	13 7	16 0	17 9	19 6	21 3
Transvaal ..	1 8	2 8	3 8	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
United States of America	0 6	and	for each	ad dition	al lb.	6d. p	er lb.	up to	11 lbs.		

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica. The Telegraph Offices are in the same buildings as the Post Offices.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is sixpence for the first twelve words and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following por-
torage fee must be prepaid:—

- If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

† Note.—This does not refer to parcels for the Republic of Panama.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

4. Telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any foreign place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station.

5. Telegrams may be sent to certain ports for outward transmission as letters. The senders must write "post" before the addressee's name, and the name of the terminal Telegraph Office at the end of the address.

For example:—

"Post, Brown, 12 Fifth Avenue, New York, Kingston."

In addition to the ordinary telegraph charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a word, the sender must also pay the postage fee.

In such cases registered addresses cannot be used.

6. The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays excepted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica	J. B. Lucie-Smith	600 0 0	3rd Mar., '72
Chief Clerk	E. Wolfe	380 0 0	1st Aug., '87
First Class Clerk	W. J. Heath	300 0 0	1st Jan., '78
Ditto	R. H. Fletcher*	280 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	G. A. Hart	300 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Ditto	S. W. Royes	260 0 0	15th Mar., '93
Second Class Clerk	C. G. Kerr	200 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	W. E. B. Sinclair	200 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	J. E. Fletcher	190 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	S. Cross	140 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	120 0 0	20th June, '03
Assistant	J. B. Facey	97 0 0	21st May, '06
Ditto	G. C. Foster	100 0 0	11th Sep. '06
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	94 10 0	9th Jan., '08
Ditto	F. Morin	84 10 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	E. L. Morris	89 0 0	24th June, '11
Ditto	R. W. Perkins	83 10 0	19th Feb., '12
Ditto	C. H. Morris	83 10 0	1st Mar., '12
Ditto	A. L. Miller	83 10 0	22nd April, '12
Ditto	V. E. Johns	83 10 0	22nd April '12
Ditto	O. S. V. Brown	83 10 0	1st May, '12
Ditto	Vacant	78 0 0	
Supervisor of District Post and Telegraph Offices and Inspector of Telephones	G. A. Rock†	500 0 0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st Mar., '79
Constructional Engineer	C. F. Duff	300 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there are an auxiliary staff of Female Clerks, and a subordinate staff of Sorters and Letter Carriers.

* Also received duty pay, £50 per annum.

† Also fills the office of Government Electrical Inspector.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

FOR years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Grey brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," he added "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the Honourable Mr. Westmoreland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum." This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The Duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, alms house or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments now vary from £100 to £150 per annum.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees, and also Vaccination fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter, subject to the approval of the Governor. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by the Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England or Jamaica, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking at the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their district in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pensions or indeed any pension will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case appear to him to warrant such a course.

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

17. District Medical Officers have no vested interest in a district to which they may be appointed, or in the size of such district.

The Governor may at any time, in the interest of the public service, reduce or enlarge the size of any district.

18. District Medical Officers will be available for "any other duties" that the Governor shall call upon them to perform without any extra remuneration.

19. Should there be no hospital in a district, the District Medical Officer is required to keep and dispense drugs for constables and prisoners, paupers and yaws patients.

The drug supply is obtained from the Island Medical Stores.

20. No fees will be allowed to District Medical Officers for attendance on Indentured Immigrants located in the districts. The selection of a medical man to visit and to attend estates being left to the S. M. O. and Protector of Immigrants conjointly.

21. District Medical Officers are prohibited in future from entering into any business engagements unconnected with their profession. This prohibition does not extend to cases where land is necessarily attached to a house occupied by a District Medical Officer, and where he can supplement his income by having the land cultivated, without hampering himself in the discharge of his duties. This rule is to be considered prospective in respect to acquiring additional property on the part of those officers now in the service.

22. Under instructions conveyed in Colonial Secretary's Letter No. 6106/6163, dated the 7th October, 1886, District Medical Officers subsequently appointed are required to regulate their charges by the following tariff of medical fees which has been approved by the Legislative Council.

TARIFF OF MEDICAL FEES.

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.

For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.

2. For each visit in town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of Town—6s.

3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.

4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile from District Medical Officer's residence, 1s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile one way: that is to say, the mileage paid for the outward journey to cover the return.

The above charges to include ordinary medicines.

5. For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.

6. If asked to stay for a day or night, according to agreement.

7. Consultation as Physician or Surgeon—21s., with mileage at the above rates.

Consultation means "in consultation with another medical man.

Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.

Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.

8. A medical certificate—21s.

Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.

9. *Midwifery*.—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances.

10. *Surgical Operations*.—Minor operations—10s. 6d. Fracture of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra. Major operations according to agreement.

11. This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

12. The Tariff does not apply to any but bona fide residents in the island.

23. Tariff of Medical Fees for attendance upon families of European sub-officers of Constabulary:—

For each day visit—3s.

Advice at Dispensary—2s.

For each night visit—6s.

Midwifery—£1 1s.

Mileage at 1s. 6d. per mile, when necessary.

24. The Government in medico legal cases before the Courts shall have first claim on the services of all Medical Officers who are in the Government Medical Service, and only such fees, if any, as are allowed by "The Witnesses Expenses Law" or its amendments, shall be given in payment.

In special cases in which a Government Medical Officer is with the consent of the Governor engaged to give expert evidence, such fees not exceeding £5 shall be paid as the Court in the discretion of the Presiding Judge shall allow.

25. Medical Officers joining the service after January, 1909, or on transfer after that date at their own request, are liable to be called upon by the Governor to hold outstations in such parts of their district as the exigencies of the public service appear to need. The Governor may appoint two such stations and no more for weekly visits to be held.

26. On outstation days, District Medical Officers will count mileage as from an outstation when the call is made at the outstation.

27. All Government Medical Officers whose—

(a) whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

(b) whole time is at the disposal of the Government, but who in addition are allowed consulting practice, are liable to perform any duty connected with their profession that the Governor may at any time call upon them to perform and that they reasonably are able to perform.

28. It is the duty of all Government Medical Officers who are in medical charge of Institutions such as Hospitals, Asylums, Sick Homes, Prisons, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, Reformatories, Public Schools managed by Trusts, whether under Government or otherwise, for attending which they receive fees or a salary, to call the attention of the responsible authorities of such Institutions to all matters affecting the sanitary condition and general sanitation thereof.

Districts—There are 42 Medical Districts (including Port Royal) at present under the charge of 38 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have

been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers, and two Supernumeraries, who, however, are liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistants Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st March, 1912, was £68,625 14s. 0d. The receipts were £19,053 11s. 3½d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £49,572 2s. 8½d.

Leave and Pensions.—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer requires to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

Medical attendance on the poor.—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, were amended in September, 1904, and stand as below:—

1. The Governor will on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s., as respects all parishes other than Kingston and of the values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation,) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief, together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made

up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 18 students undergoing a course of instruction.

Hospitals.—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospi- tal	33 beds	Cave Valley Hospi- tal	6 beds	Chapelton Hospi- tal	34 beds
Hordley Hospital	25 "	Falmouth Hospital	20 "	Lionel Town Hos- pital	120 "
Port Antonio "	150 "	Montego Bay "	42 "	Spanish Town Hospital	140 "
Buff Bay "	134 "	Lucea "	18 "	Linstead Hospital	27 "
Annotto Bay "	200 "	Sav.-la-Mar "	90 "	Lepers Home	120 "
Port Maria "	120 "	Black River "	25 "		
St. Ann's Bay "	25 "	Mandeville "	30 "		
				Total	1,359

Annotto Bay hospital has also been provided with 2 large marquees and 6 smaller ones in order to be able to cope with the large amount of sickness among the new coolie arrivals. The tents were boarded with wood several inches above the ground. As many as 260 patients have been accommodated in consequence. Any overflow is sent to Spanish Town hospital.

Admissions to the public general hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—

1. Cases of serious accident.
2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment.
3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness if in a condition to be moved should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

Regulations for the guidance of the Outdoor Department at Public General Hospitals.

1. There will be an Outdoor Department at each Public General Hospital.
2. The Outdoor Department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.

3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian immigrants.
- (2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorized by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend under the provisions of sub-section (4).
- (3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system
 - (a) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;
 - (b) persons seeking admission to Hospital, but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;
 - (c) persons for whom there is no room in Hospital.

(4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3s. 2s., and 1s., respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One-third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.

4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.

5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.

6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a Hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical attendance.

7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Outpatients."

8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital, and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.

9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1d. for a bottle.

10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the Hospital daily.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, NORTH ST., KINGSTON.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution.

Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

Applicants for Medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets.

They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—

Mondays and	} for Women and Children
Thursdays	
Tuesdays and	} for Men
Fridays	

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

No seaman, hired, article or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than article seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

Board of Visitors, Public Hospital, Kingston.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	|	Dr. H. E. Maunsell.
His Hon. Mr. Justice Beard.		Rev. W. Graham.

M

Honorary Consulting Surgeons.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

J. A. Allwood, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.)

Honorary Consulting Physician.

G. C. Henderson, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into Hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Boards, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night.

Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule however will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day, or night as stated in Rule 74.

THE JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE foundations of the Jamaica New Lunatic Asylum were laid in 1843 for the accommodation of 250 inmates, but, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the colony, the buildings were not completed and occupied until 1860, when the male patients who were confined at the old asylum—a part of the Kingston General Hospital—were transferred. The female inmates followed two years later.

The management of the old Asylum was vested in a body of Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly..

Dr. Bowerbank, in 1861 secured the appointment of a commission to investigate the alleged abuses in the treatment of lunatics. In that year, an Act was passed for the proper supervision and government of the new Lunatic Asylum, and a Board of Visitors, an Inspector and Director, with a Medical Superintendent, were appointed to manage the institution.

Dr. Thomas Allen, Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Suffolk County Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent and soon after the duties of Inspector and Director were imposed upon him. He was a most energetic officer, and worked assiduously to ameliorate the condition of the inmates and their surroundings. In a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing the death-rate of the institution reduced by 50 per cent.

In 1893 it was found necessary to extend the boundaries and increase the accommodation. For this purpose £45,000 were borrowed to build a new asylum for the accommodation of 450 females lunatics; the buildings were completed and occupied early in 1906. The congestion from which the asylum had suffered for years was thereby effectually relieved. Subsequently, however, the population increased at such a rate that a new ward for the accommodation of 100 female patients was completed and occupied in 1912, and at present the increase in lunacy is so marked that the necessity of a further extension of the buildings is now being seriously considered.

The following table shews the most salient features in the management of the institution for the last 27 years. It will be observed that with the growth of its population the maintenance-rate is reduced. The percentage of recoveries has steadily increased.

Year	Admitted during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions.	Percentage of deaths on total number under treatment.	Total Cost	Weekly Cost per Head.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885-6	139	531	33.00	18.70	7,027 7 3	0 6 8
1895-6	174	795	45.95	5.50	11,867 3 1	0 6 10½
1905-6	230	1,264	48.20	6.80	16,852 9 7	0 5 11
1906-7	234	1,291	64.52	9.29	16,298 17 10	0 5 10
1907-8	279	1,292	42.65	9.82	17,078 8 3	0 6 3½
1908-9	237	1,269	35.86	9.45	17,786 8 11	0 6 5
1909-10	262	1,320	37.02	10.07	17,453 7 7½	0 6 1½
1910-11	324	1,409	44.14	6.45	19,131 15 7	0 6 0
1911-12	268	1,439	53.89	6.32	17,797 1 2	0 5 5½

Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

Dr. L. A. Crooks.

Right Revd. Bishop Collins, S.J.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.

A. H. Jones.

G. P. Myers

Captain Forwood

Robt. W. Bryant.

LEPERS HOME.

These Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spansih Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1908-09, 113 cases of Leprosy were treated there.

Visiting Justices, Lepers Home.

Hon. Geo. McGrath.

Dr. J. H. Peck.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING IN HOSPITAL, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the late Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from general revenue. The institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour,

and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her late Majesty did much.

The Hospital, which was opened at the close of the year 1891, is a substantial brick building with verandahs along the sides in the tropical style. Accommodation was provided in the original building for 20 patients and 8 pupil nurses: it has however now been reduced to 18 patients and 8 pupil nurses. The Matron, Assistant Matron and two charge nurses are resident.

During the first twelve months only 89 patients were admitted. The number steadily increased year by year and in the year ending March 31st, 1904, 813 patients were treated. Owing, however, to the reduction in the number of beds and increased charges there has been a considerable diminution in the number of patients treated; for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1912, it was 746. The total number of nurses trained up to the close of 1910, was 150.

Admission to Hospital.—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

Every other poor person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce:

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

The matron will attend daily at the hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Payment will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and when necessary enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

Attendance at Homes.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in cases of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is in the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the medical officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.
- The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.
- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>		£ s. d.	
Suptg. Medical Officer	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	*985 8 4	Dec. 19th '89 (Gibraltar)
Senior and Accounting Clerk	A. A. Samuel	350 0 0	5th April, '75
First Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	290 0 0	23rd Mar., '85
Ditto and Medical Store-keeper	Chas. Don	300 0 0	6th June, 1900
Assistant	B. M. Clarke	78 0 0	16 April, '12
Copyist and typist	S. Bridge	60 0 0	—
Assistant	R. Lopez	89 0 0	22nd June, '08
Assistant	E. S. Hendriks	82 10 7	1st April, '10
Assistant Storekeeper	S. B. Martin	69 9 0	11th May, '10
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer and Director	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lon.	—	19th Dec., '89 (Gibraltar)
Senior Medical Officer	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.S.A., Lon.	600 0 0	1st June, '87
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.	†400 0 0	26th April, '95
Junior ditto	C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C., Cantab.	†335 0 0	1st Feb., '04
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	120 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	Miss T. M. Whittingham	†126 0 0	Dec., 1910
Chaplain	G. H. Thompson	50 0 0	1st April, '12
Bacteriologist and Pathologist	H. H. Scott, M.D., Lon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	500 0 0	7th Jan., 1911
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.P.C.	†700 0 0	11th Oct, '93
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S. Edg., L.S.A., Lon.	†400 0 0	30th June, '93
Junior do. do. (Acting)	Marc Anthony, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ird.	300 0 0	30 Jan., 1913
Clerk and Purveyor	J. W. A. Van Cuylenburg	†300 0 0	4th Dec., 88
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas	**170 1 3	1st June, '08
Second Class Clerk	R. R. Wynter	180 0 0	1st March, '93
Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	††100 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
Storekeeper	J. Hogg	80 0 0	1st Nov., '08
Chief Attendant	T. Preston	†159 0 0	7th Oct, 1904

* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expense on the authorized scale.

† And furnished residence.

‡ Also receives 1/6 per day rations; Light £6 per annum; Servant £15 12s. per annum.

§ Unfurnished residence.

** Furnished residence and allowance for board, light and fuel, £41 1s. 3d.; servant £13; uniform £10.

†† Receives an allowance of £24 per annum for quarters and 1s. per diem for rations.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P.	450 0 0	18th April, '88
Superintendent and Dispenser ..	E. A. A. Levy	140 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron ..	M. McPherson	60 0 0	15th Nov., '11
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon ..	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B.	100 0 0	5th Nov., '91
Matron ..	Miss E. M. Thompson	120 0 0	12th Dec., '12
Clerk ..	A. A. Samuel	25 0 0	5th April, '75
Dispenser ..	R. A. N. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal ..	D. Neish, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	450 0 0	21st Jan., '04
<i>General Penitentiary</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B., Cantab.	250 0 0	—
Supernumerary Medical Officer	T. A. Dryden	200 0 0	26th Nov. '12

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first ap- pointment.
Kingston ..	Kingston ..	L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.	1.5.83
St. Andrew ..	Stony Hill ..	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London	1.5.94
	Gordon Town ..	C. E. Sharp, M.D., C.M. Cam., L.R.C.P.	1.9.10
	Lower St. Andrew	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.	Nevis '86
St. Thomas ..	St. David ..	A. T. Clarke, Registered under Local Laws	6 Apl., '12
	Morant Bay ..	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.	28.8.96
	Plantain Garden River	F. R. Evans, M.D., New York	10.10.07
Portland ..	Port Antonio ..	C. A. Moseley, M.B., C.M., Can	2.6.81
	Buff Bay ..	H. J. George, L.R.C.P., & S., Edin., L.F.P.S. Glas.	15.12.04
	Hope Bay (Tem- porary)	Eugene Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng.,	10.4.12
St. Mary ..	Annotto Bay ..	H. Joslen, M.D. Durham, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London.	—
	Richmond ..	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	20.12.06
	Port Maria ..	G. I. Leccsne, M.B., B.C.H., Edin.	15.7.08
	Gayle ..	Cyril S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. London.	—

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	A. E. Myers, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen	1.4.91
	Moneague	M. T. Cassidy, M.B., CH. B., Glas.	10.12.10
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	25.5.91
	Dry Harbour (Temporary)	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P., Edin.	22.5.12
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	E. V. Smith, L.R.C.P., & S., Edin.	13.5.09
	Duncans	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M., Edin.	1.2.90
	Falmouth	Vacant.	—
St. James	Montego Bay	G. W. Thomson, M.D., New York	1.8.10
	Adelphi	H. J. Johnston, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Ed.	1.11.03
Hanover	Lucea	F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P. & S., Ire.	1.7.07
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	16.5.92
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., M.S., Edin.	16.2.83
	Lambs River	R. G. Sherlock, L.R.C.P., Edin.	1.4.12
	Grange Hill	G. P. Campbell M.B., C.M., Canada	1.4.05
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. H. Farquharson, L.R.C.P. & S., Ed. & L.F.P.S., Glas	22.10.04
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	14.10.74
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, M.B., C.M., Canada, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	12.6.01
	Pedro (Temporary)	A. R. Todd, M.R.C.S., Eng.	1.10.11
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Cooke, L.M., F.R.C.S., Ire., L.R.C.P., Edin.	25.7.77
	Newport	M. Meikle, M.B., C.M., Edin.	24.1.06
	Mile Gully	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	1.4.92
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Aber.	31.8.92
	Four Paths	E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	24.9.92
	Vere	Vacant.	—
	Crofts Hill	H. T. Strudwick, Registered under Local Laws	2.7.11
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.	2.10.80
	Linstead	L. M. Clark, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	25.5.91
	Old Harbour	F. O. Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Ir.	1.5.08
Port Royal	..	Donald Neish, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	21.1.04

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The laws now in force are 38 of 1893 and 39 of 1909, 23 of 1894, 23 of 1895, 6 of 1903, 26 of 1908.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag at anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board: provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarettos and to frame rules for the same.

Rules.—The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ship.

9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in Section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

“If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

“No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in quarantine approved by the Governor in Privy Council on February 5th, 1908:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 10/ 6 per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 5/ per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 3/ per day.

Children, according to class charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates

Under 3 years of age—free.

These rates to be increased by half in the case of passengers under treatment in the hospital at the station.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers has also been made.

The following Rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has per formed, and been duly discharged from quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purpose of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz:—

Scarlet Fever	6 days	Measles	.. 18 days
Diphtheria	.. 4 “	Whooping Cough	.. 14 “
Yellow Fever	.. 18 “		

Fees approved by the Governor for remuneration of District Medical Officers or other Medical Practitioners visiting ships in Quarantine, Gazette, January 4, 1912:—

FEES.

- | | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|---|
| (a) To diagnose (and treat) a case of illness on board | .. | £1 | 1 | 0 |
| (b) To thoroughly inspect a ship and crew | .. | | 1 | 1 |
| Ship, crew and passengers | .. | | 2 | 2 |
| (Stowaways included in crew.) | .. | | 0 | 0 |
- (c) Mileage at the rate of 1/6 per mile (one way only) for any journey done by land or in so far as it is done by land, in cases where the quarantine ground is far removed from the Medical Officer's residence.
- (d) In the cases of night visits (between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.) an additional fee equal to half as much again as the approved fee.
- (e) The mileage and the fee for night visits to be paid by the ship requiring the Medical Officer.

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment:

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently, as may be deemed necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consist of block standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measures 112 ft. x 21 ft., x 20 ft., and has a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 feet wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition.

The second class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers.

There are 95 cots for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers.

When the wards are full accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots.

Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom.

The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants. The Hospital at the station is now completely mosquito proof screened.

There is a Lyons' Steam Disinfecter at the station, where passengers clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected.

Water is stored in 2 tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 10,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons has been erected alongside the hospital.

A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. The following staff reside permanently in the Institution: a superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, while a nurse and sewing woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required during periods of quarantine.

VISITING OFFICERS.

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893.)

Dr. D. Neish	..	Port Royal	A. W. Kennedy	..	Dry Harbour
(Health Officer)					
F. C. Lofthouse (Deputy)		do.	G. H. Davidson	..	Falmouth
E. P. Mudie	..	Morant Bay	R. E. Fonseca (Deputy)		do.
W. M. Robertson	..	Port Morant	G. P. McGrath	..	Montego Bay
W. B. Isaacs	..	Port Antonio	H. Barned (Deputy)	..	do.
F. A. D. Eves (Deputy)		do.	E. P. Wilson	..	Lucea
D. M. Robertson	..	Annotto Bay	E. A. Leeson (Deputy)		do.
A. C. Murray (Deputy)		do.	J. K. Collymore	..	Savanna-la-Mar
J. L. Lord	..	Port Maria	C. H. V. Hall	..	Black River
C. M. Muir	..	St. Ann's Bay	H. Pyne (Deputy)	..	do.
B. G. S. Crooks (Deputy)	..	St. Ann's Bay	(Vacant)	..	Milk River

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Hon J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer		Hon. E. A. H. Haggart
Dr. Frank Saunders M.R.C.S., Eng		Dr. J. A. Allwood, M.B., M.S., Aberd.
Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S. Edin.		S. B. Cockell.
		Col. J. A. Wilson, R.A.M.C.

Charles Don, *Secretary*.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred

to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c. and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law was passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Law 35 of 1910 is a law further to amend Law 6 of 1867 and the other Health Laws, and under this law general bye-laws for securing improved sanitary and hygienic conditions have been framed by the various Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board of Health and by the Governor in Privy Council, and now form part of the law. Bye-laws regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health have also been passed, under this law by the Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board and confirmed by the Governor.

Law 31 of 1912 for the notification of Infective Diseases was passed on 21st May, 1912.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*.
 Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.
 Dr. C. Castle, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston.
 Dr. L. Gifford D.M.O., Kingston.
 Lt.-Col. J. B. Wilson, R.A.M.C.
 J. M. Nethersole.
 Dr. H. E. Maunsell
 Dr. J. A. Allwood.
 G. P. Myers

M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.

Bills of Health are granted by the Secretary to the Central Board free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outposts also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

For Rules made under this Law see page 127 of Handbook for 1891-92.

LIST OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER
THAN DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.,
L.F.P. & s., Glas., Linstead.
- Allwood, J. A., M.B., C.M., Aberd., Kingston.
- Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.
L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
- Ayton, A. A., M.B., B.S., Edin., Kingston.
- Beard, M. A. A., B.M. & B.S., Glas.
- Bond, H. E., L.R.C.P., Edin.
- Branday, A. L. J., M.B., C.M., Edin.
- Brown, U. F. F., Kingston.
- Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., &c., Port
Antonio.
- Brontorph, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., D.M. &
c m., Montreal, Kingston.
- Cameron, J. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., King-
ston.
- Castle, H. D. B., L.S.A., Lon., Santa Cruz.
- Cheyne, G. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., Malvern.
- Clare, H. L., M.D., B.CH., Dub. D.P.H.
- Clark, A. T., Hope Bay.
- Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Halfway
Tree
- Crosswell, L. O., M.B., M.S., Aberdeen.
- Curphy, A. G., L.R.C.P., Ed., &c.
- DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen,
Kingston.
- DeLeon, John, M.R.C.S., Eng., Montego Bay.
- Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Duncans.
- Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.
P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.
- Gideon, E. DeM., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Port
Antonio.
- Gill, George Frederick, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.
C.P., Lon., Spanish Town.
- Grosett, Hon. F. G. R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Port Antonio.
- Halliday, E. V., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.
P. & s., Glas., Christiana.
- Harriott, Ed. R., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c.,
Santa Cruz.
- Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s.,
Glas., Kingston.
- Henderson, G. C., M.D., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.,
M.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
- Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.,
L.F.P. & s., Glas., Little London.
- Isaacs, S. A., Savanna-la-Mar.
- Johnston, James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.,
Brown's Town
- Kinkead, E. C., L.R.C.P., & s. Edin., L.F.P.
& s., Glas., Kingston.
- LeTouzal, J. R., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c.,
Sav.-la-Mar.
- Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin.,
L.F.P. & s., Glasgow, Kingston.
- Lockett, G. V., B.M., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S.,
Eng.
- Lopez, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P.
& s., Glas., Spanish Town.
- Lyon, Peter MacDonald, M.B., M.S., Aberd.
Annotto Bay.
- Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., M.S., Edin
- MacPhail, Digby MacKenzie, M.B., M.S.
Glas.
- Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S.
Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
- Matthews, Thomas Russell, M.B., B.S., Edin
Richmond.
- Maunsell, H. E., M.B., C.M., Irl., Kingston.
- McCatty, Alex. J., Montego Bay.
- McCrinkle, J. R., M.B., C.M., Cross Roads.
- McKenley, Alex. G., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c.,
May Pen.
- Miller, W. H., M.D., M.R.C.P. & s., Brown's
Town.
- Mills, A. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.,
Montego Bay.
- Mott-Trille, Radley, Cayman Brac.
- Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
- Murray, E. E., M.B., B.S., Lon., Kingston.
- Myers, F. deL. M.B., Edin., Falmouth
- Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., B.S., Edin., Highgate
- Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Mor-
rant Bay.
- Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
- Powell, F. C. H., L.S.A., Lon., Spaldings.
- Pringle, John, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, C.M.G.,
Cape Clear, Clonmel P.O.
- Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
- Reirie, J. P., L.S.A., Lon., Cross Roads, St.
Andrew.
- Robb, A. D. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.,
L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., St. Ann's Bay
- Rogers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L. & L.M.R.C.S.,
Ire.
- Robins, Henry, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. &
s., Glas., Sav.-la-Mar.
- Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.,
Lon., Race Course.
- Robertson, O. D. F., Kingston.
- Salmon, A. J., Lucea.
- Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
- Sherlock, R. G., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., &c.,
Kingston.
- St Cyr, J. B. D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.,
L.F.P. & s., Glas.
- Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Me-
dical Laws 1872-1896.
- Stimpson, R. M., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin, L.F.P.
& s., Glas., Newport.
- Tait, G., (Reg. under Sec. 5 Law 28 of '85.)
St. Ann's Bay.
- Tate, David Lawrence, M.B., B.S., Glas.,
Port Maria
- Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P.
& s., Glas., Moneague.
- Thorne, J. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Cave Valley

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, *continued*.

Todd, A. R., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Black River.	Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.
Turner, W. Y., M.D., M.S., Glas., Coleyville.	White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P., & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Spanish Town.
Verley, Reginald Charles, M.B., B.S., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Mandeville.	
Vernon, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.	Wilson, W. E., L.R.C.P., & S., Edin. L.F.P. & S., Glas., Brown's Town.

POLICE.

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorized to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a semi-military police the constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the health and sanitary officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the town and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons, and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstances connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquility of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary constabulary and by the district constables, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a chief officer of police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Port Antonio, Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Port Henderson are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbour and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The District Constabulary Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote parts of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary constabulary. If a district constable suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The district constables are resident householders of the districts. They report themselves periodically at the nearest constabulary station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The district constables are distinguished when on duty by a badge and a baton; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the officers of constabulary.

Special regulations are in force under which sub-officers and constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every sub-officer and constable of the force.

Officers of the force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885, are entitled to pensions under that law, but officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1892.

The District Constables Law (5 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the district constables. All fines so inflicted are paid into the District Constables Fund, which fund will be used for the benefit of the district constables alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force, are as follow:—

22 Vic. chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895, Law 5 of 1899, Law 2 of 1901, Law 28 of 1902, Law 28 of 1903, Law 14 of 1904, Law 19 of 1907 and Law 41 of 1908.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	Lieut. Col. A. E. Kershaw	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	1st Oct., '84
Acting Staff Officer	Depot	W. A. Langley ..	†	1st Feb., 1912
Dep. Insp. Genl. ..	Kingston	J. H. McCrea ..	509 10 0	25th April, '87
First Class Inspector	Manchester	T. Alexander ..	409 10 0	21st Jan., '72
Ditto ..	Westmoreland	H. T. Thomas ..	409 10 0	17th April, '78
Ditto ..	St. Elizabeth	W. E. Clark ..	409 10 0	1st Dec., '79

* And Quarters. The Officers of the Force are provided with quarters or lodging allowances.

† Paid from the Militia Vote.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY, DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
			£ s. d.	
Second Class Inspector	St. Thomas	H. C. G. Purchas	359 10 0	2nd Jan., '83
Ditto	St. Andrew	Melville D. Harrel	359 10 0	29th Jan., '96
Ditto	Portland	A. F. Strachan	359 10 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	St. Ann	J. C. Knollys	359 10 0	1st May, 1895
Ditto (Detective)	Kingston	W. N. A. Adams	*359 10 0	23rd Sep., '96
Third Class Inspector	St. Mary	T. J. Hazlett	309 10 0	24th Mar., '97
Ditto	St. James	Thos. Jno. Field	309 10 0	23rd Sep., '96
Ditto	Trelawny	H. J. Dodd	309 10 0	19th April, '02
Ditto	St. Catherine			
Ditto	Clarendon	M. B. O'Sullivan	309 10 0	6th July, '98
Ditto	Hanover	O. F. Wright	309 10 0	1st Nov., '08
Sub-Inspector	Kingston	J. H. Charley	198 8 9	1st April, '09
Ditto	Kingston	T. J. Palmer	198 8 9	12th Jan., '07
Ditto	Kingston	W. P. C. Adam	198 8 9	7th May, '06
Ditto	Kingston	C. Jackson	198 8 9	12th Jan., '07
Chief Clerk	Insp. General's Office	C. M. McL. Kerr	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk	"	J. E. Owen	300 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Ditto	"	L. H. Facey	300 0 0	6th June, '77
Second Class Clerk	"	H. P. C. Cox	200 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	"	W. A. Logan	200 0 0	1st March, '96
Third Class Clerk	"	H. J. F. Kerr	100 0 0	1st Nov., 1900
Assistant	"	W. D. Campbell	94 10 0	22nd July, '07
Copyist	"	H. A. D. Noad	63 0 0	31st May, '10
Typist	"	R. E. Collins	57 0 0	19th Feb., '12.

* Inspector Adams is also in charge of the Dépôt, in the absence of the Staff Officer of the local forces, and receives £50 per annum in addition to his pay for the instruction of recruits.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.

THE General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 638 convicts, male and female, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners.

The men are classified according to their sentences, but they work in association. They are employed in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property. All juvenile prisoners—under 21 years of age—are located and worked by themselves and do not come in contact with the adult criminals.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, the late Mr. G. A. Douglas, an officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the army or in the constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of

order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English convict prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

There is a District Prison at Spanish Town, which includes a County Gaol and a Debtors' Prison, affording accommodation for 612 prisoners with a prison farm and Reformatory attached.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1912, has been £14,560 3 5½

The gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol has been 6,589 11 6¼

21,149 15 0

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been £3,341 16 0

Of the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol 1,572 2 5 4,913 18 5

£16,235 16 7

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £16,235 16s. 7d. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £7,708 0s. 4d.

In 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the penitentiary, and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one chaplain. Provision is made for teaching the prisoners the elements of education.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the supreme court, and the resident magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Inspector General of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison on 31st March in the past five years.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
General Penitentiary	1,041	910	645	643	705
St. Catherine District Prison ..	621	484	527	471	512
	1,662	1,394	1,172	1,114	1,217

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st March, 1912, was 1,087.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

IN 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage, Kingston was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Collins, S.J., of the Roman Catholic Church, is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls (under Archbishop Nuttall) at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Gardens with 20 boys trans-

ferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This was the commencement of the movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, the Superintending Inspector of Schools being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

The Reformatories became Industrial Schools by the passing of Law 32 of 1910, and now known as Boys and Girls Industrial School, Stony Hill.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, bakers, &c., 36 boys and 4 apprentices were employed during the year 1911-1912 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., of the value of £465 16s. 6d.; 30 boys, 1 apprentice were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £182 7s. 1d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 25 to 30 boys; they made all the clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £348 1s. 10d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £117 6s. 3d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which in 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, cocoa, oranges, grape-fruit, &c.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 431 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1912, was 8.21 and the average earnings per child for that period, £5 10s. 9½d.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, house cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st March, 1912, 135,418 pieces of clothing were washed, the work being valued at £563 19s. 11d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £126 17s. 7d.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*.
The Superintending Medical Officer.
His Honour Mr. Justice Beard.
Hon. J. R. Williams.
His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.

Right Rev. Bishop J. J. Collins, S.J.
Hon. H. H. Cousins.
Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.
L. G. Gruchy.
A. M. Robinson.
Rev. J. E. Randall.

E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

CHILDREN IN THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Destitute.	Total.
31st Mar., 1903	119	34	153
" 1904	151	34	185
" 1905	220	44	264
" 1906	269	47	316
" 1907	253	46	299
" 1908	298	47	345
" 1909	276	46	322
" 1910	326	109	435
" 1911	344	110	454
" 1912	313	118	431

The respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st March, 1912, were:

		Years.			Total.
		Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Industrial School Boys	B ..	13	40	65	118
Industrial Boys	A ..	..	32	237	269
Industrial Girls	A ..	1	9	34	44
Total	.. ..	14	81	236	431

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Kershaw*	†	1st Oct., '84
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent of Prisons	B. Toole	†360 0 0	29th Jan., '96
Deputy Superintendent	J. W. Sheridan	†250 0 0	8th July, '92
	Personal allowance	50 0 0	
Surgeon	M. Grabham, M.B.	250 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Office Assistant	R. K. Bird	83 10 0	21st Aug., '08
Copyist	Clinton G. Cooke	60 0 0	1st April, '12
Chief Warder	J. Rippin	†190 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Storekeeper and Principal Warder	G. W. Cooper	†180 0 0	1st July, '07
Copyist in Store	H. V. Vendryes	63 0 0	Oct., '08
Principal Warder	H. Clodd	†150 0 0	15th Oct., '10
Ditto	R. G. Black	†150 0 0	6th June, '08
Ditto	G. Arnold	†140 0 0	15th Nov., '09
Salesman	R. R. Facey	120 0 0	13th June, '05
Dispenser	J. Stewart	120 0 0	16th May, '01
Overseer of Works	J. R. Walker	250 0 0	1st Aug., '09
Matron	Miss Gordon	104 0 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>St. Catherine District Prison.</i>			
Deputy Superintendent	Chas. Andrews	†250 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Surgeon	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Ed.†	..	2nd Oct., '80
Chief Warder	F. L. Isaacs	†180 0 0	7th Jan., '96
Principal Warder	J. Brown	†150 0 0	9th Dec., '07
Ditto	F. J. Marum	120 0 0	2nd Nov., '11
Dispenser	P. C. DeLeon§	100 0 0	19th Aug., '96
Superintendent Reformatory Branch	A. F. Gear	200 0 0	31st Aug., '11
<i>Boys & Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair	†340 0 0	2nd April, '81
	Personal allowance	25 0 0	
Dispenser and Storekeeper	H. L. Nicholas	80 0 0	26th Jan., '08
Schoolmaster	E. T. Thompson	100 0 0	21st Mar., '91
Surgeon	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.R.C.P., Eng.¶	..	1st May, '94

* Paid at the rate of £800 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Spanish Town District of St. Catherine.

§ 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. £24 per annum in lieu of quarters.

¶ Wood, water and residence

¶ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

EDUCATION.

(Office : Public Buildings (East Block), King St., Kingston.)

THE subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Education	Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A.	£ 650 0 0	1st April, '84
Assnt. Director of Education	F. E. Reed, B.A.	*360 0 0	22nd June, '92
Examiner	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A.	310 0 0	11th July, 1900
Senior Inspector of Schools	G. Hicks	*250 0 0	1st Mar. '76
Ditto	A. E. Lockyer, B.A.	*220 0 0	24th Feb., '91
Ditto	A. Young, B.A.	*220 0 0	1st Aug., '91
Ditto	G. H. Deerr, M.A.	*220 0 0	28th Aug., '02
Ditto	E. V. Lockett, B.A.	*220 0 0	1st Sep., '03
Inspector of Schools	J. H. Duff, M.A.	*200 0 0	1st Jan., '10
Ditto	W. J. Mornan	*160 0 0	29th May, '11
Ditto	C. D. Neilson	*160 0 0	29th May, '11
Ditto	C. A. Cover, B.A.	*150 0 0	1st Sept., '11
Ditto	P. Urquhart, B.A.	*150 0 0	14th Mar., '12
Supernumerary Inspector of Schools	A. Bury, B.A.	*200 0 0	14th Sep., '12
Senior Clerk	E. A. Andrews	†300 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Rankine	150 0 0	1st Oct., '02
Ditto	E. P. Fletcher	130 0 0	11th May, '97
Ditto	G. G. Rankine	100 0 0	13th Feb., '05
Assistant	F. R. Martin	83 10 0	1st Aug., '10
Ditto	M. V. Hearne	78 0 0	1st May, 1912
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Superintendent	Miss A. S. Marvin	‡50 0 0	26th Sept., '98
Matron	Miss M. Duncan	¶100 0 0	16th Sept., '94
Medical Officer	Dr. R. S. Turton	25 0 0	—

* Besides travelling allowance.

† Also personal allowance £30.

‡ Miss Marvin is also Lady Principal of Shortwood College.

¶ Residence, wood, water, light and medical attendance.

REGISTRATION.

THE offices of Registrar General, Deputy Keeper of the Records and Registrar of Titles have been amalgamated and are held by Mr. David Balfour. The two first named offices are in Spanish Town and the last is in Kingston.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Public provision for the registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were previously recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail,
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place,
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some justice of the peace, or in place of such justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905.)

I.—Publication of Banns.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Magisterial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public Notice at the office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.

By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements made by them in their marriage notice are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in

every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage license, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the license or certificate of publication the license or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	0 10 0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth	0 10 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 0
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> , to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 0

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	£0 1 0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 10 0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 2 6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
KINGSTON.		ST. CATHERINE, <i>ctd.</i>	
Kingston	Kingston	Harewood	Riversdale
Port Royal	Port Royal	Highgate	Spanish Town
ST. ANDREW.		Allman Hill	Above Rocks
Halfway Tree	Halfway Tree	Bellas Gate	Old Harbour
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Rentcome	Glengoffe
Content Gap	Gordon Town	Seafield	Guy's Hill
Mount Charles	Mavis Bank	Bermaddy	Linstead
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Redwood	Redwood
Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Mount Hermon	Riversdale
Dallas Castle	Hope	Buxton Town	Linstead
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	McCook	Old Harbour
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Bog Walk	Bog Walk
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavern	ST. MARY.	
Woodford	Gordon Town	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Cross Roads	Cross Roads	Port Maria	Port Maria
St. James	Stony Hill	Richmond	Richmond
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill	Retreat	Retreat
Galloway	Buff Bay	Chesterfield	Castleton
Cavaliers	Lawrence Tavern	Gayle	Gayle
Salisbury Plain	Above Rocks	Enfield	Enfield
Red Hills	Belvedere	Mount Regale	Richmond
ST. THOMAS.		Carron Hall	P. T. Grove
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	Mount Angus	Gayle
Bath	Bath	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar. River	Lenna	Lawrence Tavern
Yallahs	Yallahs	Clonmel	Clonmel
Woburn Lawn	Hagley Gap	Castleton	Castleton
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	Islington	Albany
The Abbey	Bull Bay	Woodside	P. T. Grove
Port Morant	Port Morant	Scott's Hall	Castleton
Blue Mtn. Valley	Blue Mtn. Valley	Hampstead	Hampstead
PORTLAND.		ST. ANN.	
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Priestman's River	Priestman's River	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Moneague	Moneague
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
Moore Town	Moore Town	Alexandria	Alexandria
Claverty Cottage	Buff Bay	Pedro	Pedro
Silver Hill and Birnam Wood	Spring Hill	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Little Kent	Bamboo
ST. CATHERINE.		Gibraltar	Watt Town
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	Claremont	Claremont
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Linstead	Linstead	Yankee	Christiana
Ewarton	Ewarton	Sturge Town	Brown's Town
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	Stepney	Alexandria
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	Mount Moriah	Boroughbridge
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Watt Town	Watt Town
The Rectory	Old Harbour	CLARENDON.	
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	May Pen	May Pen
Point Hill	Point Hill	Four Paths	Four Paths
Barton's	Barton's	Chapelton	Chapelton
Marley Hill	Barton's	Milk River	Milk River
		The Alley	The Alley
		Rock River	Rock River

REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
CLARENDON, <i>cntd.</i>		ST. ELIZABETH, <i>cntd.</i>	
Grantham	Frankfield	Myersville	Myersville
St. Jago	Toll Gate	Bræ's River	Bræ's River
Hayes	Hayes	Portsea	Southfield
Bull's Head	Kellitts	WESTMORELAND.	
Rosewell	May Pen	Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar
Portland	The Alley	Grange Hill	Grange Hill
Alston	Christiana	Bluefields	Bluefields
Crofts	Crofts Hill	King's	White House
Thompson Town	Mocho	St. Paul's	Little London
Mears	Frankfield	Petersfield	Petersfield
Ænon Town	Cave Valley	Seaford Town	Lamb's River
Spaldings	Spaldings	St. Peter's	Sav.-la-Mar
Mocho	Mocho	Bethel Town	Bethel Town
Clarendon Park	Porus	Sheffield	Negril
Mason's River	Kellitts	Bigwoods	Newmarket
MANCHESTER.		Darliston	Darliston
Mandeville	Mandeville	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
Porus	Porus	Town Head	Sav.-la-Mar
May Hill	Spur Tree	Sutchiffe Mount	Petersfield
Mile Gully	Mile Gully	HANOVER.	
Newport	Newport	Lucea	Lucea
Asia	Pratville	Sandy Bay	Flint River
Shooter's Hill	Walderston	Green Island	Geren Island
Devon	Devon	Riverside	Riverside
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	Ramble	Ramble
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Mount Hannah	Lucea
Maidstone	Maidstone	Brownsville	Cascade
Victoria Town	Milk River	Church Hill	Green Island
Keynsham	Balaclava	Hopewell	Flint River
Moravia	Christiana	ST. JAMES.	
Christiana	Christiana	Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Davyton	Williamsfield	Adelphi	Adelphi
Harry Watch	Harry Watch	Little River	Little River
Old England	Mandeville	Montpelier	Anchovy
		Springfield	Point
ST. ELIZABETH.		Salter's Hill	Latium
Black River	Black River	Mount Horeb	Cambridge
Cambridge	Black River	Cambridge	Cambridge
Cheltenham	Black River	Orange Hill	Catadupa
Shaws	Middle Quarters	Maldon	Point
Lacovia	Lacovia	Mocho	Catadupa
Siloah	Siloah	TRELAWNY.	
Balaclava	Balaclava	Falmouth	Falmouth
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Southfield	Southfield	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Pedro Plains	Pedro Plains	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Newell	Mountainside	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Williamsfield	Mountainside	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Malvern	Malvern	Deeside	Deeside
Mountainside	Mountainside	Duncans	Duncans
Lititz	Watson's Hill	Bellevue	Clarke's Town
Mulgrave	Ipswich	Salt Marsh	Falmouth
Newmarket	Newmarket	Bounty Hall	Hampden
Springfield	Springfield	Waldensia	Falmouth
Retirement	Magotty	Low River	Christiana
Parottee	Black River	Wait-a-bit	Albert Town
Pepper	Pepper	Albert Town	Albert Town
Ginger Hill	Ginger Hill	Sawyers Market	Jackson Town

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars.	Post Office.	Civil Registrars.	Post Office.
F. G. Rouse ..	Kingston	J. W. Welsh ..	May Pen
R. A. Williams ..	Halfway Tree	G. A. Bonitto ..	Mandeville
F. H. Hawkins ..	Morant Bay	F. Braganza Bowen ..	Black River
Charles A. Gale ..	Port Antonio	Henry A. Tate ..	Sananna-la-mar
A. R. Suares ..	Spanish Town	R. P. Collymore ..	Montego Bay
S. C. McCutchin ..	Port Maria	F. G. Anderson ..	Falmouth
T. B. Bartlett ..	St. Ann's Bay		

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any Public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c. Provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B., as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B.

I, _____ residing at _____ in the parish of _____ do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the authority) on the _____ day of _____ 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

Declared before me _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____
Justice of the Peace.

DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1905, (Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Under Section 1 the General Register Office, Spanish Town, is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons, upon satisfying the Registrar by such

documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered.

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university, college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island; and also any person not qualified to be registered under Section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

The Board of Examiners consists of three dental practitioners nominated from the list of registered practitioners and appointed by the Governor from time to time.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6, (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of Sept. 21st, 1905 and in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911 and previous issues.

The following is a list of the registered dental practitioners in the Island :

Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill	Harty, Edgar A., Kingston
Bird, R. W., Kingston	Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield
Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.	Lawrence, E. N., Montego Bay
Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio	Lopez, C. A., Kingston
Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston	Machado, G. R., Kingston
Clark, E. E., Kingston	McCarthy, J. B., Kingston
Cooper, A. T., Kingston	McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar
Correoso, P. N. Kingston	Mendez, S. A., Spanish Town
DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston	Miller, H. R., Kingston
Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay	Munro, J. N., Kingston
Duhaney, F. A., Kingston	Penso, E. E., Kingston
Duhaney, W. S., Kingston	Plummer, O. U., Halfway Tree
Dunn, C. E., Kingston	Pomareda, F. L., Kingston
Evans, Henry J., Montego Bay	Raymond, M. T., Port Maria
Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town	Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios
Ford, H. B., Kingston	Smith, C. F., Kingston
Fraser, J. W., Port Antonio	Stoddard, G. E., Kingston
Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar	Sturridge, A. P., Kingston
Gale, S. E., Montego Bay	Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay
Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville	Wilson, S. A. G., Mandeville
Godfrey, W. D., Mandeville	

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) The name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner;
- (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business;
- (3) An invented word or invented words;
- (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname;
- (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of trade marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertized and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

The following Order by the Governor in Privy Council was made June 7th, 1906:

ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR IN PRIVY COUNCIL

7th June, 1906.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Produce Protection Laws Amendment Law, 1906 (Law 9 of 1906) I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby prescribe that any person packing any kind of the following articles of agricultural produce, viz.: oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, pine apples or mangoes, for exportation for the purposes of trade from this island in any closed package and any person exporting any such produce for the purposes of trade shall register one trade mark under the provisions of Law 17 of 1888 and Law 6 of 1889 or any laws amending the same, and shall mark every package of any such produce packed or exported by him with a representation of such trade mark in a plain and conspicuous manner, with the words "Registered Trade Mark" immediately above the same; and I, the Governor in Privy Council, in further pursuance of the powers conferred on me under the provisions of the said section 2 of Law 9 of 1906, do hereby prohibit from and after the first day of August next the exportation from this island of any packages of any such produce as aforesaid not so marked as aforesaid.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books and Copyrights under Laws 2 of 1887 and 39 of 1906. Under Law 2 of 1887, three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General.

FEES.

For search in Register of Copyrights	..	..	..	£0	1	0
For Registration of Copyright	..	..	..	0	5	0
For a certified copy of any entry in the Register	..	..	..	0	5	0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	David Balfour	£ s. d. 580 0 0	1st Sep., '97
Assistant Registrar General	C. Colquhoun Aitken	300 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Soares	200 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Assistant	L. M. Jopp	94 10 0	17th Dec., '06
Ditto	C. A. Rickards	94 10 0	1st Nov., '07
Ditto	R. H. Monaghan	89 0 0	1st Aug., '10
Ditto	C. R. Henriques	83 10 0	1st Jan., '11
Ditto	G. W. T. Knight	83 10 0	10th May, '12
Copyist and Searcher	J. F. Rickards	78 0 0	20th Nov., '11

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to the Queen's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic, sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney-General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years...

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee, the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within 90 days, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt, be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting.

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	£0 1 6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour ..	0 5 0
“ or per hour	0 6 3
“ crop accounts	0 4 3
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act 1865	0 1 6
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector General	0 2 3
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp)	0 1 0
“ search not exceeding three hours, per diem	0 0 6
“ additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day ..	0 2 0
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search	0 1 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	0 2 0
For the production of any record into court, not including travelling expenses ..	0 0 4
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed ..	0 10 0
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	0 1 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	0 5 0
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society (exclusive of Stamp duty)	

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records ..	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	..
Deputy Keeper of the Records	David Balfour ..	*	1st Sept., '97
Asst. Deputy Keeper of the Records	C. Colpuhoun Aitken† ..	50 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk ..	B. M. Ward ..	130 0 0	1st March, '96
Clerical Assistant ..	D. C. Aitken ..	100 0 0	8th April, '07
Search Room Clerk ..	C. M. Hinchcliffe ..	78 0 0	Dec. 1890

* Is also Registrar-General

† Is also Asst. Registrar General.

OFFICE OF TITLES, PARADE, KINGSTON.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889, and is now extensively used.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names and addresses of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the collector of taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees of Titles.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title notices of such application are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper as directed by the Referee and served by registered letter through the post office upon the occupiers of the land, the occupiers and owners of the adjoining lands and such other persons as the Referee may direct. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Office of Titles within the time mentioned in the notice, the land will be brought under the operation of the law and a title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title is directed to be issued. The Referee may refuse his provisional order of approval or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat is lodged the Registrar will suspend proceedings until it is withdrawn or lapses, or until an order in the matter is obtained from the Court.

If no caveat is lodged the land is brought under the law by registering a certificate of title in duplicate. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the Register Book and the other called the duplicate is given to the owner of the land.

Applicants for registration have to contribute $\frac{1}{2}$ d in the £ upon the value of the land in the case of first registration, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d in the £ in the case of a transmission, towards an assurance fund. Persons deprived of their land through the registration thereof may in certain events recover compensation out of the assurance fund.

The fees payable are contained in Law 20 of 1889 and Law 6 of 1906.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES, KINGSTON.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	D. Balfour	£ s. d. Draws salary as Registrar General	1st Sep., '97
Second Class Clerk	S. G. Sanguinetti	110 0 0	1st Jan., 1900
Assistant	G. E. Williamson	78 0 0	24th June, '07
Typist	Isabel A. Sparkes	78 0 0	26th Dec., '10
Copyist	James M. Richardson	60 0 0	10th Oct., '11
Referees	H. I. C. Brown Hon. J. H. Allwood	Fees	—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(Office : Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath and Kingston. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist	H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.) F.C.S.	£ 850 s. 0 d. 0*	1st Dec. 1900
<i>Public Gardens.</i>			
Supt. of Public Gardens	W. Harris, F.L.S.	325 0 0*	3rd Oct. '81
Supt. King's House Gardens	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0†	8th Aug. '89
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Second Class Clerk	G. D. Goode	160 0 0†	9th Mar., '03
Clerical Assistant	J. A. Blake	63 0 0	1st Jan. '12
Ditto	J. McGregor	60 0 0	6th May, '12
Superintendent's Clerk	Miss F. Walker	65 0 0	8th June, '97
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>			
Microbiologist	S. F. Ashby, B.Sc.	483 6 8	16th Nov., '06
Deputy Island Chemist	R. Simmons, F.I.C.	350 0 0	2nd Nov., '06
Sugar Chemist and Supt. of Field Experiments	R. S. Martinez, Dp. Ag.	150 0 0†	1st Jan., '06
Assistant	F. A. Thompson	78 0 0	1903
Assistant to Microbiologist	G. C. Roche	..	..
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>			
Head Master Farm School and Supt. Experiment Station	P. W. Murray	300 0 0†	16th Nov., '04
Science Master	J. M. Hall	100 0 0†	..
Junior Master	L. M. Moody	78 0 0†	22nd April, '12
Farm Superintendent	L. L. Carrington, Dp. Ag.	150 0 0†	1st April, '12
Veterinary Surgeon	S. Lockett, V.M.D.	350 0 0§	14th Sept., '10
Travelling Instructor	W. Cradwick	300 0 0¶	23rd Oct., '88
Ditto	J. Briscoe	150 0 0¶	7th Oct. '99

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

† With furnished house.

‡ With travelling expenses.

§ With right to private practice.

¶ With house allowance and travelling expenses.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

(At Hope, St. Andrew.)

ORIGINALLY instituted in 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant, the Laboratory was mainly concerned with analyses for medical and judicial purposes until 1901, when it was made a branch of the Agricultural Services under the general control of the Board of Agriculture whereby the work of the Government Chemist was considerably extended. The new Laboratory, erected in 1902, on Hope Estate, some 200 yards below the entrance to the Gardens, is conveniently situated on the car line. The upper floor is equipped for analysis and agricultural research, the lower floor contains working benches for 36 students and a small lecture room. Acetylene gas is used for laboratory purposes.

In 1904 the Laboratory was considerably extended to carry out work on Sugar and Rum in connection with the scheme for carrying out the terms of the Sugar Experiment Station Law (45 of 1903). A Sugar Laboratory has been established, where samples of sugars, juices, rums and estate materials from any sugar estates in the island are analysed free of charge. A Fermentation Laboratory, equipped for the special study of the ferments of rum, has also been provided for. A small experimental distillery for practical re-

searches on rum manufacture has been built in the grounds and arrangements have been made for a supply of distillery materials from estates for the experiments.

The Laboratory dealt with 906 samples for analysis during the year 1911-12.

Local experimental plots have been established at 62 centres throughout the island to test the cultivation and manuring of canes, bananas, &c., on typical soils. Over 60 acres of land are under treatment and 20 ton of fertilisers have been applied on carefully regulated plots. Estate trials of selected canes have been organized under strict chemical control. Analyses of typical agricultural soils are being carried out on a scale which will render possible the construction of a soil map in the course of a few years. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1901 facilitates the control and analysis of these agricultural commodities through the agency of the Laboratory.

A scheme for higher agricultural education under the direction of the Board of Agriculture was started in 1902. The staff of the Botanical and Chemical Departments assisted in the work of teaching under the general direction of the Chemist. This work is being continued on modified lines at the Farm School established on the Hope Estate, adjoining Hope Gardens. Instruction is given there on the general principles of agriculture, in the practical cultivation of economic crops, and in the care of live stock.

Special courses for practical distillers are held in August, in which lectures and practical work are combined. Apprentices are received for training.

The Laboratory is now an integral part of the Department of Agriculture.

The Chemist is always available for advice and consultation, free of charge. When time permits visits to estates and inspections of cultivations are arranged. The following scale of fees for analyses performed for private persons, are payable to the Treasury.

SCALE OF FEES.

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s	d.
Water, Analysis and General Report on fitness for domestic purposes ..	1	1	0
do. Complete mineral analysis for special purposes ..	5	5	0
do. Hardness only ..	0	4	0
do. Poisonous Metals only ..	0	4	0
Milk, including report on quality and purity ..	0	7	0
Butter do do ..	0	14	0
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of ..	0	7	0
Sugar, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
Molasses, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
Cane juice, Sucrose only (10 or more half price) ..	0	4	0
do. Complete analysis (10 or more half price) ..	0	10	6
Fertilisers, any single constituent ..	0	7	0
do. Mixed, 21s. to ..	1	11	0
Feeding stuffs oil cakes, meals, fodders, &c., complete analysis ..	1	1	0
Soils, (a) Mechanical Analysis ..	1	1	0
do. (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash, Humus and Lime ..	1	1	0
do. (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos. Acid and Potash extra ..	1	1	0
do. Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b) and (c) ..	2	2	0
do. Complete Chemical and Physical analysis ..	10	10	0
Ashes of Plants ..	1	11	6
do. Potash and Phos. Acid ..	0	14	0
Ores, and miscellaneous not exceeding 10s. 6d. per constituent or factor determined ..	0	10	6
Analyses of general agricultural interest are carried out free of charge.			

IMMIGRATION.

Office in Port Royal Street.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 33,655 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1911, of whom 11,215 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 9,809 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £101,302 0s. 0d.

On the 31st March, 1911, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 1,239 and the amount of deposits £15,117.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay (as at present fixed) to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant—

(a) £18 16s. 9d. in cash on allotment; or

(b) £2 in cash

£2 2s. at the end of one year, and £4 2s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £20 10s. by deferred payments;

and any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in March, 1912, was:

Number serving under indenture ..	2,841
Number who have completed residence of 10 years	15,542
Total ..	18,383

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.*	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
						£ s. d.
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11½
1886	..	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	..	1.11	13	..	2.66	..
1888	..	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	..	"	6	..	2.66	..
1890	..	"	..	567	"	4,297 9 0
1891	2,136	Nil	..	..	1.50	..
1892	..	1.62	..	375	2.49	2,681 5 0
1893	484	5.97	..	..	1.94	..
1894	..	2.14	..	..	1.83	..
1895	1,167	3.40	..	348	2.34	3,139 19 9
1896	..	1.90	..	..	2.27	..
1897	..	.44	..	..	1.91	..
1898	..	.65	..	..	1.90	..
1899	615	2.85	..	..	1.72	..
1900	661	.08	..	..	3.58	..
1901	..	3.50	..	..	4.17	..
1902	..	4.51	..	1,126	3.40	12,649 9 10
1903	656	3.02	..	..	1.97	..
1904	..	2.35	..	318	2.74	3,120 19 5
1905	812	3.61	..	..	2.64	..
1906	814	2.83	..	680	2.95	5,940 11 5
1907	609	3.67	..	..	2.31	..
1908	414	2.68	..	..	1.64	..
1909	..	2.95	..	111	1.55	1,425 0 0
1910	1,118	2.96	..	171	2.96	1,742 12 0
1911	813	2.06	..	..	3.09	..

* Bounty stopped since 1889.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Protector of Immigrants ..	C. W. Doorly ..	*366 13 4	1st Feb., '92
Clerk and Inspector ..	P. G. Duff ..	200 0 0	1st April, '98
Assistant ..	R. Hutton ..	99 10 0	Oct., 1903

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, Mauritius and Fiji—

Address, 21 Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Government Agent—A. Marsden.

Assistant Government Agent—W. J. Bolton.

Depot Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.

* With travelling allowance on the official scale.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(Duke Street.)

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine and Press room, the Composing rooms, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Photo Process room, and offices.

The present plant consists of a Monotype type setting installation with two key boards and two casters, driven by electric motor, four large cylinder presses, one small fleet cylinder press, and three platen presses. The motive power is gas.

There is a small plant for the reproduction of drawings in line and half tone by photo-mechanical process.

The following statement shows the expenditure of the office for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1912, and for the two preceding years:—

	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery	4,323 6 10	3,867 10 4	5,637 14 4
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses	3,907 1 7	4,079 19 8	4,355 5 4
Plant ..	1,477 19 4	180 7 4	424 7 11
Census ..	..	186 12 3	..
	9,708 7 9	8,314 10 2	10,417 7 7
Less re-imbursements and refunds ..	946 4 11	1,011 12 10	1,053 18 1
Balance in excess of Receipts ..	8,762 2 10	7,302 17 4	9,363 9 6

The value of the work done in the establishment and of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods:

	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding ..	7,590 7 2	8,959 18 7	9,491 6 1
Stationery ..	2,260 16 3	2,397 1 5	2,401 18 7
Total ..	9,851 3 6	11,357 1 5	11,893 4 8

Superintendent—J. C. Ford, £500, appointed Feb., 1891.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office in the Parade.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Paro-

chial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1912, was 6,467. Increases occurred in the parishes of Kingston, St. Mary, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland St. Elizabeth, Manchester and Clarendon.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 1.5 and lowest in the parish of St. Mary, viz., 0.2, while the average for the island was 0.7.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision on the 31st March, 1912, was £2,555, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population 845,502, the out-door poor 5,284, the in-door poor 1,183, making a total of 6,467. The total cost of the relief of the poor in 1911-1912 was £56,094.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., M.P.C., M.L.C., Custos of St. Mary,
Chairman.

Simon Soutar
Hon. Geo. McGrath, Custos of St.
Catherine.
Hon. J. E. Ker, Superintending Medical
Officer.
J. H. Levy, Chairman Parochial Board,
St. Ann.

Robt. Johnstone, Assistant Colonial Secre-
tary.
Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C., Attorney-
General
G. P. Myers, late Mayor of Kingston.
Louis A Crooks, M.B.C.M., Edin.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)
(*East Street.*)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Nominated by the Governor.

Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A., *Chairman.* W. Cowper, M.A.
A. B. McFarlane. G. C. Henderson, M.D.

Nominated by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

R. S. Gamble Philip Stern, K.C.
H. G. DeLisser. Hon. E. A. H. Haggart.

Elected by the members of the Institute.

C. S. Chamberlin W. R. Durie
H. H. Dunn. J. L. Pietersz

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN—Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced brick and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East street: the new Institute being opened on the 6th January, 1912.

The Library is open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the

centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. The members room is at the back. Upstairs is the West India Library, and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes: and in 1830 the Jamaica Society took steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. Eleven years later, 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. In 1889 the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750 and later to £2,000. It was subsequently reduced to £1,750, then to £1,250; in 1902 to £850, and in 1908 to £800. In April, 1908, the Governor appointed a Commission (of which the Archbishop of the West Indies was chairman) to report on the best methods of carrying on the work of the Institute in the future, in view of the reduction of the annual grant in recent years and the destruction of Date Tree Hall by the earthquake. In July the report of the Commission was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and as a result the Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Governor, four nominated by the elected members of the Legislative Council and four elected by members of the Institute. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £1,500.

LIBRARY.—The books and newspapers on Jamaica and the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 13,443 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	..	1,263
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	..	1,087
I c. West Africa	..	39
II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	..	351
II b. Philosophy	..	258
III a. History	..	1,625
III b. Biography	..	1,256
III c. Travels	..	707
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	..	447
IV b. Education	..	317
V a. Art	..	327
V b. Science and Natural History	..	1,518
VI. Poetry and the Drama	..	342

VII.	Linguistics and Philology	..	93
VIII.	Prose Fiction	..	1,921
IX.	Miscellaneous	..	720
X.	Dictionaries and Works of Reference	..	543
XI.	Reports of Societies	..	629

 13,443

MUSEUM—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney *Capromys brachyurus*, (Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Cœlenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented; but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island have been cut and polished for purposes of reference.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the confirmation of the surface of the island.

Considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consists of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island sent to the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute in 1891-2 was formed. Many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes. The reduction in vote for the year 1901-1902 prevented the Board from renewing the engagement of the Curator, Dr. Duerden, who accordingly gave up his office on the 31st March, 1901.

ART GALLERIES—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 176); and paintings, engravings (including a series of Jamaica scenery and a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse) and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Institute are a series of engravings illustrative of the History of Painting in England from Holbein to Millais; photographs of celebrated paintings; and a small collection of ancient Egyptian pottery.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consists of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited,

are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of three guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year, without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions. Members of the Kingston Athenæum, the St. Ann Athenæum, the Library of the Trelawny Citizens Association, the Porus Men's Association, the Vere Young Men's Association and the Annotto Bay Institute have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for borrowers who make a deposit or support their application with a guarantee.

Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members who pay seven shillings and sixpence a year are entitled to borrow four books (of which two only may be new) and two magazines at a time. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees.

Books which may be taken to represent reading for the sake of improvement are sent free by post to and from the Institute.

Subscribers to the Library pay, for three months, two shillings for the right to borrow two books and one magazine, or three shillings for twice that number.

In December, 1912, there were 13 honorary members, 20 corresponding members, 156 subscribing members and 555 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 744, with 114 borrowers in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 858.

BRANCHES—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent to local societies, at a charge of £2 10s. (or £1 5s. for the older sets) per 100 volumes per annum, at Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Vere, Linstead, Annotto Bay, Black River, Brown's Town, Porus and elsewhere, 1,100 volumes in all.

TEACHERS LIBRARY—Twelve sets of 25 books each, 300 volumes in all, form the nucleus of a Teachers Library, the works in which are in circulation amongst Elementary School Teachers Associations at Frankfield, Central Cornwall, Vere, Above Rocks, Central St. Mary, Port Antonio, East Portland, Chapelton, Santa Cruz Mountains, West Manchester, South Cornwall, North Manchester.

LECTURES—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Fourteen numbers (making two volumes) were issued; but in view of the curtailment of the grant to the Institute the issue had to be suspended. The first of a series of "Annals" deals with the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica, by Miss Rathbun of the Smithsonian Institution.

Other publications of the Institute are "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Philippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Institute of Jamaica Lectures—Agriculture," (1893); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899) "Aboriginal Indian Remains in Jamaica," by J. E. Duerden, A.R.C.Sc., Lond. (1897); and Catalogue of books in the Library of the Institute" (1895; "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis: Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900); "Bibliographia Jamaicensis: a list of Jamaica books and pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers and maps, most of which are in the Library of the Institute" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1903); Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica)" 1909; "The Story of the Life of Columbus and the Discovery of Jamaica" (1894); "Biographical Annals of Jamaica" (1904); "Jamaica in 1905" (1905); "Political and Social Disturbances in the West Indies: a brief account and Bibliography" (1906); "Lady Nugent's Journal: Jamaica one hundred years ago" (1907); and "Jamaica Place Names;" (1909). "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Jamaica in 1912"; all by the Secretary; and "Jamaica Negro Proverbs" (1910) by Dr. Izett Anderson and the Secretary.

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Upwards of one hundred of such meetings have since been held.

PREMIUMS.—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays, &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the island:—*e.g.* specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres; a Bibliography of Jamaica; and for Essays on Hygiene. The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St. Catherine Agricultural Show and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and in, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 similar competitions in Arts and Crafts were held, the holding of the competition in 1907 and 1908 being prevented by the earthquake. At the Exhibition of 1912, as the result of the awards of the jurors £18 12s. 6d. was given in money prizes; four bronze Musgrave medals and certificates were also awarded. The Exhibition which was kept open for 23 days was visited by 1,575 persons.

ART CLASSES.—Art Classes are held under the auspices of the Institute on Saturdays. The Art Mistress is Mrs. Rerrie.

AMBULANCE CLASSES.—Ambulance Classes are held from time to time. Lecturer, Dr. Ragg.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. In 1904 the Secretary of the Institute undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee; and in 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music. The Jamaica Field Naturalists Club is associated with the Institute. The Secretary is its Honorary Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893, Buffalo, 1901, Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian, 1905. The Institute is represented on the Permanent Exhibitions Committee by Mr. R. S. Gamble and the Secretary.

Sir Daniel Morris, the then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute as Commissioner for Jamaica at New Orleans, was instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years. Dr. Salamon, a member of the General Board of Health of Louisiana, visited Jamaica in 1885 and published a report testifying to the healthiness of the climate of Jamaica and the freedom of the island from Yellow Fever and other similar diseases.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to alter the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council and dated the 11th day of May, 1905, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. An Assistant will be paid salary at the rate of six pounds ten shillings per mensem for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant serves shall certify) an increase of 9s. 2d. to his monthly salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of 9s. 2d. per month, until the salary of such Assistant reach £3 6s. 8d. per month.

3. No one shall be admitted to the public service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over

25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, an Assistant may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. He may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

6. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

7. In addition to Assistants it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary Officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

8. The following are the Rules for the selection of "Assistants."

I. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

II. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either

- (a) a Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) the Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) a Member of the Legislative Council.

and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is, in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

III. Candidates may make their applications at any time and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of approved candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary if at any time during the year for which their names have been entered they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

IV. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules I and II the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants are to be selected, such list to be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

V. When an Assistantship becomes vacant the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) As permanent members, the Colonial Secretary (Chairman), and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, to whom shall be added on each occasion as a temporary member.
- (b) the Head of Department in which there is the vacancy, or, if he is already on the Committee, some other person.

For the purposes of this last provision the Attorney General shall be regarded as the Head of the Offices of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

VII. The permanent Selection Committee shall at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) his educational record,
- (b) his general fitness,
- (c) any previous service he may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and
- (d) any reports they may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate,

and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test the educational qualifications of candidates by special examination.

VIII. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

9. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st April, 1911.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

4th January, 1911.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Prisons	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court (a)	" 9	to 4	Registration	" 9	to 4
Collector General's Office	" 9	to 4	Treasury (c)	" 9	to 4
Customs (b)	" 9	to 4	Audit Office	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office (c)	" 9	to 4	Savings Bank (c)	" 9	to 4
Post Office	" 8	to 4	Immigration	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5	Record Office	" 9	to 4
Public Works	" 9	to 4	Resident Magistrate's		
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4	Courts	" 9	to 4
Education	" 9	to 4	Office of Titles	" 10	to 3
Constabulary	" 9	to 4	Saturdays	" 10	to 1
(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.					
(b.) " " 10 " 3 "					
(c.) " " 10 " 3 "					

except on Saturdays.

1913.	PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS.				1913.
New Year's Day	..	Jan.	1	King's Birthday	.. June 3
Ash Wednesday	..	Feb.	5	Friday	.. Aug. 1
Good Friday	..	March	21	King Edward's Day	Nov. 9†
Easter Monday	..	March	24	Christmas Day	.. Dec. 25
Empire Day	..	May	24*	Friday	.. Dec. 26

* By Law 30 of 1902. When Victoria Day (24th May) falls on a Saturday or Sunday the day shall be observed on the Monday following.

† By Law 8, 1911. When King Edward's Day (9th Nov.) falls on Sunday the day shall be observed on the Monday following.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local orders on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct

it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers to explain this requirement. By Command, E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

By Command, J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1890.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command, NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations, to take effect from 1st January, 1902, were made in Privy Council by Governor Sir Augustus Hemming in regard to the re-imbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty:—

The following re-imbursements will be allowed to public officers who travel on duty, on account of their travelling expenditure, under the conditions stated:—

(1) The amount actually disbursed by a Public Officer for hire of conveyance or for keep of a man and horse, or for fares by Railway, Mail Coach, or steamer, will be repaid to him, on an account to be certified by him and to be supported by vouchers where practicable. All expenditure for which it is not possible to produce vouchers must be certified by the Officer concerned.

(2) Officers using thier own vehicles and horses for driving instead of travelling by public conveyance will be allowed to receive fifteen shillings for each day or part thereof actually spent in travelling.

Officers riding their own horses, seven shilling and sixpence for each day or part of day so spent.

(3) In addition to any of the re-imbursements provided for in the foregoing paragraph daily allowances to cover all personal expenses on the following scale will be payable:—

To Heads of Departments and Officers drawing salaries			
of £600 a year and upwards	..	..	£0 17 6
To other Public Officers	..	..	0 13 6

(4) In cases in which the duty involved permits of the Officer returning to his home or office on the same day, only actual expenses disbursed will be allowed.

When an Officer has been travelling for more than one day, he will not be paid any personal allowance for the day on which he returns to his office or home beyond the refund of expenses actually incurred.

Donations to servants, etc., are not to be included in claims for refund of out-of-pocket expenses.

All claims must be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders, the following Officers are excepted from the operation of the above rules.

- (a.) Resident Magistrates and other Officers of the Court who now receive fixed amounts, allowance or rates.
- (b.) Heads of Departments who now receive a fixed travelling allowance.
- (c.) Inspectors of Schools.
- (d.) Inspectors of Constabulary.
- (e.) Superintendents of Public Works.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON REMOVAL.

THE following Rule regulates the allowances to be made to public officers transferred from one station to another:—

When an officer is removed from one place to another he may, except in the cases hereafter stated, receive a subsistence allowance of one pound per diem, and the actual reasonable and necessary cost of conveyance of himself and family. When the journey occupies less than 6 hours from station to station subsistence allowance cannot be claimed. The cost of removing household furniture will not be allowed; the expense of removing personal baggage will be sanctioned, provided the quantity and charge be reasonable. But under no circumstances will more than 500lbs. weight of personal baggage in the case of a single man and 800lbs. for a married man be allowed. All applications for removal expenses must have proper vouchers attached for all amounts claimed except subsistence allowance, and officers will be required to take the shortest practicable route to their destination, taking advantage of the railway where possible. Officers removed at their own request or under censure will not be allowed removal expenses. When an officer is removed on promotion he has no claim to removal expenses.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(Extracts from Colonial Office List.)

84. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence on half pay may be granted without any special grounds after six years' resident service from first appointment in the colony. It may be given after a less duration of service in cases of serious indisposition, or of urgent private affairs, if the Governor is satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant or, if required by the Governor, by a medical board. In cases of urgent private affairs, the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated confidentially to the Governor.

85. In the absence of special grounds half pay leave must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service in the Colony. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months.

86. Half-pay leave is primarily intended to enable an officer to recruit his health by change of climate, and it must not be granted to be spent in the Colony except in special circumstances.

87. The Governor may not in any case grant more than twelve months' half-pay leave, but may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service. The Officer seeking an extension must apply to the Secretary of State in sufficient time, if practicable, to allow of reference to the Colony. Leave will not be extended as a matter of course nor unless public convenience permits.

88. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he may, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury. The undrawn moiety of the increments of salary of the absent officer will similarly lapse.

89. Governors will report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence has been granted, transmitting a certificate in the form given in Appendix 3. The officer proceeding on leave will be furnished with a duplicate of the certificate to enable him to draw his salary. A third copy of the certificate will be sent direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly as it becomes due.

90. In special cases where an officer has served in one Colony for some years with little

or no leave immediately preceding his transfer to another Colony, the Governor of the latter Colony may, as an act of grace, recommend him for special leave in respect of his service in the former Colony such recommendation being accompanied by any necessary particulars of former service and of the last leave taken in respect thereof. The amount of leave which should be shown on his leave certificate as his proper claim should be calculated according to the length of service in the Colony in which he is serving.

91. When an officer is entitled to half-pay leave no private arrangement made with the object of securing to him more than half-pay will be allowed.

92. An officer on leave may receive so much of any allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the acting officer, the amount so allowed being reported on the leave certificate.

93. No part of any horse or travelling allowance and no fees will be paid to an officer on leave.

94. On arriving in this country the officer on leave will report his arrival by letter to the Colonial Office, mentioning his address and he will similarly notify any subsequent change of address. Treasurers and auditors of colonies whose accounts are subject to audit, in this country should also send their addresses to the Comptroller and Auditor General.

95. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officer on leave be allowed to receive half salary continuously for more than the following periods in respect of the following Colonies:—

Mediterranean Colonies	..	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, St. Helena and Falkland Islands	..	18 "
Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Fiji	..	24 "

96. The foregoing regulations do not apply to vacation leave not exceeding, in the case of ordinary civil officers, three calendar months during and in respect of any two consecutive years' service. It is not necessary that any specific period should elapse between two successive grants of vacation leave; but an officer will not be granted his full three months at the beginning of a biennial period without some special reason.

97. In the case of judicial or educational officers, such vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed the ordinary vacations of the court or institution to which they belong; and they may generally when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may occur during the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, a judicial officer, may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers.

98. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends to visit the United Kingdom, in which case his departure must be reported as required when half-pay leave is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be duly recorded and arrangements must have been made and approved by the Governor, for the adequate discharge of the officer's duties without cost to the public, except in very special circumstances.

99. Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness are allowed on full pay, in accordance with the local rules of each Colony, without affecting vacation leave. (In Jamaica for 28 days in periods not exceeding 10 days).

100. An officer applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for a decision upon his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances will report the matter to the Secretary of State. An officer's salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

101. If an officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the date at which his half-salary is to cease will be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

102. Leave will count from the date of relinquishment to that of resumption of duty.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year (conditionally on reporting the same to Government) without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations, but a Resident Magistrate may not give himself leave or take it without previous sanction of Government.

Temporary Clerks may be granted by the Governor, 12 days full pay vacation leave in a year and sick leave on $\frac{1}{2}$ th pay for 14 days in a year. C.S.O. Circular 357—21.1.'97.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885,) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892, was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service pensions now granted. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.				£ s. d.
Harrison, R. G. ..	Sufferer by the Disturbances	25th Mar., '66	..	40 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				40 0 0
Alberga, Alma ..	..	20th Aug., '93	..	30 0 0
McGhie, Catherine ..	..	1st Oct., '85	..	12 0 0
				42 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.				
Bowen, S. E. ..	Asst. Dresser Public Hospital	1st April, '99	..	6 1 8
Brown, J. R. ..	First Under Keeper Negril Point Light House	1st Oct., '99	51	44 7 7
Browning, William ..	District Court Judge ..	2nd April, '88	58	333 3 4
DeLeon, Dr. J. ..	Coroner, St. James ..	1st Oct., '68	68	8 0 0
Elworthy, R. ..	Head Master Buff Bay School	1st July, '98	..	156 10 7
Foster, G. F. A. ..	Schoolmaster General Penitentiary	1st June, 1900	57	35 0 0
Gifford, A. M. ..	Supt. Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	..	14 0 0
Gray, William ..	Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '85	..	50 12 8
Hamilton, L. L. ..	Warden Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	..	9 4 9
Hart, Jas. ..	Intendent Boys' Reformatory	1st April, '99	42	89 8 4
	Carried forward ..	..	..	846 8 11

PENSIONERS. *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ..	..	..	846 8 11
Kemble, Edward	Puisne Judge ..	1st Feb., '70	..	600 0 0
McDougall, Mary ..	Schoolmistress Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	..	28 1 0
Moore, York ..	District Medical Officer	1st June, '99	..	81 2 2
Plummer, W. C. ..	Out-door Officer Kingston Customs	1st Aug., '98	..	42 10 0
Renwick, C., A.M.I.C.E.	District Engineer Public Works Department	1st Sep., '99	51	309 17 6
Ross, D. M. ..	District Medical Officer	1st May, '99	..	24 17 9
Scharschmidt, S. T. ..	District Engineer	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Smith, H. B. ..	Govt. Inspector Railway	1st July, '99	..	66 13 4
Total for offices abolished ..				2,349 10 8
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT FROM THE SERVICE.				
Allen, Robt. ..	Warder, Genl. Penitentiary	1st May, '95	52	14 12 0
Allwood, Jas C.M.G. ..	Collector General of Jamaica	1st Sep., '04	60	552 0 0
Andrews, E. J., I.S.O.	Island Treasurer and Manager Govt. Savings Bank	1st July, '12	63	433 6 8
Arrowsmith, W. C. G.	Chief Clerk Audit Office	1st Nov., '12	65	300 0 0
Baines, E. C. ..	Coll of Taxes ..	1st July, '12	66	366 13 4
Barclay, R. D. ...	O. D. O. Customs ..	12 June, '12	55	48 6 8
Beckford, Joseph ..	Letter Carrier General Post Office	1st April, '95	63	15 12 10
Bell, Iphegenia ..	Head Nurse Public Hospital	1st. Feb., '06	56	5 17 0
Benaim, C. F. ..	Postmistress, Duncans	1st May, '01	58	19 3 4
Bhoorasing ..	Cook Dry River Public Hospital	10th June, '04	42	3 17 6
Bhuttacharjee, Babu Eshan Churder	Clerk Immigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Sep., '98	..	0 15 7½
Binns, S. ..	Collector of Taxes and Parochial Treasurer, Hanover	1st Oct., '09	63	287 0 0
Birkett, T. W. ..	Chief Warder St. Catherine District Prison	1st Aug., '01	46	36 0 0
Carried forward ..				2,083 4 11½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
				£	s.	d.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>						
	Brought forward			2,083	4	11½
Bing, Caroline	Asst. Matron Public Hospital, Kingston	30th Mar., '07	50	16	5	10
Blake, A. E.	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st June, '05	52	56	12	3
Blaine, W. E.	Sorter General Post Office	1st Oct., '02	60	20	17	1
Bolton, W. F.	Asst. Immigration Agent Calcutta	1st Jan., '12	..	7	1	11
Booth, Mary	Cleaner Police Lock-up, Morant Bay	1st Nov., '10	54	5	12	6
Boyd, M. A.	Matron P. G. Hospital, Annotto Bay	1st June, '02	57	6	0	0
Broderick, G. N.	Inspector of Police	1st Mar., '90	44	100	0	0
Broderick, H.	2nd C. C. Supreme Courts Office	1st Jan., '12	45	89	7	8
Burnett, Rebecca	Office cleaner Stamp Office	6th Nov., '10	65	3	10	7
Brown, Alfred	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	25th Oct., '01	43	6	10	4
Brown, B. T.	Salesman General Penitentiary	3rd Sep., '99	43	54	0	0
Brown, M. G.	Matron, Public Hospital, Falmouth	1st April, '09	66	15	8	0
Bryan, Esther	Ward Maid Public Hospital, Kingston	10th Aug., '08	45	5	11	5
Burnside, G.	Maton Leper's Home	1st May, '03	53	38	10	0
Burton, Margaret	Cook Public Hospital, Mandeville	1st Mar., '04	73	4	10	4
Butler, Edwin	Medical Storekeeper	25th June, '96	51	131	5	0
Butler, Wm.	Office Attendant, Linstead Revenue Office	1st July, '10	76	7	3	0
Cameron, J. B.	Revenue Runner	1st April, '92	57	14	8	0
Campbell, A. E.	Foreman Bindery, Government Printing Office	28th Dec. '07	52	38	6	6
Campbell, John	Supt. Public Gardens	1st Aug., '08	71	58	6	8
Capper, Thos.	Superintending Inspector of Schools	22nd Oct., '09	55	385	0	0
Carr, Margaret	Ward Maid, Public Hospital, Kingston	18th Feb., '11	60	7	0	4
Cheyne, G. E.	District Medical Officer	22nd Mar., '99	54	103	6	8
Chisholm, J. G.	Collector Taxes, St. Ann	14th Sep., '96	55	250	0	0
Clarke, T. F.	Collector Taxes, Kingston	1st Aug., '01	55	330	0	0
Cooke, George E.	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Oct., '95	55	12	0	0
Cooke, W. M. G.	Out-Door Officer of Customs	19th Dec., '95	30	22	16	10
Cooke, C. B.	O. D. O. Customs	1st Mar. '12	53	50	0	0
	Carried forward	..	..	3,922	15	10½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward			3,922 15 10½
Cooper, Catherine ..	Asst. Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	19th July, '05	57	10 4 9
Cooper, E. ..	Postmistress, Montego Bay	1st Oct., '05	64	51 17 9
Crawley, G. E. ..	Messenger Govt. Savings Bank	1st Jan., '09	..	9 14 0
Crooks, Mary ..	Matron, Hanover District Prison	1st April, '95	62	7 5 10
Chapman, C. W. ..	Chief Clerk and Accountant, Island Treasury	23rd Nov., '09	68	288 6 6
Clarke, Sir Fielding ..	Chief Justice	24th Feb., '11	..	656 10 4
Clough, W. G. ..	Clerk Courts	16th Dec., '12	65	234 11 4
Cunningham, Daniel ..	Warder G. P.	..	..	26 0 0
Daniel, B. ..	First Class Clerk, Kingston Customs	1st July, '02	49	157 17 11
Dawes, A. R. ..	Clerk Internal Rev. Department	24th July, '90	44	42 0 0
Davis, Jessie ..	Matron Vic. Jubilee Hospital	1st Dec., '12	49	67 9 2
Dewar, C. T. ..	District Medical Officer	11th Dec., '05	52	93 6 8
DeLeon, J. ..	District Medical Officer	1st April, '99	65	116 13 4
DeMontagnac, E. ..	Messenger Govt. Printing Office	4th Jan., '08	60	6 10 4
DePass, A. S. ..	P. M. & Tel Clerk	1st Sep., '11	39	11 7 6
Donaldson, Susan ..	Nurse, Chapelton Hospital	1st Dec., '99	45	4 3 5
Donaldson, C. E. ..	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	27th June, '10	..	6 10 0
Down, W. J. ..	Agricultural Instructor and Assistant Supt. Hope Gardens.	12th Aug., '08	26	2 18 4
Downie, C. ..	Binder Gov. Printing Office	7th Jan., '13	..	20 6 3
Duff, Geo. M. ..	First Class Clerk General Penitentiary	1st Aug., '92	44	114 9 11
DuMont, E. ..	First Class Clerk Audit Office	1st Feb., '09	65	200 0 0
Downer, Richd. B. ..	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	..	..	12 3 9
Facey, A. H. ..	First Asst. Clerk Courts, Kingston	18th Sep., '02	46	46 13 4
Facey, A. G. ..	Collector Taxes, St. James	1st Oct., '07	..	329 3 4
Falconer, W. R. ..	Dispenser Glengoffe Dispensary	1st Jan., '04	61	75 16 8
Fawcett, Wm. ..	Director of Public Gardens and Plantations	16th April, '08	..	379 11 10
Field, G. E. C. ..	Inspector of Police	1st Feb., 1900	61	204 3 4
Flemming, Sir Francis ..	District Court Judge	26th Sep., '01	..	17 18 4
Carried forward				7,116 9 9½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
				£ s. d.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued</i>				
	Brought forward			7.116 9 9½
Fletcher, C. T. H.	Clerk Legislative Council Office	1st Sept., 1900	60	116 13 4
Forbes, H. R.	Dispenser Pub. Gen. Hospital	25th July, '05	32	14 14 2
Foster, Theresa	Messenger at Attorney General's Office	1st Oct., '05	50	5 9 6
Foster, E. Alex.	Chief Clerk Island Medical Office	4th Sep., '06	..	287 10 4
Fouche, D. P.	1st Class Clerk, Treasury	1st Sep., '09	52	165 0 0
Fraser, I.	Compassionate Allowance ex-Sergeant Constabulary	1st Nov., '96	..	27 7 6
Fraser, T. J.	Late Supt. Plum Point Lighthouse	21 Sep., '08	70	33 3 3
Gallimore, Geo. Robt.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	18th Nov., '10	60	17 14 11
Gauntlett, A. B.	P.M. & Tel. Clerk	4th Sep. '11	49	34 6 0
Goldie, Charles	Collector of Customs, Kingston	1st Aug., 1900	60	490 0 0
Gordon, Richard	Headman P. W. Dept.	25th Jan., '03	63	18 17 0
Groves, S. W.	1st Class Supt. of Roads	26th Feb., '89	40	126 16 9
Green, Alfred	Compositor Government Printing Office	8th Jan., '10	60	32 19 9
Gunter, T. M.	Chief Clerk and Auditor Jamaica Govt. Railway	1st Oct. '10	..	175 0 0
Griffith, Sir W. B.	Resident Magistrate	14th Sep., '11	..	111 2 0
Hall, J.	Sub-officer, Reformatory Stony Hill	28th Feb., '09	58 & 7-12	11 2 11
Hall, Maxwell	Resident Magistrate	1st Nov., '11	66	303 6 8
Halliday, E. V.	District Medical Officer	1st Oct. '12	44	40 0 0
Harker, Alfred	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	7th July, 1900	59	28 13 6
Harty, M. A.	Assistant P. M. and Telegraph Clerk	7th Dec., '03	52	7 3 0
Harris, Alen	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	..	..	9 3 3
Hnery, Chas. Robt.	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	..	..	13 17 4
Hendriks, Emily	Matron Public General Hospital, Montego Bay	1st Sep., '04	51	11 4 0
Henry, Thomas	Labourer, Pub. Hos.	30th May, '03	..	4 17 10
Hitchens, A. W.	Collector Customs and Shipping Master	5th Feb., '05	54	429 10 5
Honiball, Dr. O. D.	Govt. Medical Officer	1st April, '05	61	95 11 2
Hopwood, A. J.	Master in charge of Hope Industrial School	20th Oct., '05	42	19 8 10
Carried forward..				9,747 3 2½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
				£ s. d.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				
	Brought forward	..	..	9,747 3 2½
Humber, J. C.	.. Clerk Courts, Westd.	2nd Nov., '03	52	227 10 0
Hutchings, G. C.	.. First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes	1st April, '94	56	162 10 0
Hyde, Eliza	.. Matron, Lunatic Asylum	7th March, '88	61	49 15 7
Hylton, Wm. Barnett	.. Labourer King's House Garden	11th Dec., '06	70	6 1 6
James, Hy.	.. Col. Taxes & Par. Treasurer	1st Mar., '99	60	262 10 0
Jamison, W. T.	.. First Class Collector of Taxes, Internal Revenue Dept.	1st Sept., '93	53	275 0 0
Johnson, Isaac	.. Sub-Officer, General Penitentiary	9th April, '99	70	26 1 5
Jopp, G. M.	.. Supt. and Dispenser, Lepers' Home	1st Jan., '97	38	*
Juggan	.. Gardener, Hope Gardens	26th Oct., '08	70	6 10 0
Kennedy, E. J.	.. Junior Landing Waiter	7th Aug., '10	55	112 2 0
King, H. A.	.. Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	3rd Feb., '10	51	13 8 5
Laidlaw, H. C.	.. 3rd Class Clerk, Constabulary Department	1st April, 1900	48	45 0 0
Lawson, Jas.	.. Boatman, Customs	22nd March '96	59	6 1 8
Lee, L. J.	.. Assistant Collector Taxes	1st July, '02	65	109 19 4
Llewellyn, R. B.	.. 1st Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office	16th Dec., '06	..	85 2 3
Lindo, C. S.	.. Foreman Public Works	28th July, '07	60	37 3 4
Lindsay, Margt.	.. Ward Maid, Public Hospital, Kingston	16th Mar., '07	59	4 19 8
MacTavish, Eliza	.. Nurse Morant Bay Public General Hospital	7th May, '99	60	3 13 11
Mais, W. B.	.. Clerk Audit Office	25th July, '89	33	42 3 6
Mann, J. R.	.. Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	63	450 0 0
Marshall, E. N.	.. Trav. Supervisor District Post Offices	1st April, '09	54	200 0 0
Marshall, J. A.	.. Collector Taxes	1st July, '12	64	300 0 0
..	Carried forward	..	..	12,172 16 9½

* In abeyance £67 15s. 5d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward		..	12,172 16 9½
Mason, Frances	Matron Montego Bay Hospital	29th May, '92	55	9 16 0
McBean, Danl.	Headman Pub. Works Dept.	19th Aug., '93	60	17 19 11
McDonald, Jestina	Ward maid, Kingston Public Hospital	29th June '07	55	6 9 0
McDougall, Allan T.	Warder Genl. Penitentiary	1st April, '05	52	19 2 7
McGahan, L. J.	Assistant Matron Jubilee Hospital	1st Dec., '12	57	20 7 1
McKinnon, Wm.	1st Class Clerk G.P.O.	1st Aug., '09	59	200 0 0
McKenzie, A. P.	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	1st Jan., '01	40	15 6 8
McKenzie, Mary	Matron Spa. Town Hospital	..	60	7 0 0
McLavery, E. H. E.	First Class Collector, Revenue	1st April, '07	60	366 13 4
McLean, Mary	Mender Public Hospital, Kingston	17th Jan., '07	56	5 4 3
McMillan, A. C.	P.M. & Telegraph Clerk	14th June, '11	49	14 8 2
McPherson, D. L.	Matron Dry River Public General Hospital	1st May, '05	36	*
Melbourne, J. S.	1st Class Out Door Officer Customs, Kingston	1st Feb., '08	59	66 13 4
Mills, C.	House Cleaner Colonial Secretary's Office	18th April, '09	67	9 8 6
Mitchell, Mary	Cook, Hordley Public General Hospital	1st Dec., '06	79	4 13 10
Mittra Babus Jagendra Nath	Clerk in Immigration Agency, Calcutta	1st July, '06	..	3 18 0
Monaghan, Jas.	Jr. Collector of Taxes	1st June, '09	64	302 1 6
Mowatt, Elsie	Nurse P. G. Hospital	2nd June, '12	39	3 10 11
Morris, Louis T.	Messenger Audit Office	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
Morris, Sir D.	Director of Public Gardens	1st Dec., '08	64	93 6 8
Nixon, Alex.	Sorter, G. P.O.	3rd Jan., '09	51	†
Nock, W.	Supt. Cinchona Plantation	18th July, '04	53	26 12 6
Northcote, Sir E. A.	Sr. Puisne Judge	1st April, '08	..	582 10 5
Nugent, Margaret	Nurse Boys' Reformatory	13th Mar., '10	69	11 15 1
O'Mally, Sir E.	Attorney General of Jamaica	1st April, '03	..	100 0 0
Orrett, O. A.	Matron Public Hospital Port Antonio	16th May, '10	50	21 0 0
	Carried forward	..	..	14,091 12 7½

* In abeyance £6 6s.

† In abeyance £16 5s. 10d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
				£ s d.
Oxley, Maria	.. Brought forward Ward Maid, Public Hospital. Kingston	17th Feb., '11	..	14,091 12 7½
Patrickson, E. U.	.. Assistant Schoolmaster, Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill	1st May, '02	35	12 16 8
Patterson, Ed.	.. Warden Public Hospital Kingston	1st Mar., '05	62	66 12 0
Pearce, G. H., I.S.O.	.. Postmaster for Jamaica	14th Oct. '03	57	466 13 4
Pearce, G. E. R.	.. 1st Class Clerk Customs Kingston	7th Nov., '04	36½	84 0 0
Pearson, Turner	.. Chief Clerk, Medical, Department and Secretary Central Board of Health and Quarantine Board	1st April, '08	64	314 13 4
Penny, E. W.	.. Dep. Clerk R.M. Courts	1st Mar., '12	63	133 6 8
Pinkney, Amelia	.. Nurse Public General Hospital, Sav.-la-Mar	1st June, '07	62	5 5 7
Prendergast, Arthur	.. Carpenter Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill	17th April, '04	52	30 1 8
Pringle, John	.. District Medical Officer	1st Dec, '93	47	86 13 4
Ponsonby, G.	.. Inspector of Police	1st Nov., '01	47	86 19 0
Pouyat, H. F.	.. Registrar of Titles	1st. Nov., '07	63	266 13 4
Ramson, H. E.	.. 2nd Class Clerk, Education Department	1st April, 10	50	123 6 8
Rattigan, L. A	.. 1st Class Collector Taxes	1st April, 09	60	365 14 9
Reynolds, Daniel	.. Deputy Supt. General Penitentiary	21st June, '01	57	89 9 6
Reid, Joseph	.. Headman P. W. D.	1 Sep., '12	72	24 3 7
Rivett, R. L.*	.. Inspector of Police	1st April, '90	38	200 0 0
Robertson, A. E.	.. Postmistress	8th Nov. '90	61	36 8 0
Robertson, W. M.	.. Asst. Collector Taxes	1st July '12	60	156 6 1
Rogers J. J.	.. D M O.	1st April, '12	..	35 12 6
Sanguinetti, M. A.	.. Matron, St Catherine District Prison	15th Aug., '97	..	11 13 4
Savage, A L	.. 1st Class Clerk Government Savings Bank	14th April, 09	51	165 0 0
Scoby, George	.. Machine Minder. Government Printing Office	14th Mar., '08	..	13 19 0
Scarlett, R. A	.. Customs Guard	14th July, '11	61	11 14 2
Shaw, G. A.	.. Headman P. W. Dept	1st April., '12	..	11 4 0
Simpson, J. M.	.. 1st C C. Lunatic Asy-	8th Feb., 1911	..	50 0 0
Scott, Elizabeth	.. Cook Montego Bay Public Hospital	13th Nov., '97	..	4 3 5
Simmonds, J. A	.. Trade Warder, General Penitentiary	1st July, '06	63½	41 7 4
	Carried forward	..	..	16,990 13 2½

* Law 25 of 1890.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
				£	s.	d.
PENSIONS GRANTED	ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>					
	Brought forward	..	..	16,990	13	2½
Simpson, Ed Emanuel	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	29th Nov., '10	61	14	6	0
Smeeton, S. P., I.S.O.	Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of Records	16th June, '08	..	466	13	4
Smellie, Robt.	.. Genl. Officer, Reformatory, Stony Hill	24th Oct., '08	65	9	11	7
Smith, B. N	.. Messenger. Public Hospital, Kingston	26th Oct., '09	49	8	8	8
Sm'th, Richard	.. Post Office Letter Box Clearer	20th Jan., 1900	63	6	10	4
Smith, Richard	.. Bedmaker, Public Hospital, Kingston	1st Feb., '08	60	13	4	7
Smith Sarah	.. Warden, Girls' Reformatory	1st. July, '93	56	15	4	2
Spence Joseph	.. Bathman, Public Hospital	30th May '03	..	10	8	7
Spence, W. S.	.. Customs Officer	1st Feb., '92	43	62	7	0
Spence, E. W.	.. P.M. & Tel. Clerk	26th Nov., '11	59	17	1	3
Stanley, Edward	.. Chief Customs Boatman Kingston	1st July, 1900	65	27	7	6
Stephenson, F. I	.. Chief Clerk Customs, Kingston	1st Aug., '78	..	104	3	4
Stewart, R. L.	.. Supt. of the Lazaretto	1st Juiy, '05	57	21	8	9
Strachan, W. H. W. (c.m.g.)	C. Med. Officer, Pub Hospital	30th Aug., '11	52	214	5	11
Talbot, W. C.	.. Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk, Lucea	4th May, '99	54	19	3	4
Taylor, C. B.	.. 2nd Class Clerk, Audit Office	1st Feb., '02	..	33	18	4
Thomson, Ed.	.. Foreman of Works, Gen. Penitentiary	1st Aug., '08	73	50	8	1
Thompson, E. T.	.. Schoolmaster Indus. School	1st April, '12	..	40	16	8
Taylor, Susan	.. Keeper, Hampshire and Clark's Town Court Houses	1st. Oct., '11	72	3	5	3
Tivy, St. Leger	.. Inspector of Constabulary	1st June, '87	41	156	10	6
Tomlinson, O.	.. Cartman P. W. D	..	..	4	13	7
Vickers, Edward	.. Junior Puisne Judge Supreme Court	1st June, '08	..	400	0	0
	Brought forward	..	..	18,690	9	11½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retirement.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED	ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>			£ s. d.
	Brought forward	..	..	18,690 9 11½
Walker, Rosabelle ..	Head Nurse Public Hospital, Kingston	30th March, '07	54	13 0 8
Walter, Mary ..	First Asst. Mistress Shortwood Training College	1st April, '99	..	3 15 0
Walters, John ..	Master Mason General Penitentiary	1st May, '98	..	26 10 4
Welsh, Frances ..	Office cleaner, Audit Office	8th Oct., '11	70	4 1 11
Wedderburn, A. A. H. W.	Deputy Inspector General of Police	1st Jan., '09	..	287 15 6
White, Stephen Daniel	Headman Main Roads	26th Jan, '08	58	9 7 2
Wiles, Eliza ..	Matron Hordley Hospital	1st July '96	56	11 4 0
Williams, A. E. ..	Matron Public General Hospital, Sav.-la-Mar	1st April, '08	65	9 16 0
Williams, F. Conde ..	District Court Judge ..	17th Oct, '94	59	92 17 4
Williams Ella ..	Nurse Jubilee Hospital	30th Nov., '12	44	13 1 10
Williams, Keturah ..	Matron Hordley Hospital	1st April, '05	29	2 16 0
Williams, Rachael ..	Office Cleaner R. M. Cts. Kingston	1st June, '10	..	6 3 6
Williams, Sarah ..	Cook Pub. Gen. Hospital	2nd June, '12	60	1 19 8
Williamson, C. E. ..	Matron Public Hospital Kingston	1st April, '05	55	33 5 0
Wilson, William ..	Watchman Jam. Railway	1st April, '10	70	9 9 7
Wilson, Elizabeth ..	Ward Maid Public Hospital, Kingston	25th Dec., '09	55	8 15 11
Wiltshire, Angelina ..	Wardmaid Pub. Hospital	30th Mar., '12	..	6 8 8
Wright, W. L. ..	Runner Internal Revenue	1st June, '05	61	12 14 11
Wright, Eleanor ..	House Cleaner, Hospital Mandeville	1st Sept., '11	49	3 2 4
Young, F. C. ..	Bailiff Res. Mag. Courts	1st Aug., '06	48	33 6 8
	Total ..	..	..	19,280 1 11½

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS PENSIONS.

THIS Fund, created by the Public Servants of the Colony under the provisions of Law 11 of 1875, and amending laws, and which at 31st March, 1903, stood at £100,393 11s. 11d. was, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1903, absorbed in the general revenue of the island the Government thereafter receiving all revenues appropriable for making provision for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers and assuming all the commitments—immediate and contingent—of the Association, which thereupon ceased to be an independent organization

By Law 21 of 1904, the several laws having reference to the granting of pensions to Widows and Orphans of Public Officers were revised and consolidated and brought within the compass of a single enactment.

Besides safeguarding rights and privileges acquired under repealed laws, provision is made by this Law for the Widows and Orphans of future public servants, the following being among its main features:—

- I. All Public Officers on being appointed to an office with £100 a year or upwards to contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries to general revenue
 - II. Such contributions to continue for 35 years or to age 65, if Public Officer remains in the public service so long
 - III. Provision is made for adjusting pensions in cases where contributions are increased or reduced from any cause or where they cease before the full number of payments have been made.
 - IV. And for refunding a portion of their contributions when leaving the Public Service or completing their term of contribution, to bachelors or childless widowers
 - V. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are calculated under the tables attached to the law, these having been constructed on the actual mortality experience of the late Association during its operation, extending over 28 years.
 - VI. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are not concurrent but are payable to the Widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the Orphans in the following proportions:—
- If three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided among them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The administration of the law is vested in an officer styled the Comptroller. Mr. A. H. Miles, Collector General, is the holder of the office and his report for 1911-12 shows that in that year pensions to the extent of £7,909 0s. 6d. were paid; the refunds to members were £210 8s. 5d..

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS.

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
WIDOWS.			
Addison, A. O. . .	J. Addison, late Asst. Collector of Taxes	21st May, '11	£ s. d. 77 17 0
Allwood, F. E. . .	Jas. Allwood, Resident Magistrate . .	8th May, '02	150 1 0
Allwood Julia . .	J. Allwood, late Clerk to Par. Board	17th Nov., '06	50 11 0
Anderson, M. D.	Sir W. J. Anderson, late Res. Mag.	28th Aug., '08	198 6 0
Ashman A.M. A.	T. A. Ashman, Landing Waiter Customs	7th Aug. '08	35 10 0
Bartlett, E. . .	T. Bartlett, Warder District Prison . .	12th Oct., '93	34 15 0
Burke Sarah C.	S. C. Burke Asst. Attorney General	24 May 1910	192 4 0
Baquin, F. S. . .	C. Baquin Asst. Collector of Taxes	12th Dec. '96	46 4 0
Carried forward . .			785 8 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
WIDOWS.	Brought forward		£ s d. 785 8 0
Batten, A.	Robt. Batten, Collector General	5th Nov. '97	164 11 0
Beckwith, M. A.	Dr. B. M. Beckwith Dist. Med. Officer	14th July '98	39 18 0
Bell, E. G.	V. G. Bell, late Director Public Works	30th May '98	222 14 0
Brice, A. B.	R. H. Brice, late Asst. Collector Taxes	13th June '06	19 5 0
Bogle, C.	M. H. Bogle, Clerk in Customs	6th Dec. '06	61 16 0
Bourne, K. H.	H. C. Bourne, Colonial Secretary	7th Jan. '09	132 19 0
Bunting, M.	J. C. Bunting, Clerk to Parl. Boards	14 Jan. '90	28 2 0
Campbell K. F.	A. B. Campbell, District Med. Officer	13th Sept. '79	45 5 0
Campbell Sarah	H. D. Campbell, lake Locker	20th May '06	17 10 0
Carroll M. A.	J. Carroll, Prisons Department	9th Mar. '08	27 17 0
Chapman, L. S.	P. E. Chapman, Admstr. Genl. etc.	1st Mar. '04	181 13 0
Curran, M. A. F.	C. R. Curran, Puisne Judge	28th. '92	147 7 0
Cargill, G. C.	Dr. J. Cargill, District Med. Officer	17th April 1900	85 5 0
Clark, H. M.	Dr. J. H. Clark, District Med. Officer	9 July '96	78 8 0
Collymore, C. A.	J. S. Collymore, Clerk Internal Revenue	29th Dec. '02	16 18 0
Cooke, Edith	M. H. Cooke, Pub. Wrks. Department	26th Jan. '98	59 8 0
Courtney, M. J.	J. H. Courtney, late District Medical Officer	16th July '09	78 8 0
Depass, A. C.	T. E. DePass, Inspector of Police	8th Aug. '04	81 5 0
DePass, A. T.	A. H. DePass, Govt. Savings Bank	15th Jan. 1907	54 6 0
Dodd, Sarah	J. H. Dodd, Public Works Department	14th Aug. '96	106 3 0
Doorly, S. L.	W. A. Doorly, Collector of Taxes	28th Sept. '86	49 12 0
Douet, E. M.	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, late Principal Training College	28th Dec. '05	270 1 0
Duquesnay, A. E.	E. L. Duquesnay, late Public Works Department	15th Jan. '07	45 13 0
Egerton, C. M.	R. Egerton, Resident Magistrate	7th Oct. 1900	85 17 0
Fisher E. G.	H. S. Fisher, Clerk of the Courts	24th Sep. 1900	87 6 0
Fawcett, A. G.	M. Fawcett, Inspector General Police	23rd Sep. '99	70 17 0
Forbes, H. W.	A. A. Forbes, late of Administrator General's Office	31st Mar. '12	7 18 0
Garrett, C. C.	T. C. Garrett, Public Works Dept.	8th Jan. '11	56 4 0
Gayleard, M. E.	T. Gayleard, Pub. Works Department	11 Sep. '98	58 1 0
Gayleard, M. A.	J. Gayleard, Chaplain Public Hospital	12th Sep. '76	44 0 0
Gooden, L. A.	F. T. Gooden, Medical Department	5th Feb. '08	14 19 0
Gordon, C. A.	T. E. R. Gordon, Asst. Collector Taxes	18th June '02	54 12 0
Harrison, M. E.	Thomas Harrison, Surveyor General	28th Oct. '94	61 17 0
Harvey, M. H.	O. C. Harvey, late District Medical Officer	29th April '06	37 1 0
Hollar, H.	M. O. Hollar, Dispenser Genl. Pentry	4th Dec. '96	21 19 0
Hancock, A. M. B.	Sir H. J. Burford-Hancock, Ch. Jus.	24th Oct. '95	99 6 0
Hastings, C. E.	Capt. W. H. Hastings, Imgtn. Dept.	22nd Jan. '02	53 15 0
Henderson, J. M.	W. J. Henderson, Genl. Register Office	8th Dec. '94	25 16 0
	Carried forward		3,579 0 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS *contd.*

Name of Pensioner	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension	Annual Pension.
			£ s. d.
WIDOWS	Brought forward		3,579 0 0
Hocking, E. M. . .	H. H. Hocking, late Attorney General	10th June '07	406 6 0
Huggard C. E. . .	W. T. Huggard, Locker and Gauger	16th Sept. '05	17 8 0
Hart J. . .	J. H. Hart, late Botanical Dept	21st Feb. 1911	69 3 0
Isaacs, A. M. . .	Rev. H. H. Isaacs, Island Curate	23rd Sept. 1900	95 13 0
Jervis, R. F. . .	H. G. Jervis, Sub Agent Immigration	25th Mar., '11	75 19 0
King, E. T. . .	Eyre King, Supt. Genl. Penitentiary	9th July '82	59 2 0
Lawes, M. L. . .	H. D. Lawes, Prisons Department	18th Jan. '04	61 2 0
Litteljohn, J. A. . .	C. H. Litteljohn, Asst. Collector Taxes	9th Oct. '76	35 3 0
Lee, M. . .	H. H. Lee, K. & L. Water Comrs	29th Sept. '03	149 5 0
Little, M. H. . .	G. G. Little, late Dist Court Judge	26th May '07	357 1 0
Lumb, S. . .	C. F. Lumb, late Puisne Judge	23rd Feb. '11	127 8 0
Manners, F. C. . .	Dr. Thos. Manners, Dist Med. Officer	12th April '96	20 17 0
McMahon, F. E. . .	Dr. McMahon, District Med. Officer	12th Mar. '84	26 4 0
Murray, E. A. . .	H. G. B. Murray, Asst. Coll. Taxes	5th May '04	47 2 0
McLarence, M. J. . .	J. McLarence of H. M. Customs	11th Oct. '91	19 14 0
McLeod, H. E. . .	W. McLeod, Inspector of Police	26th Nov. '04	108 14 0
Madden, E. F. . .	T. P. Madden, District Medical Officer	16th Mar. '89	54 16 0
Musson, J. M. . .	S. P. Musson, Island Treasurer	13th Dec '02	185 14 0
Neish, A. E. . .	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer	20th Nov. '06	31 18 0
Oughton, N. O. . .	T. B. Oughton, K.C. Attorney Genl.	10th Aug. '09	191 9 0
Orgill, K. M. M. . .	B. C. Orgill, late Supervisor Revenue Offices	5th Oct '08	206 4 0
Omeally, G. E. . .	A. Omeally, late Int. Rev. Dept.	2nd Feb. '11	62 3 0
Payne, L. . .	S. E. Payne, Hrbr. Master Mtgo. Bay	19th Nov. '92	5 2 8
Payne, J. . .	S. E. Payne, Asst. Collector of Taxes	16 Dec. 1900	69 10 0
Passmore, S. A. . .	C. A. Passmore, Asst. Collector Taxes	30th Aug., '04	44 2 0
Pearson, G. F. . .	W. J. Pearson, Collector of Taxes	27th July, '07	142 17 0
Preston, S. A. . .	L. J. Preston, late Resident Magistrate	21st Oct., '08	137 1 0
Quin F. A. . .	Dr. Quin, District Medical Officer	27th Oct., '87	34 15 0
Robertson, F. M. . .	A. Robertson, formerly Col. of Taxes	20th Jan., '11	6 10 0
Sanftleben, A. . .	D. A. P. Sanftleben, District Engineer	18th Feb., '03	93 0 0
Savage, M. L. . .	E. A. Savage, Collector Customs	2nd April, '11	114 1 0
Sinclair, C. A. R. . .	A. C. Sinclair Supt. Govt. Ptg. Office	28th Jan., '91	40 17 0
Speck, S. J. . .	Wm. Speck, Prisons Department	26th Jan., '92	24 19 0
Shea, L. N. . .	M. H. Shea Inspector of Police	16th Feb., '04	52 1 0
Tait, V. C. . .	C. W. Tait, late Public Works Dept.	11th Feb., '07	119 15 0
Taylor, B. . .	W. Taylor, Med. Officer Penitentiary	12th Jan., '96	54 18 0
Thomson, E. J. . .	R. Thomson, late Superintendent Botanic Gardens	29th Dec., '08	123 2 0
Thompson, Ellen	J. Thompson, St. Cath. Dist. Prison	13 Nov., '10	61 6 0
Thompson, N. E	Dr. Thompson, Med. Officer Lun. Asy.	2nd Nov. '04	90 1 0
	Carried forward		7,201 2 8

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
			£ s. d.
WIDOWS.	Brought forward		7,201 2 8
Thomas, A. E. . .	W. R. Thomas, late General Post Office	2nd May, '96	15 18 0
Thomas, L. . .	J. S. Thomas, Clerk of the Courts	31st Mar., '03	79 7 0
Towers, J. J. . .	J. Towers, Supt. Hanover Dist. Prison	11th Aug., '96	18 5 0
Trench, J. E. . .	J. S. Trench, Collector of Taxes	11th July, '02	119 18 0
Valencia, C. E. . .	J. E. Valencia, Clerk Isld. Med. Office	28th July, '90	31 18 0
Virtue, E. H. . .	D. W. Virtue, Revenue Department	6th Sept. '99	31 19 0
Walcott, W. J. . .	R. A. Walcott late Res. Magistrate	20th June, '08	192 4 0
Wright, A. D. . .	E. F. Wright, Insp. Genl. Police, etc.	17th Nov., '04	82 12 0
ORPHANS.			
Gooden, O. I. . .	F. T. Gooden, Medical Dept.	5th Feb., '08	8 7 0
Moffatt, Gladys } Moffatt, Charles }	Chas. Moffatt, Medical Department	26 June '03 on re-marriage of mother.	23 17 0
O'Donnell, H. D.	H. W. O'Donnell, Landing Waiter of Customs	22 May '02 on re-marriage of mother.	4 5 0
St. Aubyn, F. C.	Hon. A. J. St. Aubyn, Inspector of Police	6 Oct. '04 on re-marriage of mother.	11 6 0
Stafford, A. . .	H. A. Stafford, Engineer Irrigation Works	20 Dec., 1900 on re-marriage of mother.	9 0 0
Smith, Inez B. . .	K. A. Smith, Revenue Dept.	9 Jan. '09 on re-marriage of mother.	5 7 0
Vendryes, E. J. } Vendryes, A. L. }	A. L. Vendryes, Resident Magistrate	4 May '02 on death of mother.	56 12 0
			7,891 17 8

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

THE following table of precedence in Jamaica has been approved of by his Majesty the King:—

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
 2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
 3. The Chief Justice.
 4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
 5. Members of the Privy Council.
 6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
 7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
 8. Puisne Judges.
 9. Members of the Legislative Council.
 10. Custodes of Parishes.
 11. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 12. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 13. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 14. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 15. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 16. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 17. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (nor being Member of Legislative Council)
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PART VI.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

By the Judicature Law 1879, Amendment Law, 1909, it is provided that—

Subject to the provisions of this Law the Supreme Court shall be constituted of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge.

The Chief Justice shall be the President and Chief Judge of the Court and shall be styled "The Chief Justice of Jamaica."

The Puisne Judge shall be styled the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica.

The full Court of the Supreme Court shall be constituted of the two Judges of the Court and the Judge of the Kingston Court. (See pages 238, 266.)

The Judge of the Kingston Court shall, while sitting in the Full Court have all the rights and powers, but not otherwise, of a Judge of the Supreme Court and as such shall rank after the Puisne Judge.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 3 times a year, in the months of March, July and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

Extracts from Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 24 of 1879:—

Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court.

The duties of the Circuit Court shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

Business in equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	.. Sir Anthony Coll, Kt.	£ 1,600 s. 0 d. 0	August '92
Puisne Judge	.. C. Halman Beard	1,000 0 0	March, '87
Attorney General	.. St. John Branch, B.A., B.C.L., Durham, K.C.	1,000 0 0	May, 1898
Judge of the Kingston Court	.. J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B.	850 0 0	
Assistant to the Attorney-General	.. Hector Josephs, B.A., K.C.	250 0 0	1st Jan., '12
Crown Solicitor	.. J. F. Milholland	820 0 0	Dec., '11
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Librarian	.. *H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C.	600 0 0	30th Apl., '06
First Class Clerk	.. Vacant	300 0 0	14th July, '84
Second Class Clerk	.. A. E. Pullar	150 0 0	6th May, '01
Assistant	.. O. E. Tomlinson	89 0 0	13th Aug., '07

* Mr. Brown is also Referee of Titles.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk to the Attorney-General	G. R. Rickards ..	£ s. d. 170 0 0	March, '96
Usher of the Supreme Court	John McCraw Reeves	80 0 0	1st Aug., '06
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	H.I.C. Brown, B.A., K.C.	*	—
Administrator General & Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole ..	400 0 0 and fees.	1st Sept., '93

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

* Draws salary as Registrar of Supreme Court.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

[The names of Barristers who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked†.]

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Branch, E. St. John, B.A., B.C.L., .. Durham, K.C.	Gray's Inn, May, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, 11th November, 1909.
†Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899, admitted in Jamaica, 6th April, 1899.
*Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1906, and admitted in Jamaica, 21st August, 1907.
†Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab. ..	Inner Temple, November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica, December, 1890.
†Brandon, David ..	Middle Temple, June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica, August, 1866.
†Cargill, J. F., B.A., LL.B., Cantab	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica February, 1890.
Cox, S. A. Gilbert ..	Middle Temple, 1st July, '08 admitted in Jamaica, 31st July, 1908.
†Cox, E. F. H. ..	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd May, 1910.
*Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C. ..	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873, admitted in Jamaica, 24th October, 1907.
†Hall, Maxwell ..	Inner Temple, 17th Nov., 1890, and admitted in Jamaica, Dec., 1890.
*Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C.	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897, admitted in Jamaica, 9th August, 1907.
†Humphreys, Travers ..	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889, admitted in Jamaica, 30th Dec., 1910.
Josephs, Hector Archibald, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond., K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896, admitted in Jamaica 25th November, 1896.

* Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907.

† Left the Island.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B. . .	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910, admitted in Jamaica, 14th June, 1910.
Levy, Leslie Charles, LL.B., Cantab.	Gray's Inn, admitted in Jamaica, 27th June, 1910.
†Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900, admitted in Jamaica, 7th May, 1907.
*Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August, 1907.
Radcliffe, Henry Milne . .	Middle Temple, June, 1909, admitted in Jamaica, 18th October, 1909.
†Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 1st September, 1902.
Stern, Philip, K.C. . .	1869, admitted in Jamaica, 1870.
†Sisnett, Herbert K. McD. . .	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894, admitted in Jamaica, 21st March, 1898.
Smith, James A. G., <i>cert. of honour</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910, admitted in Jamaica, 30th September, 1910.
*Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C. . .	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880, admitted in Jamaica, 16th August, 1907.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1902, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892.
*Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August, 1907.

* Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases, in 1907.

† Left the Island.

SOLICITORS

[The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments, and are precluded from practice, are marked*]

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel . .	9th February, 1891	May Pen
Aguilar, A. W. O. . .	25th June, 1906	Sav.-la-Mar
Alexander, Harold V., (Livingston & Alexander	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber . .	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Allwood, I. W.* . .	12th June, 1898	Montego Bay
Armada, A. O. (Gunter & Armadale) . .	16th March, 1907	Kingston
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Balfour, David* . .	5th June, 1893	Kingston
Baquin, Robert, Cyril . .	2nd March, 1891	Mandeville
Baquin, M. M. . .	17th July, 1903	Spanish Town
Bell, Edward A.* . .	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bell, C. T. . .	9th October, 1882	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.* . .	9th April, 1890	Morant Bay
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke) . .	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke) . .	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, David* . .	8th October, 1866	Kingston
Brown, G. S. Philpotts . .	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W. (Vendryes & Bryant)	21st January 1898	Kingston

SOLICITORS *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Sav-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill & Cargill)	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, S. ditto	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clarke, Chas. Lister	16th August, 1895	Sav-la-Mar
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Black River
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897	Port Maria
Clark, W. P.*	18th December, 1886	Port Maria
Clough, C. Egerton	10th August, 1900	St. Ann's Bay
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Spanish Town
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H.	31st March, 1894	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Port Antonio
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connor	8th March, 1888	New York
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891	Port Maria
Dunn H. H. (Walcott, Robinson & Dunn)	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Dickenson, J. A.	29th March, 1910	Brown's Town
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth
Fabel, Carl Louis	25th August, 1908	—
Farquharson, Arthur W.	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898	Lucea
Fletcher, John R. (Fletcher & Scholefield)	30th June, 1904	Richmond
George, A. C.	12th July, 1906	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Goodin, J. Alexander*	21st August, 1898	—
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Grosett, Vernon E.	24th June, 1902	Port Antonio
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Mandeville
Gunter, J. E. (Gunter & Armadale)	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hendriks, A. J.	2nd March, 1893	Black River
Holmes, R. C.	2nd July, 1906	Montego Bay
Jackson, Frank	31st August, 1896	Kingston
Jaquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann*	14th June, 1892	—
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, Alexr. L. P. (Lake & Lake)	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Lake)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander)	26th June, 1906	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
McCarthy, Ivan G. (Simpson & McCarthy)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
McGregor, J. M.	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
McMillan, T. R.	26th March, 1903	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Morrison, Wm. (Morrison & Morrison)	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence	10th May, 1909	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1873	Morant Bay
Murray, Arthur E	18th February, 1902	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Motta, A. E.	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Lucea
Nash, John S.	21st July, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
Ogilvie, Frank B.	30th January, 1905	Sav.-la-Mar
Ogilvie, Percy C.	16th March, 1907	Kingston
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Port Maria
Pouyat, H. F.	13th October, 1866	Kingston
Phillips, F. P. A.	20th June, 1901	St. Ann's Bay
Reid, William	13th October, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Rerrie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Halfway Tree
Robinson, K. Aubrey (Walcott, Robinson & Dunn)	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Samuel & Samuel)	13th June, 1878	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm. (Fletcher & Scholefield)	21st July, 1911	Port Maria
Simpson, Aston H. L. (Simpson & McCarthy)	18th July, 1907	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L.	21st July, 1898	Kingston
Stern, Philip	30th August, 1872	Kingston
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Scott, H. W. R.	28th January, 1904	Port Maria
Southby, T. G.	8th January, 1906	Lucea
Trench, C. LeP.	25th June, 1896	Morant Bay
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	Adelphi
Vendryes, Charles L.	8th February, 1888	Kingston
Vendryes, C. H.	9th April, 1903	Port Maria
Watson, S. H.	15th June, 1867	Kingston
Weise, E. B.	24th January, 1905	Kingston

SUPREME COURT FEES—COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Writs, Commissions and Warrants.

On sealing writ of summons ..	£0 13 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ ..	0 13 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction ..	0 15 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons ..	0 2 0
Writ of venire facias, certiorari or partition ..	0 7 6
Every other writ ..	0 5 0
Every foreign or other commission ..	1 0 0
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned ..	0 5 0

Appearances.

On entering an appearance, for each person ..	0 5 0
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Copies.

For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word ..	0 0 9
For certifying same under seal ..	0 7 6
Every attested copy order ..	0 3 6

Filing.

On filing a special case ..	1 0 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return ..	0 3 0
On filing a caveat ..	0 5 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion ..	0 3 0
On every order ..	0 3 0

Certificates.

For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof ..	0 7 6
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Searches and Inspections.

For every search not exceeding three hours ..	0 1 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production pursuant to an order, for any time, not exceeding three hours ..	0 1 0

Judges' Chambers.

On every summons ..	0 1 0
On every order ..	0 2 0

Examination of Witnesses.

For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour ..	£0 10 0
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EQUITY.

Judgments, Decrees and Orders.

For entering a judgment or a decree or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio ..	0 0 9
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio ..	0 0 9

Common Law.

On every interlocutory judgment ..	0 5 0
On every final judgment ..	0 10 0
On every assignment of a judgment the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a receiver, guardian, liquidator, sequestrator, executor, administrator, trustee, agent, solicitor, mortgagee, co-tenant, co-partner, execution creditor, or other person, liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200 ..	0 2 0
When such amount shall exceed £200, for every £100 or fraction ..	0 1 0
The registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.	

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs, not exceeding three folios of 72 words each ..	0 1 0
When the bill exceeds three such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio ..	0 0 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

<i>Register of Judgments.</i>				<i>For each additional folio</i> .. £0 1 6			
For registering a judgment, although more than one name may have to be registered ..	£0	2	6	Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios ..	0	3	0
For re-gistering same ..	0	1	0	For each additional folio ..	0	1	6
For a search for each name ..	0	1	0	Drawing, per folio ..	0	3	0
For authority to enter satisfaction ..	0	3	0	Fair copy ..	0	1	6
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				<i>Appearances.</i>			
On a notice under section 81 of Code ..	0	2	0	Memorandum of appearances for one person ..	0	3	0
Upon a reference to the registrar for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour ..	0	10	0	For each additional person ..	0	1	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour ..	0	5	0	Bonds, replevin security for costs, drawing per folio ..	0	3	0
On taking recognizance or bond ..	0	10	0	Fair copy ..	0	1	6
On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering ..	0	2	0	Engrossing ..	0	2	6
On a commitment ..	0	5	0	Common Bonds ..	0	15	0
On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., c. 23 ..	0	5	0	Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of counsel or to accompany briefs and of all deeds or other original matter abstracts of title per folio of 72 words ..	0	3	0
On examining and signing enrolments, of decrees and orders ..	1	0	0	Fair copies for counsel or opposite attorney or perusal of client when necessary per folio ..	0	1	6
On filing interrogatories ..	1	0	0	Engrossment ..	0	2	6
On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories ..	0	15	0	Copies, per folio ..	0	1	6
Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 ..	0	5	0	Briefs of pleadings, statement to accompany same, accounts, &c. per folio ..	0	1	6
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 ..	0	10	0	Attendance in court at trial of contested causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour ..	0	10	0
Above £100—10s. per cent ..				Attendance in chambers or on the registrar on the taking of accounts or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) ..	0	10	0
<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>				Common attendance otherwise than in Equity ..	0	4	0
<i>Note.</i> —A folio throughout these rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.				Attendance at public officers, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings ..	0	4	0
<i>Instructions.</i>				At record office to make search or record deeds ..	0	7	6
Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the divisions of the Court, except equity ..	0	15	0	On counsel in consultation, per hour ..	0	10	0
For each additional hour ..	0	15	0	<i>Note.</i> —As to attendance at chambers			
In equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 ..	3	0	0	A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—			
of or below that amount ..	1	10	0	For lengthy attendance not exceeding ..	1	1	0
<i>Writs.</i>				For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding ..	10	10	0
Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs ..	0	7	6	Affidavits of service on one person, of materiality and other common affidavits ..	0	7	6
Each copy ..	0	3	9	For each additional person in affidavit of service ..	0	3	0
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio ..	0	3	0				
Fair copy ..	0	1	6				
Engrossing ..	0	2	6				
Endorsement of claim ..	0	7	6				
Each copy ..	0	3	9				

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

Special affidavits drawing, per folio	£0 3 0	Special searches in any of the public offices, per hour	£0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	For each docket of deed	0 7 6
Notices of trial, of couns-1, of taxation, of striking special jury, and other common notices	0 3 0	If more than one folio, for each additional folio	0 2 6
Each copy	0 1 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6	For each additional side	0 3 4
Each copy	0 3 9	Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile	
Motions summonses for chambers	0 7 6	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein	
Each copy	0 3 6	per folio	0 1 6
Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 9	Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 0	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0	Præcipe for writ	0 3 0
Each copy additional	0 1 6		
Witness, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0		
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6	<i>Note</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.	

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

Solicitors' Fees.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers	£0 15 0	£1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a judge's summons to leave in chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the judge or by the registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0
A judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—		
For lengthy attendance on lower scale not exceeding £1 1s.		
On higher scale not exceeding £2 2s.		
For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding £10 10s.		

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	£0 10 6	£1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five, and additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 6
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 0

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For the plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the registrar with prief and papers to bespeak minutes or orders, not being an order of course ..	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the registrar and certified by him) ..	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio ..	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the taxing master's discretion not to exceed ..	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof ..	0 7 6	0 15 0

N B—The registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in chambers ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in court ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notices of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the registrar ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a judge's summons, exclusive of the copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For services on a party or witness such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.		

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

Court Fees

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers ..	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof ..	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant ..	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the registrar to do ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order decree or commission issuing out of the court, in any matter to him directed, per day ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examination when taken before the registrar, per folio ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio ..	£0 0 6	£0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the registrar ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the registrar, pre folio ..	0 1 0	0 1 0

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every certificate or report	£0 10 0	£1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a receiver's or consignee's account, a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such receiver or consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur for leave to amend cause petitions or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of registrar at any sale of property directed by the court, and held by him for each day, if sale in Kingston	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile, from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers accounts, and other documents and papers filed in the registrar's office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6

Note—All the above court fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note—To apply throughout these rules to all the divisions of the court.)

Service of Documents.

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0 1 6
If above one mile from the court house, Kingston. or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0 0 6
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0 1 0

Execution of Process.

Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0 6 0
do writ of possession	0 0 6
do writ of delivery	0 6 0
do writ of attachment for contempt	0 10 0
do writ of sequestration	0 10 0
do warrant to attach property before judgment	0 10 0
Executing writ of seizure and sale:	
For the 1st £100 and under, per pound	0 1 0
For all sums over £100 per pound	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	0 4 0

Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.

Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.

Fee on return to any writ £0 1 6

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the sale

All accounts to be taxed by the registrar

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In Non-Contentious Business.

For filing affidavit, applying for probate or letters of administration	0 10 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0
On every will bond, and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon.	
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

For office copy thereof, part folio and each fraction of a sheet	£0	1	6	Every commission issued under seal	£1	0	0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0	5	0	Writ of attachment	0	10	0
Upon every certificate of the court	1	12	6	Writ of sequestration	0	10	0
Upon every subpoena	0	3	0	For searches in court books, making extracts for every three hours	0	1	0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0	5	0	Bond to be executed by any person	0	3	0
For each inspection of books	0	1	0	Assignment of bond	0	5	0
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.	0	1	0	Filing exhibits, per folio	0	0	6
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1	5	0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio	0	0	9
For filing affidavit on oath of executor or administrator	1	10	0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0	1	0
<i>Note</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the registrar as for similar business at common law.				When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0	0	6
				Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses	2	2	0
				<i>Note</i> .—Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at common law.			
<i>In Contentious Business.</i>				<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>			
On every citation	0	5	0	The fees of solicitors shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business at common law			
On every citation to see proceedings	0	5	0	DIVORCE AND BANKRUPTCY DIVISIONS OF THE COURT.			
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0	<i>Note</i> —Fees of court and of solicitors the same as for similar business at common law.			
Filing declaration	0	5	0	<i>Incumbered Estates Division.</i>			
do plea	0	5	0	FEES OF COURT.			
do act on petition	0	5	0	On filing petition for commencement of proceedings			
do answer	0	5	0	On the amount of the purchase money upon the sale of any land by order of the court, for each £100 or part of £100			
do reply	0	5	0	On all other proceedings in the court the same fees as nearly as may be as are payable upon similar proceedings in equity.			
do any further writing to the act	0	3	0	<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>			
do Inventory	0	5	0	The fees of solicitors on proceedings under the Incumbered Estate's Law shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business in equity			
On pleadings amended or reformed	0	1	0				
Filing interrogatories and answers	0	2	0				
do affidavits as to script annexed	0	3	0				
do case for motion	0	5	0				
Entering order of court on motion	0	3	0				
Summons to attend at chambers	0	5	0				
Entering order made on summons	0	3	0				
Attested copy order	0	3	0				
Filing notices, per folio	0	0	6				
Entering final decree, per folio	0	1	6				
Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0	5	0				
For entering caveat	0	2	0				
For filing authority to withdraw and withdrawing caveat	0	2	0				
Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to jury under judge's direction per folio	0	0	6				

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 9 OF 1899.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens exceeding 100 acres, Merchants, General Factors Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons	£0 7 6	to	£0 10 6
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CLASS II.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100 acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, (including First Class Retailers), Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants, Interpreters	0 5 0	to	0 7 0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors Journeymen, District Constables	0 2 0	to	0 4 0
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HOLDING OF COURTS.

CLASS IIIA.

Servants, labourers and the like	£0 1 0	to	£0 2 0
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CLASS IV.

Reg. Med. Practitioners for giving professional evidence	—		1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for attending to examine a body without dissection and for making the required report	—		1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is performed	—		2 2 0

N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. Where there is a railway, or other public conveyance the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

Under Law 21 of 1905 witnesses, other than those giving evidence of their opinion as experts, are not in certain cases to receive any allowance from public funds for the day or days of their attendance.

SITTINGS FOR 1913.

FULL COURT

SITTINGS of the Full Court will be held, commencing on the following dates:—

5th March; 2nd July; 19th November.

CIRCUIT COURTS

HOME CIRCUIT.

Kingston—13th January; 12th May; 29th September.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Spanish Town—20th January; 19th May; 6th October. May Pen—23rd January; 22nd May; 9th October. Mandeville—27th January; 26th May; 13th October. Black River—30th January; 29th May; 16th October.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Falmouth—3rd February; 2nd June; 20th October. Montego Bay—6th February; 5th June; 23rd October. Lucca—10th February; 9th June; 27th October. Sav-la-Mar—13th February; 12th June; 30th October.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Morant Bay—17th February; 16th June; 3rd November. Port Antonio—20th February; 19th June; 6th November. Port Maria—24th February; 23rd June; 11th November. St. Ann's Bay—27th February; 26th June; 14th November.

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.

Chief Justice, Tuesday and Thursday.

Puisne Judge, Monday and Friday

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court, whether final or interlocutory if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision,

the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of Queen Victoria in Council dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money, stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th Nov., 1890, page 741, by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last-mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to international law and the comity of nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the King in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

By Law 38 of 1894 (23 May, 1894) as amended by Law 18 of 1906 (14 May, 1906) provision is made for the appointment of an Admiralty Bailiff of the Supreme Court.

Rules of Court were prepared by the then Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law. These rules were approved by Queen Victoria in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and were published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Judge and Commissary	Sir Anthony Coll, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	.. ..	1892
Deputy Judge	Vacant.	.. ..	—
Registrar	H. I. C. Brown. K.C.	.. ..	—
Bailiff	H. G. Hussey	.. Fees	—
Surrogate	H. I. C. Brown K.C.	.. ..	—

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King St.)

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot, and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the general revenue.

During the twelve months ending 31st March, 1912, there were granted to the Administrator-General Letters of Administration to the estate of 22 deceased persons, of these 7 were granted by the Supreme Court, and 15 by the Resident Magistrate's Court. In 5 of these cases with the will of the deceased annexed, and in 2 others the application was made under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906. He was also appointed the Liquidator under the winding up order in one matter and Trustee in lieu of other Trustees in two estates.

The estates of 151 labourers and others who died in Panama and Costa Rica were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with.

At the 31st March, 1912, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £109,899 14s. 7½d.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands

of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.*

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861	16	1863	75	1865	39	1867	64
1862	76	1864	40	1866	47	1868	39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last ten years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1901	(9 months)	20	1905	..	25	1909	..	1
1902	..	14	1906	..	16	1910	..	14
1903	..	13	1907	..	3	1911	..	16
1904	..	14	1908	..	3			

The judicial statistics of the Colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows:—in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the 12 months ending 31st March, 1912, there were 38 provisional orders in bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, of these 22 were made absolute, 5 revoked, and 11 pending. Three absolute orders were also made on debtors' own petition, one of which was revoked.

On the 31st March, 1912, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £5,032 7s. 3½d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	£ 400 s. 0 d. and fees	1st Sept., '93
First Class Clerk	R. M. Cocking	300 0 0	1st May, '79
Personal allowance		50 0 0	
Accountant	H. E. Squire	220 0 0	28 Feb., '03
Second Class Clerk	B. O. Clunie	160 16 8	1st March, '96
Ditto	A. O. Ritchie†	160 0 0	1st April, '02
Asst. Accountant	C. A. Leake	200 0 0	1st Sept., '07
Assistant	E. L. McPherson	92 19 1	8th July, '07
Clerical Assistant	F. D. Feres	180 0 0	1st Sept., '08
Second Asst. Accountant	H. Ffrench Sharp	181 1 4	20th Feb., '11
Clerical Assistant	G. Y. D'Aguilar	80 0 0	1st Aug., '11
Ditto	J. R. Howell	87 3 4	1st Aug., '10
Stenographer and typist	Miss A. J. Davis	93 12 0	12th June, '01
Assistant do	Miss N. C. Smith	52 0 0	27th May, '09
Ditto	Miss N. Wood	52 0 0	—

* The amending law now in force makes it incumbent on bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £: otherwise their discharge is suspended for two years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons' estates in bankruptcy.

† Seconded for 12 months from the Treasury, to act as Cashier.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	..	£10	0	0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of -Kingston	..	6	0	0
ditto ditto any other parish	..	3	0	0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £0 10 6

For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16 may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labour and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d' Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public:—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish
Aguilar, A. W. O.	28th January, 1908	Westmoreland
Ashenheim, L.	7th January, 1899	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.	20th April, 1891	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley	22nd August 1908	The whole Island
Brown, G. P.	6th August, 1906	St. James
Burke, E. E.	16th July, 1895	St. Mary
Calder, Charles MacClair	5th April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair	1st September, 1882	Westmoreland
Cargill, J. H.	—	—
Cargill, S. R.	20th February, 1907	Kingston
Clarke, C. Lister	5th September, 1896	Westmoreland
Davis, H. E. H.	21st August, 1886	The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W.	2nd June, 1890	The whole Island
Fleming, A. A.	29th August, 1908	St. Catherine
Goffe, C. H. C.	4th April, 1889	St. Mary

NOTARIES PUBLIC, *contd.*

Name	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Grant, A. C.	15th February, 1883	St. James
Gray, W. Baggett	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E.	16th May, 1903	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Haughton, R. S.	5th May, 1877	St. Thomas
Jaquet, Sidney	26th February, 1896	The whole Island
Lynch, E. L.	20th January, 1896	Portland
Milholland, J. F.	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Musson, J. T.	28th July, 1883	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	12th June, 1908	Kingston
Nunes, Chas. A.	16th March, 1889	Trelawny
Nuttall, E.	25th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M.	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Orrett, W. H.	17th December, 1895	Kingston
Pickwick, W. S.	29th January, 1902	St. Mary
Sanftleben, Geo.,	21st October, 1907.	Hanover.
Smith, E. G. O.	4th March, 1887	The whole Island
Watson, S. H.	23rd August, 1878	Kingston

THE KINGSTON COURT.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor, and *Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
13th November, 1912.

Under the provisions of Section 2 (1) of Law 24 of 1910, the Governor in Privy Council has approved and fixed the following times for the holding of the Kingston Court at Kingston during the year 1913.

By command,

ROBT JOHNSTONE,
Actg. Colonial Secretary.

January 6, 20; February 3, 17; March 3, 17; April 7, 21; May 5, 19; June 9, 23; July 7, 21; August 4, 18; September 1, 15; October 6, 20; November 3, 17; December 1, 15.

N.B.—Above dates are only dates on which actions are returnable. Special fixtures are made for Judgment summonses and Contested actions

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGSTON COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£ s. d.	
Judge of Kingston Court	J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B.	850 0 0	1st Aug., '04
Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	300 0 0	—
Senior Asst. Clerk	R. E. Seaton	200 0 0	—
Assistant	C. H. Collman	100 0 0	—
do.	W. M. Penny	83 10 0	—
Copyist	O. R. Nunes	63 0 0	—

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated

*See Supreme Court, p. 238.

by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates' Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor or Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates' Courts

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February, 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904

FEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client, payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10	£2	2	0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3	3	0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30	4	4	0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	5	5	0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200	7	7	0

Where a Barrister is employed one half the above rates.

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10	0	13	0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0	17	0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	1	8	0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10	0	8	0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0	12	0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	0	18	0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing	3	3	0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10	1	1	0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	£2	2	0 to 3 3 0

When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50 ..	£5	5	0
When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 1s., in cases where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50, from £1 1s. to ..	2	2	0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has, in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates, costs not exceeding £3 3s., per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, and Judgment Summonses.

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10 ..	£0	8	0
Do. do £10 do. £20 ..	0	12	0
Do. do £20 and up to £50 ..	0	18	0
In Judgment Summonses where unpaid debt exceeds £5—			
£5 and under £10 ..	0	10	0
£10 and under £25 ..	0	15	0
£25 and up to £50 ..	0	18	0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901

In cases where an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5 ..	£0	10	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ..	0	15	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25 ..	0	18	0
Exceeding £25 ..	1	1	0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	£2	2	0
Exceeding £100 ..	3	3	0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	5	5	0
Exceeding £100 ..	7	7	0
In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.			

Fees to Counsel.

£3 3s. in cases up to £100.
£5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 106, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed;

When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel if not employed.
When Counsel is employed, £1 1s to £2 12s 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial £0 10 6

Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned .. 0 5 0

Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal .. £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 .. 1 1 0

More than £20 but not less than £50 .. 2 2 0

More than £50 but not less than £100 .. 3 3 0

More than £100 .. 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded, the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon, where amount claimed does not exceed £2 £0 2 0

On lodging every plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2 0 0 9

in the £ or part of the £.

This scale shall apply to fees required by Section 154 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim.

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be £0 10 0

On each Judgment Summons	£0 4 0
The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904	
On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904	0 15 0
Every original Subpœna (which may include three 3 persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment of Execution, or any other warrant	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every Appeal	0 10 0
In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed, for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.	
On lodging every plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post	0 0 6

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as cost against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, which ever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1 0 0
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ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each Assignment	0 5 0
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LAND.

On all plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the Fee of	0 0 9
in the pound on the amount of the claim.	

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage charge of lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust, estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7 on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single Fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the Fees following, that is to say—
On each order for injunction £0 5 0

Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	£0 2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0 1 0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0 1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0 5 0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour	0 3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
Entering any such report and certificate	0 5 0
On each return of summons notice or warrant	0 1 6
On each common petition or motion	0 2 6
On each suggestion	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £20 and the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £50.

For filing Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator with the Will annexed, every Affidavit of an attesting witness and Bond and for grant of Probate or Letter of Administration with the Will annexed and recording the Probate and Will in the Court, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Executor or Administrator	0 5 0
For filing Affidavit or Oath of Administrator and Bond and for grant of Letters of Administration and recording the Letters of Administration, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Administrator	0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 2 0
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
On every Inventory, when the same shall be under or amount to six hundred words	0 1 6
and the like sum for every number of six hundred words and for every fractional part of such number of words as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

II. In cases to which the fees in Table I do not apply and when the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	£0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the necessary reference to him, including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	0 5 0
On every Bond	0 5 0
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For grant of Letters of Administration or grant of Probate	0 5 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

III. When the value of the Personal Estate exceeds £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	1 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Will Bond and on every Administration Bond after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon on the value of the personal estate as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 11 of 1898.	
On every grant of Probate	1 10 0

On every grant of Letters of Administration	£1 10 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On every certificate of the proceedings of the Court	1 12 6
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet ..	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For every inspection of Books	0 1 0
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

IV. Application for Probate under Law 13 of 1884.

Devisees or persons interested in Real Estate applying for Probate of any Will shall be required to pay:—

A. When the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £100 the fees prescribed by Table II so far as the same are applicable.

B. When the value of the Real Estate exceeds £100 the fees prescribed by Table III. Provided that in respect of these applications the words "Affidavit or Oath of Executor" shall be deemed to apply to and include Affidavit of the Devisee or other person interested in the Real Estate.

V. In any contentious proceeding any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Fees.

Nature of Process.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed £50.
	s. d.	s. d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all schedules, exhibits and affidavits in verification) ..	3 0	3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i> ..	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission ..	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or Document when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word ..	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits except affidavits in verification of petitions ..	0 6	1 0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers ..	0 6	1 0
For every subpœna, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted ..	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such subpœna for service ..	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamus or Injunction ..	0 6	1 0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk ..	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary ..	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat ..	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim ..	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance ..	0 6	1 0
For entering every appeal ..	5 0	5 0
For taxing every bill of Costs as between party and party, or between Solicitor and Client ..	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, at or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50 then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him; shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge on the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

Bailiff's Fees.

Nature of Work, &c.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn under £50.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn to ex- ceed £50.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For serving every notice, subpœna, summons, order or other document if not personally served ..	0 0 6	0 0 6
The like, if personally served ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personality under any process of the Court ..	0 10 0	0 1 0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personality, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept,—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed) ..	0 2 6	0 5 0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit ..	0 0 6	0 1 0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

Solicitors Fees.

Solicitors employed may charge, and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to

- (a) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of one-third of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.
- (b) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed in value the sum of £50 then after the rate of two-thirds of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.

Note 2—All accounts shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Courts, and approved by the Judge. Every such taxation and approval shall be subject to reviewal by the Judge, on the application of any person interested therein but no such reviewal shall be made, unless the person desiring the same shall, within seven days after such approval, give a notice in writing to the Clerk of the Courts, and to the person preferring the account, naming the items to which objection is taken.

CRIMINAL.

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BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.	Amount of Demand.	
	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. Serving every summons, or subpœna, or other document within one mile of Court House when the service need not be personal	1 0	1 0
When such service is required by law to be personal	2 0	2 0
If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile	0 6	0 6
In the case of two or more persons in a summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only		
2. Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	1 0	1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security	1 0	2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security	1 0	1 6
5. For the delivery of goods replevied	5 0	10 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison, including all expenses and assistants 5s.
If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of mile 1s.
In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison: Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance then the lowest fare both ways for the bailiff, and one way only for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the rate is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the bailiff and before being lodged in prison the bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 5s. and to all expense necessarily incurred not exceeding 1s. a mile actually travelled.
8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours then he will be entitled to a fee of 8s. for each 24 hours or part thereof after first 24 hours.

Warrant of possession.

9. Executing warrants of possession 6s.
with mileage at the rate of 6d. per mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

Warrants of execution against goods.

10. Serving every notice of warrants of execution against goods 1s.
11. A commission of 2½ per cent. on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the bailiff in addition to mileage
12. Executing writs of execution against the goods, 1s. in the £, poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.
13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from nearest court house when the bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25 per cent. of the amount of the writ.
14. Keeping possession of goods till sale, or until arranged between the parties per day not exceeding 7 days
where the amount of demand does not exceed £10 1s.
where the amount of demand exceeds £10 2s.
15. For the appraisement of goods distrained, 3d. in the £ on the value.

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 2½ per cent. on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. per cent. on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under section 81 of Law 28 of 1904, or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then he shall pay to the bailiff as under—

For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.

For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.

In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under section 69 of Law 28 of 1904 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Kingston.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate ..	A. V. Kingdon ..	650 0 0	1st Oct., '89
Assistant Resident Magistrate ..	S. C. Burke, B.A. ..	600 0 0	1st Sep., '98
Clerk ..	H. C. Robinson ..	440 0 0	1st April, '98
Assistant Clerk ..	—	—	—
Deputy Clerk ..	M. H. Aarons ..	250 0 0	Feb., '90
Assistant ..	H. O. Hendricks ..	83 10 0	3rd May, '12
Copyist ..	F. Hill ..	63 0 0	—
Bailiff ..	—	(See St. Andrew)	—
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	A. V. Kingdon ..	(See Kingston)	—
Supernumerary Resident Magistrate ..	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	—
Clerk ..	S. C. Burke ..	..	—
..	H. C. Robinson ..	(See Kingston)	—
..	Travelling allowance ..	90 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk ..	Solomon A. Welby ..	150 0 0	16th Dec., '12
Bailiff ..	H. G. Hussey ..	80 0 0*	1st Mar., '12
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	C. A. Bicknell ..	600 0 0	20th Jan., '02
..	Travelling allowance ..	100 0 0	—
Clerk ..	A. C. McIntosh ..	260 0 0	1st Feb., '91
..	Travelling allowance ..	100 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk ..	W. G. Soares ..	130 0 0	1st Mar., '98
..	Travelling allowance ..	48 0 0	—
Bailiff ..	C. J. Chamberlaine ..	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	R. T. Orpen ..	600 0 0	18th June, '10
..	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	—
Clerk ..	W. H. B. Cathcart ..	280 0 0	1st Feb., '90
..	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk ..	E. F. H. Cox ..	200 0 0	1st June, '08
Bailiff ..	C. A. Gale ..	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	G. Harvey Clark ..	500 0 0	2nd Nov., '03
..	Travelling allowance ..	130 0 0	—
Clerk ..	Vacant ..	..	—
..	Travelling allowance ..	130 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk ..	J. A. Lawrence ..	150 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff ..	Jas. Hamilton ..	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '7
Asst. Bailiff ..	Z. Rochester ..	20 0 0*	—
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	J. T. Musson ..	750 0 0	1st Nov., '88
..	Travelling allowance ..	130 0 0	—
Clerk ..	Levy, L. C. ..	250 0 0	16th Dec., '12
..	Travelling allowance ..	100 0 0	—

* And fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
Deputy Clerk ..	H. G. Gauntlett ..	£ 200 s. 0 d. 0	1st Mar., '89
Assistant Clerk ..	Travelling allowance ..	30 0 0	
Bailiff ..	Vacant ..		
	A. S. Edwards ..	60 0 0	15th Feb., '05
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	G. P. St. Aubyn ..	(See St. James)	
Clerk ..	D. A. Tucker ..	350 0 0	Oct., '81
	Travelling allowance ..	72 0 0	
Bailiff ..	S. S. Anderson ..	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '06
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	G. P. St. Aubyn ..	600 0 0	14th Dec., '08
	Travelling allowance ..	150 0 0	
Clerk ..	I. W. Allwood ..	270 0 0	1st. Sep., '10
	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	W. A. Duffus ..	180 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Bailiff ..	B. F. Lindo ..	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	C. M. Calder ..	(See Westmoreland)	
Clerk ..	E. G. Cooper ..	250 0 0	16th Dec., '12
	Travelling allowance ..	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	A. E. Langlely ..	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff ..	E. Gordon ..	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	C. M. Calder ..	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance ..	200 0 0	
Clerk ..	A. E. Lopez ..	300 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance ..	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	L. A. Hopwood ..	170 0 0	10th June, '92
Bailiff ..	E. C. Williams ..	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	W. P. Clark ..	(See Manchester)	
	Travelling allowance ..	130 0 0	
Clerk ..	C. E. Mellish ..	250 0 0	7th Feb., '12
	Travelling allowance ..	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	H. A. Cooper ..	130 0 0	8th April, '12
Assistant ..	C. A. Clark ..	70 0 0	1st May, '08
Bailiff ..	E. J. Coombs ..	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	W. P. Clark ..	700 0 0	Dec., '92
	Travelling allowance ..	110 0 0	
Clerk ..	R. Lewis ..	350 0 0	10th Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	G. A. Hogg ..	160 0 0	30th Nov., '12
Bailiff ..	James Fullerton ..	60 0 0	30th Nov., '12
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate ..	C. H. Yorke-Slader ..	600 0 0	3rd April, '83
	Travelling allowance ..	120 0 0	
Clerk ..	G. D. Robertson ..	350 0 0	5th Oct., '12
	Travelling allowance ..	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk ..	A. H. DeLeon ..	200 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance ..	44 0 0	
<i>Ditto</i> ..	— ..	—	—
Bailiff ..	F. C. Jackson ..	60 0 0	—

* And fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	£ 800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	J. L. Hill	350 0 0	22nd July, '75
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	F. J. W. Davis	200 0 0	19th Oct., '87
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

* And Fees.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

On each	Information	..	..	£0 3 0
"	Summons	..	..	0 3 6
"	Warrant	..	..	0 3 6
"	Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	..	..	0 3 0
"	Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	..	..	0 5 6
"	Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	..	..	0 2 0
"	Warrant of distress	..	..	0 2 0
"	Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	..	..	0 3 6
"	Order of Court	..	..	0 2 0
"	Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	..	..	0 3 0
"	Recognition to appeal from judgment of Court	..	..	0 17 0
"	Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	..	..	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

**TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR 1913.**

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Kingston .. **Kingston** .. Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—Public Holidays excepted.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS

Criminal Business.

Kingston .. Every Monday and Wednesday—Public Holidays excepted.

PETTY SESSIONS.

St. Andrew .. Halfway Tree .. Every Wednesday unless it be a Public Holiday.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURT.

Halfway Tree .. Every Thursday and Friday unless it be a Public Holiday.

Stony Hill .. The first and third Tuesdays in each month unless it be a Public Holiday.

Gordon Town .. The second and fourth Tuesdays in each month unless it be a Public Holiday.

The Clerk will attend at Bull Bay on the second Saturday in each month to issue process unless it be a Public Holiday.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CRIMINAL.)

St. Thomas	..	Morant Bay	..	Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday in the month.
	..	Bath	..	The third Thursday in every month.
	..	Cedar Valley	..	The fourth Friday in every month.
	..	Easington	..	The last Monday in every month.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1913, continued.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

Civil Business.

- .. The first Wednesday in every month.
- .. The first Thursday in every month.
- .. The second Friday in every month.
- .. The last Monday in every month.

St. Thomas, *contd.*... Morant Bay
Bath
Cedar Valley
*Easington

Civil Business.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Portland	Port Antonio	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Buff Bay	9	6	6	10	8	5	10	7	4	9	6	4
	Hope Bay	8	7	5	9	7	4	9	6	3	8	5	3
	Manchioneal	17	14	14	18	16	13	18	15	12	17	14	12
				RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.									
St. Mary	Port Antonio	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday	Every Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday
	Buff Bay	23	20	20	24	22	19	24	21	18	23	20	18
	Hope Bay	22	19	19	23	21	18	23	20	17	22	19	17
	Manchioneal	17	14	14	18	16	13	18	15	12	17	14	12
				RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.									

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS. (CRIMINAL).

- .. Every Tuesday in each month except June 3rd, when the day following will be substituted.
- .. The 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month, except March 21st, when the Wednesday preceding will be substituted.
- .. Every Thursday in each month except 2nd Thursday in March, June, September and December (Licensing Sessions and Christmas Day) when the preceding Wednesday will be substituted.
- .. The 4th Wednesday in each month, except December, when the 5th Wednesday will be substituted.

St. Mary .. Port Maria
.. Annotto Bay
Richmond
Retreat

*Note.—Should any of these dates fall upon a Public Holiday another date will be substituted. Whenever necessary special Courts will be held for the disposal of contested and other cases.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1913, continued.

Civil Business.

St. Mary, contd.	..	Port Maria	The 1st Tuesday in each month and special fixtures for cases undisposed of, except June 3rd, when the day following will be substituted.
	..	Annotto Bay	The 1st Friday in each month and special fixtures for cases undisposed of.
	..	Richmond	The 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month and special fixtures for cases undisposed of.
	..	Retreat	The 4th Wednesday in each month, except December when the 5th Wednesday will be substituted.
	..	Port Maria	PETTY SESSIONS.
	..	Annotto Bay	Every Tuesday in each month except the 1st.
	..	Richmond	The 3rd Friday in each month, except March 21st, when the Wednesday preceding will be substituted.
	..	Retreat	The 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, except 2nd Thursday in March, June, September and December (Licensing Sessions) and Christmas Day, when preceding Wednesdays will be substituted.
	..		The 4th Wednesday in each month, except December when the 5th Wednesday will be substituted.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

St. Ann	..	St. Ann's Bay	Every Wednesday in each month after the 1st Wednesday.
	..	Moneague	The 1st Monday in each month.
	..	Ocho Rios	The Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month.
	..	Brown's Town	Every Friday in each month after the 1st Friday.
	..	Cave Valley	The 4th Monday in each month.

Civil Business.

	..	St. Ann's Bay	The 1st Wednesday in each month.
	..	Moneague	The 1st Monday in each month.
	..	Ocho Rios	The Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month.
	..	Brown's Town	The 1st Friday in each month.

Note.—Should any of the dates fixed be observed as a Public Holiday, another day will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases if necessary.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Trelawny	.. Falmouth	The Tuesdays after the 1st and 3rd Mondays in every month
	.. Duncans	The Wednesday following the 1st Monday in every month.
	.. Clarks Town	The Wednesday following the 3rd Monday in every month.
	.. Ulster Spring	The Wednesday following the 2nd Monday in every month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

Civil Business.

Falmouth	..	The Tuesday after the 1st Monday in every month.
†Duncans	..	†The Wednesday following the 1st Monday in every month.
†Clarks Town	..	The Wednesday following the 3rd Monday in every month.
Ulster Spring	..	The Tuesday following the 2nd Monday in every month.
†Contested cases in which Solicitors are engaged on both sides will be heard at Falmouth.		

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

St. James	.. Montego Bay	Every Friday.
	.. Cambridge	The Wednesday following the 4th Monday in every month.
	.. Spring Mount	The Wednesday following the 2nd Monday in every month.
	.. Adelphi	The 4th Monday in every month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

Civil Business.

	.. Montego Bay	The 2nd Monday in every month.
	.. †Cambridge	The Wednesday following the 4th Monday in every month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Hanover	.. Lucea	15th and 29th January and the second and fourth Wednesdays in every month thereafter.
	.. Green Island	17th January and the Friday after the second Wednesday in every month thereafter.
	.. Miles Town	24th January, 21st February, 28th March and the Friday after the third Wednesday in every month thereafter.

†Note.—Should any of the dates fixed fall upon a Public Holiday or be the date appointed for holding the Circuit Court, another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed for the disposal of contested and other cases when necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1913, *continued*.

Hanover, *contd.* .. Sandy Bay .. 30th January, 27th March, 29th May, 24th July, 25th September, and 27th November.
 Petty Sessions Courts will be held at Lucea every Wednesday except the 24th and 31st December.

Civil Business.

Lucea .. 16th January and the Thursday after the second Wednesday in every month thereafter.
 Green Island .. On the same days as the Criminal Court.
 Miles Town .. On the same day as the Criminal Court.
 Sandy Bay .. On the same day as the Criminal Court.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Westmoreland	Sav.-la-Mar ..	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —
	Little London ..	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —
	Bluefields ..	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —
	Whithorn ..	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —
	Bethel Town ..	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —
	Sav.-la-Mar ..	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL BUSINESS.)	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —
	Whithorn ..	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —
	Bethel Town ..	Every Tuesday except the 23rd and 30th December.	January and the Friday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	17 — 19 — 14 — 15 — 17 —	January and the third Thursday after the first Wednesday in every month thereafter.	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —	14 — 15 — 17 —

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR 1913, continued.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Elisabeth	Black River ..	14.28	11.24	11.25	8.21	6.19	10.23	8.21	5.18	9.22	7.20	11.24	9.22
	Cheltenham ..	13	12	12	9	7	11	9	6	10	8	12	10
	Malvern ..	27	26	26	23	21	25	23	20	24	22	26	23
	Balsclava ..	15	4	4	15	13	17	15	26	16	14	4	2
	Santa Cruz ..	16	14	14	11	9	13	11	8	12	10	14	12
	Black River ..	7.21	11.25	11.25	8.22	6.20	10.24	8.22	5.19	9.23	7.21	11.25	9.22
	Cheltenham ..	6	12	12	9	7	11	9	6	10	8	12	10
	Malvern ..	20	26	26	23	21	25	23	20	24	22	26	23
	Balsclava ..	8	4	4	15	13	17	15	26	16	14	4	2
	Santa Cruz ..	9.23	14.27	14.27	11.24	9.22	13.26	11.24	8.21	12.25	10.23	14.27	12.24
Manchester	Black River ..	21	25	25	22	20	24	22	19	23	21	25	22
	Cheltenham ..	6	12	12	9	7	11	9	6	10	8	12	10
	Malvern ..	8	26	26	23	21	25	23	20	24	22	26	23
	Balsclava ..	20	4	4	15	13	17	15	26	16	14	4	2
	Santa Cruz ..	23	27	27	24	22	26	24	21	25	23	27	24
	Mandeville ..	8.22	6.20	5.18	2.17.30	14.29	4.19	2.17.30	13.28	3.18	1.16.29	5.20	3.18.31
	Porus ..	10	7	7	4	2	6	4	15	5	3	7	5
	Cottage ..	6	3	3	14	12	2	14	11	15	13	3	1
	Wigton ..	24	21	20	18	16	20	18	29	19	17	21	19
	Christiana ..	20	17	17	28	26	16	28	25	29	27	17	15
Mandeville	Mandeville ..	15.29	6.20	5.18	2.17.30	14.29	4.19	2.17.30	13.28	3.18	1.16.29	5.20	3.18.31
	Porus ..	3	7	7	4	2	6	4	15	5	3	7	5
	Cottage ..	13	3	3	14	12	2	14	11	15	13	3	1
	Wigton ..	17	21	20	18	16	20	18	29	19	17	21	19
	Christiana ..	27	17	17	28	26	16	28	25	29	27	17	15
	Mandeville ..	29	19	19	16	28	18	16	27	17	15	19	17
	Porus ..	3	7	7	4	2	6	4	15	5	3	7	5
	Cottage ..	13	3	3	14	12	2	14	11	15	13	3	1
	Wigton ..	17	21	20	18	16	20	18	29	19	17	21	19
	Christiana ..	27	17	17	28	26	16	28	25	29	27	17	15

In addition to the above special fixtures will be made from time to time for contested cases undisposed of.

TIMES AND PLACES FIXED FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1913, *continued*.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manchester, <i>ctd.</i>	Wigton ..	17	21	20	18	16	20	18	29	19	17	21	19
	Christiana ..	27	17	17	28	26	16	28	25	29	27	17	15
Clarendon	Chapelton ..	Every	Tuesda	unless it be a Public Holiday.	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.
	May Pen ..	Every	Thursd	unless it be a Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.
	Frankfield ..	13.27	10.24	10.31	14.28	12.26	16.30	14.28	11.25	8.22	13.27	17.24	8.22
	Alley ..	6.20	3.17	3.17	7.21	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	1.15	6.20	3	1.15
	Chapelton ..	7	6.20	4	1.15	6	2	1.15	5	2.16	7	4	2.16
	May Pen ..	9.22	10	6.20	3.17	8.21	5.19	3.17	7.21	4.18	8.23	6.20	4.18
	Frankfield ..	13	10	10	14	12	16	14	11	8	13	17	8
	Alley ..	6	3	3	7	5	9	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Chapelton ..	14.21	11.18	11.18	8.22	29	10.17	8.22	29	9.23	14.21	11.18	9.23
	May Pen ..	28	25	25	27	27	24	28	26	28	28	25	28
St. Catherine	Frankfield ..	16.30	13.27	13.27	10.24	15.29	12.26	10.24	14.28	11.25	16.30	13.27	11.24
	Alley ..	27	24	31	28	26	30	28	25	22	27	24	22
	Spanish Town ..	Every	Tuesda	unless it be a Public Holiday.	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.
	Linstead ..	15.22	19.26	12.19	9.16	23	11.18	9.16	23	10.17	8.15	12.19	10.17
	Old Harbour ..	29	7.21	7	4.18	2.16	6.20	4.18	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	24
	Point Hill ..	3.17	14	14	11	9	13	11	15	12	10	14	12
	Spanish Town ..	Every	Tuesda	unless it be a Public Holiday.	PETTY SESSIONS	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.
	Linstead ..	Every	Wednesd	unless it be a Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.
	Old Harbour ..	3.17	7.21	7	4.18	2.16	6.20	4.18	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	5
	Point Hill ..	10	14	14	11	9	13	11	15	12	10	14	12
St. Catherine	Spanish Town ..	Every	Tuesda	unless it be a Public Holiday.	PETTY SESSIONS	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.
	Linstead ..	Every	Wednesd	unless it be a Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.	Public Holiday.
	Old Harbour ..	3.17	7.21	7	4.18	2.16	6.20	4.18	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	5
	Point Hill ..	10	14	14	11	9	13	11	15	12	10	14	12
	Spanish Town ..	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Linstead ..	8	12	5	2	7	4	2	6	3	1	5	3
	Old Harbour ..	24	28	28	25	23	27	25	29	26	24	28	19
	Point Hill ..	10	14	14	11	9	13	11	8	12	10	14	12
	Spanish Town ..	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Linstead ..	8	12	5	2	7	4	2	6	3	1	5	3

THE MAGISTRACY.

N.B.—The names of Justices who are believed to have left the island permanently have been omitted.

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
KINGSTON.		
<i>Custos</i>		
Hon. Lt.-Col. Charles J Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	do	See St. Andrew
<i>Assistant Resident Magistrate.</i>		
S. C. Burke	do	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Simon Soutar	Kingston	
Eugene Finzi	do	
A. H. Jones	do	
T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	do	
W. Peplow Forwood	do	
T. M. Martin	do	
Col. A. H. Pinnoch	Cross Roads	
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	Kingston	
J. L. Ashenheim	do	
Archibald Munro	do	
R. S. Haughton	do	
Hon. Philip C. Cork, C.M.G.	—	
F. L. Myers	Kingston	
Colin Reid Campbell	do	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	do	
Aston W. Gardner	do	
C. Arnold Malabre	do	
W. E. Clark	Halfway Tree	
David Balfour	Kingston	
Herbert Robinson	—	
Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon	Kingston	
John MacDonald	do	
Robt. Samuel Gamble	do	
Alfred Henry Rowley	do	
Hon. James Rowland Williams, M.A.	do	
Robert Johnstone, I.S.O.	do	
E. Jordan Andrews, I.S.O.	do	
Joseph R. Love	do	
W. N. A. Adams	do	
Thomas M. Burke	do	
Major L. D. Jackson, R.G.A.	Port Royal	
Geo. P. Myers	Kingston	
C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S.	do	
W. A. Heviger	do	
Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S. Edin	do	
J. M. Nethersole	do	
Reginald H. Melhado	do	
S. Buckland Cockell	do	
Harry McCrea	do	
Lionel deMercado	do	
Major Thorpe, R.G.A.	Port Royal	
C. H. Yorke-Slader	May Pen	

Name.	Address	Remarks.
KINGSTON, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
T F Shackleton	Kingston	
D. J. Williams	do	
R W. Bryant	do	
E. H. Sanguinetti	do	
M. M. Alexander	do	
T N. Aguilar	do	
I Gadpaille	do	
Altamont E. DaCosta	do	
Philip Stern. K.C.	do	
ST. ANDREW.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Beresford Smyly Gosset ..	Hag'ey Gap	
<i>Resident Magistrate</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	Kingston	See Kingston
<i>Supernumerary Resident Magistrate.</i>		
S. C. Burke	do	do
<i>Justices.</i>		
Simon Soutar	Halfway Tree	
Col. A. H. Pinnock	Lyndhurst, Cross Roads	
Hon Lt -Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. ..	Kingston	
Aubrey M. Robinson	Kingston	
Arthur Linton	Halfway Tree	
H. C. Munn	Chapelton	
Capt. W. Peplow Forwood	Kingston	
A R. Hamilton	Coldspring	Off the Island
Ernest Louis Verley	Kingston	
E G. Orrett	do	
L. D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., Eng. ..	do	Off the Island
R. S. Turton, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ..	Stony Hill	
W. H. Landale	Coldspring	
R. A. Williams	Halfway Tree	
R. S. Haughton	Kingston	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	Kingston	
Dr. C. R. Edwards	Halfway Tree	
Carey B. Berry	Lawrence Tavern	Off the Island
David Brandon	Cross Roads	
William Harris	Hope	
W. N. A. Adams	Kingston	
Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	do	
John Coke Farquaharson	Constant Spring	Off the Island
E. A. H. Haggart	Kingston	
C A. T. Fursdon	do	Off the Island
Thomas Mair	Stony Hill	
Major O. H. E. Marescaux	Constant Spring	
David Henderson	Kingston	
Ronald J. MacPherson	do	
W. E. Clark	Black River	
E. Haughton Sanguinetti	Kingston	
Lewis A. Crooks, M.B., C.M. Edin. ..	Halfway Tree	
Thomas Kemp	Constant Spring	Off the Island
Wm. Geo. Thomson	Mavis Bank	
H. E. Bolton	Gordon Town	
Ernest C. P. Bogle	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. ANDREW, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Cecil Victor Munn	Mavis Bank	
M. M. Alexander	Kingston	
Thomas M. R. Burke	do	
Otto Crowden	do	
Charles W. Chapman	Cedar Valley	
M. D. Harrel	Halfway Tree	
ST. THOMAS.		
<i>Custos</i>		
<i>Vacant</i>		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
C. A. Bicknell	Morant Bay	
<i>Justices.</i>		
R. S. Haughton	Halfway Tree	Left the parish
T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	Kingston	Left parish permanently
I. J. Mordecai	Morant Bay	
Charles Hope Levy	do	
Harry McCrea	Kingston	Left parish
Albert E. Hollis	Port Morant	
John Watson Taylor		Left Island
John Paterson Provan	Cedar Valley	do
J. W. McLean	St. Davids	
J. H. Phillips	Morant Bay	
H. A. Davis	Salt Ponds	Left parish permanently
H. Egerton Eves	Cedar Valley	
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	do
E. H. Quin	Bull Bay	
W. Turriff	P. G. River	Left the parish
S. R. Reuben	Kingston	Left parish
Hon. H. Cork	Port Antonio	Residing in Portland
T. M. Bartlett M.B., Ch. M. Edin.	Morant Bay	
Victor A. Michelin	P. G. River	
Leslie G. Harrison	Morant Bay	
Edward Ashman	Bath	
E. L. Paine	Seaforth	
J. C. Knollys		Left the parish
Ambrose Hearne	Trinity Ville	
James Hardie Williams	Morant Bay	
Fredk. Wm. Lamont Stewart	Bath	Left the parish
Julius Maurice Lewis	Yallahs	
Hon. Beresford S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	
John L. Hill	Morant Bay	Left parish
C. H. Vidal Hall	do	
William S. Boad	Morant Bay	do
Dr. Frederick R. Evans	P. G. River	
A. C. Bancroft		
W. F. B. Phillips	P. G. River	
Dr. Harry G. Johnston	Hagley Gap	Left parish
Maxwell D. Trench	Cedar Valley	
Fred. T. G. Tremlett	Morant Bay	Left the parish
William W. Rhodes	Bowden	Left the Island
A. D. Brown	Morant Bay	do
M. B. O'Sullivan	do	Left the parish
A. E. Marchalleck	Port Morant	
Charles S. Burke	Bath	
J. Hamilton	do	
R. A. Lightbourne	Trinityville	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
PORTLAND.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Commander E. C. Hall, R.N.	Hector's River	
<i>Resident Magistrate</i>		
R. T. Orpen	Port Antonio	
<i>Justices.</i>		
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	Left the parish
T. G. D. Broughton	Halfway Tree	do
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	do
P. A. Moodie	Halfway Tree	do
James Francis	Spring Hill	
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	do
David S. Gideon	Port Antonio	
Robert Russell	Hope Bay	
Hon. Henry Cork	Port Antonio	
E. R. C. Earle, M.R.C.S., Eng.	May Pen	Not resident in parish
J. O. Mason	Orange Bay	
I. M. Abendana	Port Antonio	
T. Mordecai	do	
R. L. Benbow	Buff Bay	
Albert E. Hollis	Manchioneal	
T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., Eng	Kingston	Not resident in parish
T. C. Geddes	Buff Bay	
C. A. Moseley, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Port Antonio	
William Kirkland	Kingston	Not resident in parish
William Watson	St. Margts. Bay	
Harold Buckley	Manchioneal	
Frederick George Grossett, L.R.C.P. Edin.	Port Antonio	
Robert James Miller	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Leonard A. Waters	P. M. River	
Thomas Gray	Manchioneal	
A. F. M. Strachan	Port Antonio	
R. W. P. Richards	Buff Bay	
W. G. Russell	do	
John W. Hill	do	
R. H. Elworthy	Priestman's River	
W. H. B. Cathcart	Port Antonio	
S. C. Burke	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Jas. G. Patterson	Port Antonio	
E. DeM. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	do	
A. Aug. Brown	Port Antonio	
W. B. Brice	St. Margt's Bay	
Edward Eyre Courtney Hosack	Annotto Bay	
Anthony Novar Munro Benn	Spring Hill	
Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood	Long Bay	
Arnold T. Clarke	Hope Bay	
Richard Huntley Brooks	P. M. River	
K. A. Yates	Hope Bay	
R. Parkinson Dunn	Orange Bay	
G. DePass Henriques	Buff Bay	
ST. MARY.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.	Clonmel	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
G. Harvey Clark	—	

Name.	Address	Remarks.
ST. MARY, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Henry Cooke .. ..	.. ..	Left the parish
John Sinclair	Spanish Town ..	do
J. B. Goffe	Port Maria	
R. L. Benbow	Annotto Bay	
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	
James G. Cohen	Annotto Bay	
G. H. Moodie	Buff Bay ..	Left the parish
E. E. C. Hosack	Annotto Bay	
A. E. Silvera	Gayle	
C. L. Walker	Walker's Wood	
V. E. Silvera	Oracabessa	
Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C.	Port Maria	
A. D'C. Levy	Richmond	
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Linstead ..	Left the parish
W. H. W. Westmoreland ..	Richmond	
Ernest M. Mais	Retreat	
A. C. Westmoreland	Annotto Bay	
Lawson Gifford, M.D., C.M., Edin.	Kingston ..	Not resident in parish
Leo Geo. Silvera	Oracabessa ..	
Ralph McD. Cocking	Kingston ..	do
Ernest H. Kerr	Port Maria	
H. Buckley	Manchioneal ..	do
Henry James	Port Maria ..	Left the parish
W. J. Thompson	Kingston ..	do
K. M. Pringle	Annotto Bay	
C. R. Tyson	Retreat	
Charles Orrett	do	
Edmund Charles Gruber ..	Retreat	
David Brandon	Kingston ..	Left the parish
Graham J. Hawkins	Hampstead	
A. Davidson Goffe	Port Maria	
T. M. Gray	Richmond	
Rev. Henry B. Wolcott *	do	
H. Braham	Annotto Bay	
C. D. Matthews	Albany	
J. H. Scarlett	do	
John Sinclair, jr.	Gayle	
T. J. Hazlett	Port Maria	
Robt. John Fraser	Clonmel	
J. Lockett	Troja ..	Not resident in parish
George Alexander Dougal ..	Port Maria	
Narcisse Soulangé Savariau ..	do	
Charles Henry Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P., Edin	do	
Lewis Brodie Melville	do	
John McKenzie Pringle	do	
Leicester Lawrence Roper ..	Walker's Wood	
Francis Odell Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon	Old Harbour ..	Not resident in parish
Wm. Butler Braham	Annotto Bay	
John Herman Hall	Highgate	
Frederick Arnold Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S., Edin	Annotto Bay	
Chas. Benjamin Mosse McKenzie Pringle	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish Goffe	Highgate	
Henry William Gregory Constantine	do	
Peter Francis Aquart	do	
Robert Lamb Constantine	Bog Walk	
Dr. Wm. Geo. Farquharson	Port Maria	
Joseph Troup Atkinson	do	Left the parish
Rev. Carey B. Berry	Lawrence Tavern	
Rev. James Macnee	Carron Hall	
<i>ST. ANN.</i>		
<i>Custos</i>		
Hon. H. E. Cox	Claremont	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. T. Musson	Brown's Town	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Brown's Town	
Joseph H. Levy	do	
Henry A. L. Conran	Walker's Wood	
Charles L. Walker	do	
William Conran	do	
Adam Roxburgh	do	
Fred. B. Sturridge	Moneague	
Robert L. Young	Brown's Town	
Alfred N. Dixon	St. Ann's Bay	
Edward Pratt	St. Ann's Bay	
A. J. Hopwood	Bamboo	
S. J. Webb	Laughlands	
Hamilton Brown	Pedro	
Charles Costa	Brown's Town	
H. W. Weyrauch	Ocho Rios	
W. H. Miller, M.D., M.R.C.P., & S.	Brown's Town	
A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay	
Percy Fox	Claremont	
Frank W. Ewen	do	
Thomas Dobson	do	
Jas. Johnston, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin	Brown's Town	
R. E. L. Purchas	Runaway Bay	
St. Leger A. G. Tivy	Pedro	
George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Alexandria	
Arthur Townend	Laughlands	
H. Q. Levy	Brown's Town	
J. J. Milliner	Stewart Town	
Leicester L. Roper	Moneague	
J. J. Lyon	St. Ann's Bay	
Charles J. Helwig	Alexandria	
H. C. G. Purchas	St. Ann's Bay	Left the parish
W. J. Nash	Dry Harbour	
J. E. L. Cox	Claremont	
Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D.	Annotto Bay	
Frank Roper	Moneague	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>ST. ANN, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Kenneth L. Roxburgh	Ocho Rios	
Sylvester Cotter	St. Ann's Bay	
Joseph C. Cameron	St. Ann's Bay	
Alfred Harvey Davis	Alexandria	
Caleb J. Helwig	Boroughbridge	
Rev. J. P. Hall	Brown's Town	
Leslie W. Levy	do	
E. S. Lindo	do	
C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin. ..	Lime Hall	Left the Parish
Hon. Col. E. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G. ..	Alderton	
William Vincent Townend (jnr.) ..	Walker's Wood	
Horace A. Fowler	Moneague	
Edward C. Pratt	St. Ann's Bay	
Edmund C. Gruber	do	
D. G. McConnell	Borough Bridge	
Peter Blagrove	Brown's Town	
Frank Carr	Ocho Rios	
William S. Groves	Ocho Rios	
A. C. C. Colthirst	St. Ann's Bay	
C. A. Orrett	Gayle	
Arthur W. Douet	Halfway Tree ..	
E. C. Baines	St. Ann's Bay	
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	Left the parish
Stainton Clarke	Sav.-la-Mar	do
Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	Clonmel	do
Melville D. Harrel	Halfway Tree	do
C. T. Cahusac	Jackson Town	do
H. T. Steele .. ..	..	do
A. C. Paton .. ..	..	Off the Island
Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. ..	Kingston	Left the parish
Dr. George Frederick Gill	Spanish Town	do
<i>TRELAWNY.</i>		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. L. C. Shirley	Duncans	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
G. P. St. Aubyn	Montego Bay ..	See St. James
<i>Justices.</i>		
F. G. Anderson	Falmouth	
George P. Dewar	Duncans	
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Hampton	
A. C. Houchen	Duncans	
W. L. Kerr	Falmouth	
W. D. Hill	do	
J. R. Scarlett	Lime Hall	St Ann
J. H. Bruch	Kingston	
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	
Alfred L. Delgado	do	
T. M. dePass	Sav.-la-Mar	
Charles A. Nunes	Falmouth	
J. R. T. Main	do	
Joseph Shore	Little River	
R. M. Ewen	Grange Hill	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
TRELAWNY, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
George Taylor	Clark's Town	
C. T. Cahusac	Sav.-la-Mar	
J. H. Watson	Mile Gully	
R. H. Lindo	Grange Hill	
Henry Percy Sewell	Duncans ..	
H. T. Strudwick	do	
Alexander Oppenheim	Falmouth	
John Casserly	Rio Bueno	
D. O. Kelly Lawson	Hampden	
Bernard Toole	Kingston ..	Left parish
A. A. Carter	Troy	
Matthew Scott	Port Maria	
Percival F. Robertson	Falmouth ..	
L. Wilmot Sharp	Duncans	
H. J. Steel	Falmouth	
Rev. John Robt. Marley Cass	Porus	
Rev. George Henry Lea .. ..	..	Off the island
Alexander Doull	Clark's Town	
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P.	Lucea	
Frederic Edward Chambers	Petersfield	
Alexander W. Gordon	Duncans	
Eyre V. Smith, L.R.C.P., &c.	Ulster Spring	
I. J. Helwig	do	
Thomas P. Powell	Christiana	
Walter Woolliscroft	Savanna-la-Mar	
Frederick Arthur Gordon Purchas	Clark's Town	
Lionel Salway Haughton Booth	Falmouth	
H. J. Dodd	Falmouth	
Hugh Ramsden	Hampden	
Charles Chapman	Stewart Town	
C. G. F. Robertson	Deeside	
T. J. Palmer	Falmouth	
ST. JAMES.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon W. Coke Kerr .. ..	..
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Geoffrey Peter St. Aubyn	Montego Bay ..	See Trelawny
<i>Justices.</i>		
William Dewar	Anchovy	
Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay	
Philip A. Hart	Kingston ..	Left parish permanently
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	
J. H. Parkin	Anchovy	
Dutton Trench	Cambridge	
Hon. B. S. Gosset	Hagley Gap ..	Left parish permanently
Robert Shedden Goodrich	Adelphi ..	
A. C. Houchen	Duncans ..	Left parish permanently
Samuel Hart	Montego Bay	
L. P. Kerr	Kingston	Left parish permanently
John C. Farquharson	Constant Spring	do
	P.O.	
Alexander Doull	Clark's Town ..	do

Name.	Address	Remarks.
ST. JAMES, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Joseph Shore ..	.. Little River	
Arthur Hamilton Brown ..	.. Montego Bay	
John Henry Watson ..	.. Falmouth	.. Left parish permanently
Herbert Jarrett Kerr ..	.. do	
D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	.. Hampden	
David Mills ..	.. Montego Bay	
Henry F. Kerr ..	.. do	.. Off the island
Edmund Hart ..	.. do	
Stephen S. Whiting ..	.. Falmouth	.. Left parish permanently
Hugh Ramsden ..	.. Hampden	
Herbert P. Hewitt ..	.. Montego Bay	
Herbert Alexander Holmes ..	.. Little River	
Harry John Harcourt Parkin ..	.. Montego Bay	
William Lionel Kingdon ..	.. do	Off the island
Charles John Davis ..	.. Falmouth	.. Left parish permanently
George William Thomson ..	.. Montego Bay	
Thomas Cleland Sharpe ..	.. do	
Thomas John Field ..	.. do	
Arthur DeSouza Jacobs ..	.. do	
Hon. David Aurelius Corinaldi ..	.. do	
George Duffus ..	.. Anchovy	
Alexander Jas. McCatty ..	.. Montego Bay	
F. M. Kerr-Jarrett ..	.. do	
W. A. K. Davis ..	.. Anchovy	
Fyfe Roxburgh ..	.. Catadupa	
Henry G. Johnstone ..	.. Adelphi	
HANOVER.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben ..	.. Lucea	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder ..	.. Sav.-la-Mar	.. See Westmoreland
<i>Justices.</i>		
DeB. S. Heaven ..	.. ..	Off the island
William Dewar ..	.. Anchovy	.. Left the parish
Alexander E. Davis ..	.. Lucea	..
John Hudson ..	.. Little London	.. Left the parish
William H. Cooke ..	.. New Market	do
A. W. Watson-Taylor ..	.. ..	Off the island
Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	.. Hagley Gap	
John W. Edwards ..	.. Montpelier	
A. H. Browne ..	.. Lucea	
John H. Clerk ..	.. Falmouth	.. Left the parish
Charles N. Ringer ..	.. ..	Off the island
William S. Noad ..	.. Spanish Town	.. Left the parish
Augustus C. Bancroft ..	.. P. G. River	do
Charles E. Isaacs ..	.. Whitehouse	do
Hon. Evelyn Ellis ..	.. ..	Off the island
Sir Richard Poore, Bart. R.N. ..	.. ..	do
Chas. A. Rerrie ..	.. ..	do
Henry F. Godden ..	.. Kingston	.. Left the parish
George Reid ..	.. Green Island	
Charles O. Whitelocke ..	.. Grange Hill	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
HANOVER, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Edward E. Melville	Flint River	
Cecil J. Browne	Lucea	
Hugh A. S. Sanftleben	do	
Henry G. M. Davis	do	
Walter H. Farquharson	Little London	
F. H. Farquharson	Balacava	Left the parish
John W. N. Hudson, L.R.C.P., & S., L.F.P.S., Edin.	Ramble	
H. T. Thomas	Sav.-la-Mar	do
William G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.	Port Maria	do
H. C. L. Sanftleben	Lucea	
Samuel E. Morris	Petersfield	do
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	
Robert Hay	Green Island	Off the island
Herbert Hood-Daniel	Ramble	
Ernest P. Beresford	do	
T. J. Field	Montego Bay	do
Eugene R. Browne	Sandy Bay	
Frederick T. Topper	do	
David W. Talbot	Lucea	
Maurice Malcolm	Ramble	
Charles Wesley Hewitt	Montego Bay	
John George MacDonald Robertson	Ramble	
John Napoleon Rankine	do	
Rudolph Lewis	Lucea	
Francis Geo. Bond	Green Island	
Rodolphus Fredk. Lindo	do	
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P., &c., Ire.	Lucea	
Dutton Trench	Cambridge	
Fred. T. G. Tremlett		Left the parish
John Charley	Lucea	
Alfred Aug. Aird	Green Island	
Alexr. Montague Davis	Lucea	
Arthur Clodd	Green Island	
Wm. E. Rerrie	Flint River	
WESTMORELAND.		
<i>Custos</i>		
Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	Sav.-la-Mar	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	See Hanover
<i>Justices.</i>		
Zachary Jones	Sav.-la-Mar	
Edward M. Earle	Kingston	Left the parish
Charles S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	
John Williamson Mennell	Darliston	
Charles B. Vickers	Bluefields	
N. S. Savariau	Port Maria	do
Frank Bastian	Sav.-la-Mar	
John Hudson	Little London	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
John C. Farquharson	Halfway Tree	Left the parish
Andrew S. Aguilar	Sav.-la-Mar	
John W. Edwards	Montpelier	do
James M. Farquharson	Siloah	do
Walter Hy. K. Farquharson	Little London	
W. M. Douet		Off the Island
W. Wooliscroft	Sav.-la-Mar	
Fred H. Whitelock	Little London	
J. R. Williams	Kingston	
Hugh Clarke	Sav.-la-Mar	
Richard E. Harvey	Little London	
J. R. Hopwood	Petersfield	
Wm. Dewar	Anchovy	Left the parish
Charles E. Harvey, M.B., C.M.	Sav.-la-Mar	
Charles O. Whitelocke	Grange Hill	
John Stringer Brownhill	Negril	
J. W. Toone		Left the parish
F. H. Farquharson	Balaclava	do
A. Byron Ventresse	Darliston	
R. E. F. Burgess	Grange Hill	
H. C. G. Purchas	Morant Bay	
James Coneys Nolan		Off the Island
Samuel E. Morris	Petersfield	
Rupert M. Ewen	Grange Hill	
Melville D. Harrell	Halfway Tree	Left the parish
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	
Ernest P. Beresford	Ramble	
Dutton Trench	Cambridge	do
Stainton Clarke	Sav.-la-Mar	
Arthur R. Sandbach, D.S.O., Col. R.E.		Off the Island
Maurice Malcolm	Ramble	
Benjamin Henry Segree	Sav. la Mar	
Arthur William Alcock	do	
Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar	do	
Adolphus Eugene Lopez	do	
Henry Joscelyn Dodd	Black River	Left the parish
Herbert Theodore Thomas	Sav.-la-Mar	
Dr. J. W. N. Hudson	Little London	
Thomas Black Prentice	Falmouth	do
George Henry Reid	New Market	
Rev. Ernest Leopold Jones	Bluefields	
Theodore Mitchell DePass	Petersfield	
Percy Hylton Cooke	Chester Castle	
Charles Thomas Cahusac	Bluefields	
ST. ELIZABETH.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. J. M. Farquharson, M.L.C.	Siloah	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
W. P. Clark	Mandeville	See Manchester
<i>Justices</i>		
F. Salmon Maxwell	Malvern	
Hon. John V. Calder	Ewarton	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. ELIZABETH, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
W. H. K. Farquharson	Little London	Not Resident in the parish
Henry Phillips Maxwell	Myersville	
John Cooper	Giddy Hall	do
C. F. Pengelly	Balaclava	
T. P. Leyden	Spur Tree ..	do
Geo. R. Smith	Malvern	
E. T. Forrest	Black River	do
Chas. M. C. Farquharson	do	
M. H. M. Farquharson	Lacovia	do
F. H. Farquharson	Balaclava	
A. J. Hendricks	Black River	do
W. G. R. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Port Maria	
H. W. Griffith	Mandeville	do
A. E. Harrison	Malvern	
F. Braganza Bowen	Black River	do
T. M. Bartlett, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.	Morant Bay	
S. H. Peynado	Black River	do
P. J. Browne	Middle Quarters	
C. E. Isaacs	Whitehouse	do
Herbert T. Thomas	Sav.-la-Mar	
C. Harold A. Iver	Black River	do
A. R. Todd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	do	
C. M. Arscott	Kingston	do
A. G. Robison	Santa Cruz	
A. P. L. Wingate	Mandeville	do
W. N. C. Farquharson	Black River	
Victor H. Tomlinson	Lacovia	do
Stafford Maxwell	Malvern	
Herbert A. Peynado	Black River	do
J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin	Malvern	
Ernest Bunthorne Lewis	Siloah	do
Rev. Wm. Graham	Highgate	
G. E. Daly	Newmarket	do
F. H. McDermott	Linstead	
H. J. Dodd	Falmouth	do
J. A. S. Monaghan	Newmarket	
Geo. Hy. Reid	do	do
Rev. John Maxwell	Giddy Hall	
Chas. H. Vidal Hall	Black River	do
C. H. C. Farquharson	do	
H. D. B. Castle	Malvern	do
J. D. Mennell	Siloah	
Rev. S. C. Ashton	Malvern	do
Chas. P. Jackson	Santa Cruz	
R. B. Lynch	Balaclava	do
Fred O. G. Tremlett	do	
William E. Clark	Black River	do
Aubrey M. Lewis	Pepper	
Rev. Arthur L. Bodfish	Watson Hill	do
Walter W. Maxwell	Myersville	
MANCHESTER.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. J. P. Clark	Shooters Hill	do
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
W. P. Clark	Mandeville	See St. Elizabeth.

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
MANCHESTER, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
M. E. Muirhead	Mandeville	Left the parish
S. T. Scharschmidt	Shooters Hill	
Quintin Logan	Four Paths	
E. F. Coke	Mile Gully	Off the Island
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	
S. A. Shaw	Alligator Pond	
Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville	do
H. S. Braham	Porus	
A. F. Clarke	—	
R. B. Parker	Mandeville	Left the parish
G. H. G. Sturridge	do	
H. Hugh Heron	Shooter's Hill	
C. S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	Left the parish
R. J. Miller	Christiana	
S. A. Hendricks	Porus	
H. A. Jacobs	Mandeville	do
A. M. Lewis	Mandeville	
C. E. Braham	do	
Cecil R. Isaacs	Shooters Hill	Left the parish
W. C. R. Chandler	Harrywatch	
Easton W. Muirhead	Mandeville	
G. Cooke, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	do	Newport
Joseph DeLeon	Newport	
G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville	
M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin.	Newport	Cross Keys
A. C. L. Martin	Cross Keys	
Thos. Alexander	Mandeville	
T. Farquharson	Pratville	Walderston
Alfred Walder	Walderston	
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Christiana	
Alexander Vincent Bonitto	Mandeville	Off the Island
Leonard Sutton	do	
Lionel P. Kerr	do	
H. E. Crum Ewing	do	Left the parish
Stephen T. Glanville	Mile Gully	
Thomas Anderson	do	
J. H. Watson	do	Left the parish
G. W. FitzHerbert	Pratville	
Thomas P. Leyden	Spur Tree	
James S. Nicolson	Pratville	Christiana
Walter V. Heron	Christiana	
Edward Hobbs	Porus	
Ernest A. Bayley	Devon	Off the Island
Emanuel Fulford	Alligator Pond	
Allan S. Phillips	Mandeville	
John Maxwell Vassall Thomson	Mandeville	Newport
David Goodwin Crawford	Newport	
Alfred George Nash	Mandeville	
Rev. William Chisholm Morrison	Medina	Mandeville
Alfred Penrhyn Stanley Sutherland	Mandeville	
William George Wilson	Pratville	
Clarence Edgar Levy	Williamsfield	Porus
Rev. John Nathaniel Somerville	Porus	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Henry Erskine Lewis ..	Newport	
James Alexander Ogilvie ..	Porus	
James A. Daly ..	do	
H. W. Griffith ..	Mandeville	
Dr. Robert M. Stimpson ..	Newport	
I. B. Thursfield ..	do	
CLARENDON.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Vacant ..		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
C. H. Yorke Slader ..	May Pen	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Thomas Ellis ..	Hayes	
Thomas Abrahams ..	Chapelton	
George T. Abrahams ..	Kingston	do
Robert Craig ..	Chapelton	
Hon. H. Townshend Ronaldson ..	Newport	do
Isaac Rowland Latrielle ..	Kingston	Left parish permanently
Quintin Logan ..	Toll Gate	
Sidney Moxsy ..	Chapelton	
George Dorset Murray ..	Alley	
Lewis Anderson ..	May Pen	
Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G. ..	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Isaac Fox ..	May Pen	
James C. Elliott ..	Race Course	
George W. Muirhead ..	May Pen	
A. F. Clarke ..		Left the parish
Tatham Farquharson ..	Spanish Town	do
W. C. R. Chandler ..	Greenvale	do
Alfred Pawsey ..	Kingston	do
Leonard Sutton ..	Mandeville	do
Thomas Kemp ..	Kingston	do
Thomas H. Sharp ..	Spanish Town	do
R. James Miller ..	Christiana	do
H. E. Upton ..	Four Paths	
W. F. B. Phillips ..	Bowden	do
Cecil R. Isaacs ..	Mandeville	do
H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	Annotto Bay	do
H. W. F. Robertson ..	Montego Bay	do
D. B. Callaghan ..	Kingston	do
H. C. Munn ..	Chapelton	
A. Harvey Davis ..	do	
William F. Robinson ..	Race Course	
G. W. Fitzherbert ..	Pratville	Not resident in parish
A. A. Green ..	Mochó	
Alfred Walder ..	Walderston	do
John Henry McCrea ..	Kingston	
R. J. Miller ..	do	do
T. Harty ..	Alley	
F. Greenwich Sharp ..	Chapelton	

Name	Address.	Remarks.
CLARENDON, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justice.</i>		
Fred. M. Ellis	Hayes	Not resident in parish do
David Horn	Kelletts	
S. M. DeRoux	May Pen	
Manly Thomas Lopez	Chapelton	
F. H. Butcher	do	
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.	Christiana	
Revd. C. H. Baker	Four Paths	
Amos Claude McIntosh	Morant Bay	
John Courtenay Knollys	Chapelton	
Arthur A. Stewart	Crofts Hill	
E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.C.R.S., L.R.C.P.	May Pen	
A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Aber.	Chapelton	
ST. CATHERINE.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Ewarton	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. V. Leach	Spanish Town	
<i>Justices.</i>		
James Falconer	Linstead	Left parish permanently do
George Abrahams	do	
James Richmond	Kingston	
Arthur W. Douet	Halfway Tree	
Sidney Moxsy	Chapelton	Off the Island Left parish permanently
Dugald Campbell	Linstead	
Ralph H. B. Hotchkin	Gregory Park	do
John R. Scarlett	Claremont	
Reginald E. H. Melhado	Old Harbour	do
John H. McPhail	Bog Walk	
Logan D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., E.	Halfway Tree	do
St. Ledger A. G. Tivy	Ewarton	
Wm. Gyles	Linstead	do
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	
E. L. Stanigar	Linstead	Off the Island do
Thos. H. Sharp	Spanish Town	
William R. Turner	do	Left parish permanently do
M. H. Edwards	Annotto Bay	
P. H. Bather	Riversdale	Left the Island
A. F. Clarke	do	
Ernest L. Verley	Kingston	
W. Charley	do	
Charles A. T. Fursdon	do	

Name.	Address	Remarks.
ST. CATHERINE, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
John Huntly Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	Spanish Town	
Charles T. Cahusac	Clark's Town	Left the Island
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	do
H. Cork	St. Margts. Bay	Not resident in parish
John M. Mills	Bog Walk	
Leopold C. L. Verley	Old Harbour	
Charles H. Scudamore	Montego Bay	Left parish permanently
Hon. John V. Calder	Ewarton	
A. L. Keeling	Spanish Town	
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	
Alfred E. Wigan	Hartlands	
William D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Edin.	Spanish Town	
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	do
Frank Hall	Bog Walk	Off the Island
Frank L. Verley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
W. E. Clark	St. Elizabeth	do
Geo. E. C. Field	Spanish Town	
Gustav Boettcher	do	
S. P. Smeeton, r.s.o.	do	Left Island permanently
Hubert G. Melhado	Old Harbour	
Charles McKella	Spanish Town	
John Lockett	Pear Tree Grove	
Vincent E. L. Verley	Old Harbour	
John S. Powell	Spanish Town	
Thos. P. Powell	do	Left parish permanently
H. C. Bennett	do	
F. E. Taylor	do	
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin.	Linstead	
Ernest A. M. Stewart	Spanish Town	
M. David Harrel	Halfway Tree	Inspector of Police
Dr. Albert Cuff Lopes	Spanish Town	
Dr. Francis Odell Simpson	Old Harbour	
George Durbin Rowe	do	
John William Russell	Spanish Town	
Vernon George Tivy	do	
Theodore Mitchell DePass	Ewarton	
Hubert Leopold Mossman	Riversdale	
R. Lamb Constantine	Bog Walk	
Rev. W. A. Tucker	Spanish Town	
C. F. W. Rehes	Bog Walk	
Dr. C. Redwood White	Spanish Town	
Howard R. Smith	Richmond	
Rev. Albert Ernest Lewis	Guy's Hill	
Alexander Stewart	Spanish Town	
Norman Andrew Nadin Rudolf	Riversdale	
Rev. Thomas Gordon Somers	Spanish Town	
Arthur Charles Washington Horne	Hartlands	
G. C. Lindo	Kingston	
F. T. G. Treimett	Spanish Town	Left the Island.
J. T. Calder	Lluidas Vale	
T. Neville Turner	Bog Walk	
H. J. Dodd	Spanish Town	

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

In Supreme Court.

WRITS ISSUED.

1910.	1911.	1912.
No. of writs issued, Common Law . . . 157	No. of writs issued, Common Law . . . 211	No. of writs issued, Common Law . . . 222
No. of writs issued, Equity . . . 13	No. of writs issued Equity . . . 6	No. of writs issued Equity . . . 10
“ “ Probate . . . Nil	“ “ Probate . . . Nil	“ “ Probate . . . Nil
“ “ Admiralty . . . 4	“ “ Admiralty . . . Nil	“ “ Admiralty . . . Nil
“ “ Quit Rents . . . 52	“ “ Quit Rents . . . 39	“ “ Quit Rent . . . 47
	“ “ Election Petition . . . 1	
Total No. issued . . . 226	Total No. issued . . . 257	Total No. issued . . . 279

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1910.	1911.	1912.
Default Judgments amounting to—	Default Judgments amounting to—	Default Judgments amounting to—
Damages . . £7,199 8 3	Damages . . £9,220 8 1	Damages . . £11,175 9 4
Costs . . . 583 19 11	Costs . . . 786 7 9	Costs . . . 856 3 2
Total . . . 7,783 8 2	Total . . . 10,006 15 10	Total . . . 12,031 12 6

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1910.	1911.	1912.
Contested Causes amounting to—	Contested causes amounting to—	Contested Causes amounting to—
Damages . . £3,253 14 10	Damages . . £393 0 0	Damages . . £302 11 1
Costs . . . 385 7 4	Costs . . . 1,312 9 8	Costs . . . 627 12 2
Total . . . 3,639 2 2	Total . . . 1,705 9 8	Total . . . 930 3 3

SATISFACTIONS.

1910.	1911.	1912.
Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—	Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—	Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—
Damages . . £25 0 0	Damages . . £529 16 0	Damages . . £535 15 6
Costs . . . Nil	Costs . . . 248 6 5	Costs . . . 35 0 1
Total . . . 25 0 0	Total . . . 778 2 5	Total . . . 570 15 7

EQUITY. (*In Supreme Court.*)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result
1910		
1	For an account to be taken and for foreclosure and sale ..	Pending ¹
2	For an account, declaration and partition ..	do
3	For a partition or a sale ..	do
4	To establish Title to lands ..	Settled.
5	For a partition and sale ..	Pending.
6	For specific performance of an agreement to register lands ..	do
1911.		
1	For declaration, &c. ..	Pending.
2	For an account of what is due on a mortgage and for fore- closure ..	Pending.
3	For specific performance ..	Pending.
4	For specific performance of an agreement to lease ..	Discontinued.
5	For sale and distribution ..	Pending.
6	For (1) and injunction (2) damages (3) order for destruction ..	Pending.
1912.		
1	(1) For an account of the defendant's dealings with the Trust Funds and assets (2) Distribution of the Trust Funds and assets among the parties entitled (3) Such further and other accounts and inquiries ..	} Pending.
2	For a partition ..	
3	For a partition ..	
4	For a partition and for an account by the defendants and for payment to the plaintiff of what may be her share thereof ..	do
5	For a sale in lieu of partition ..	do
6	(1) For an injunction (2) damages (3) order for destruction ..	do
7	(1) For an injunction (2) damages (3) order for destruction ..	do
8	To restrain defendants from registering Title to certain lands and a declaration ..	do
9	Damages and an injunction ..	do
10	For an injunction and damages ..	do

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1910.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£35 0 0	36	200 0 0	71	168 0 0
2	80 0 0	37	£50 0 0	72	205 0 0
3	40 0 0	38	Nil	73	12,500 0 0
4	172 0 0	39	4,700 0 0	74	10 0 0
5	170 0 0	40	240 0 0	75	800 0 0
6	1,836 0 0	41	500 0 0	76	664 0 0
7	32 0 0	42	203 0 0	77	170 0 0
8	198 0 0	43	358 0 0	78	600 0 0
9	Nil	44	192 0 0	79	608 0 0
10	17,095 0 0	45	479 0 0	80	Nil
11	250 0 0	46	1,677 0 0	81	200 0 0
12	Nil	47	66 0 0	82	50 0 0
13	847 0 0	48	792 0 0	83	54 10 0
14	400 0 0	49	500 0 0	84	282 0 0
15	50 0 0	50	Nil	85	55 0 0
16	10,535 0 0	51	50 0 0	86	400 0 0
17	35 12 0	52	140 0 0	87	10 0 0
18	2,630 0 0	53	150 0 0	88	325 0 0
19	£50 0 0	54	200 0 0	89	343 0 0
20	60 0 0	55	26 0 0	90	250 0 0
21	600 0 0	56	2,000 0 0	91	220 0 0
22	30 0 0	57	75 0 0	92	3,672 0 0
23	150 0 0	58	310 0 0	93	130 0 0
24	600 0 0	59	350 0 0	94	50 0 0
25	800 0 0	60	400 0 0	95	409 0 0
26	5,070 0 0	61	200 0 0	96	120 0 0
27	1,000 0 0	62	3 0 0	97	50 0 0
28	420 0 0	63	295 0 0	98	1,416 0 0
29	Nil	64	100 0 0	99	20 0 0
30	186 0 0	65	300 0 0	100	50 0 0
31	5,700 0 0	66	50 0 0	101	Unascertained
32	1,708 0 0	67	142 17 10	102	165 0 0
33	2,570 0 0	68	30 0 0	103	136 0 0
34	1,970 0 0	69	355 0 0	104	232 0 0
35	Nil	70	4,000 0 0	105	750 0 0
			Total	£93,497 19 10	

1911.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£222 0 0	12	£37 10 0	23	£200 0 0
2	200 0 0	13	2,800 0 0	24	1,600 0 0
3	300 0 0	14	1,243 0 0	25	Nil
4	50 0 0	15	10 0 0	26	29 0 0
5	24 0 0	16	280 0 0	27	155 0 0
6	120 0 0	17	10 0 0	28	100 0 0
7	18 2 1	18	327 0 0	29	3,923 0 0
8	Nil	19	271 0 0	30	201 0 0
9	9,000 0 0	20	98 0 0	31	Nil
10	1 500 0 0	21	3,100 0 0	32	370 0 0
11	610 10 0	22	4,000 0 0	33	100 0 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*1911 *contd.*

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
34	£3,600 0 0	51	£1,000 0 0	68	£10 0 0
35	890 0 0	52	155 0 0	69	Nil
36	20 0 0	53	50 0 0	70	214 0 0
37	602 0 0	54	210 0 0	71	300 0 0
38	814 0 0	55	260 0 0	72	1,179 0 0
39	1 304 0 0	56	330 0 0	73	2,550 0 0
40	93 0 0	57	10 0 0	74	305 0 0
41	140 0 0	58	250 0 0	75	Unascertained.
42	Nil	59	150 0 0	76	1,000 0 0
43	2,800 0 0	60	11 0 0	77	6,378 0 0
44	20 0 0	61	87 19 0	78	150 0 0
45	3 0 0	62	415 0 0	79	200 0 0
46	90 0 0	63	Nil	80	200 0 0
47	Nil	64	63 0 0	81	1,170 0 0
48	Nil	65	Nil	82	225 0 0
49	500 0 0	66	807 0 0		
50	500 0 0	67	675 0 0		
		Total			£60,630 7 6

1912.

No	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£45 0 0	34	£1,020 0 0	67	£10 0 0
2	10 0 0	35	37 0 0	68	285 0 0
3	6,889 14 8	36	1,143 0 0	69	375 0 0
4	744 0 0	37	1,020 0 0	70	28 0 0
5	15 0 0	38	3 564 14 9	71	68 0 0
6	308 9 0	39	1 253 0 0	72	680 0 0
7	80 0 0	40	56 0 0	73	13 0 0
8	650 0 0	41	42 18 0	74	120 0 0
9	2,000 0 0	42	35 8 0	75	40 0 0
10	400 0 0	43	1,000 0 0	76	4 0 0
11	133 0 0	44	200 0 0	77	620 0 0
12	300 0 0	45	600 0 0	78	10 0 0
13	2,000 0 0	46	2,800 0 0	79	1,250 0 0
14	240 0 0	47	40 0 0	80	68 0 0
15	2,100 0 0	48	120 0 0	81	19 8 0
16	350 0 0	49	56 0 0	82	790 0 0
17	750 0 0	50	414 0 0	83	233 0 0
18	225 0 0	51	50 0 0	84	870 0 0
19	150 0 0	52	5 0 0	85	3,418 0 0
20	400 0 0	53	107 0 0	86	50 0 0
21	670 0 0	54	1,600 0 0	87	425 0 0
22	225 0 0	55	20 0 0	88	280 0 0
23	80 0 0	56	45 5 0	89	50 0 0
24	615 0 0	57	500 0 0	90	1,400 0 0
25	550 0 0	58	950 0 0	91	380 0 0
26	689 0 0	59	1,000 0 0	92	65,000 0 0
27	150 0 0	60	50 0 0	93	451 0 0
28	264 0 0	61	92 0 0	94	150 0 0
29	25,000 0 0	62	5 0 0	95	250 0 0
30	2,179 0 0	63	10 0 0	96	1,256 0 0
31	2,000 0 0	64	5 0 0	97	11,350 0 0
32	125 0 0	65	50 0 0	98	600 0 0
33	51 0 0	66	700 0 0		
					*£159,522 17 5

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1911-12.

Results	Murder	Manslaughter	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth	Rape and attempts at.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted ..	4	5	..	3	3	1	903	19	326	1,382	4,097	6,743
Acquitted ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	300	18	90	409	693	1,514
Abandoned for want of prosecution ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	156	14	75	258	1,766	2,271
Total ..	6	6	..	3	4	3	1359	51	491	2,049	6,556	10,528

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS, AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.	1912.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	31,804	32,979	30,559	32,802	35,864
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,740	1,779	1,826	1,874	2,132
2. For prædial larceny ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny. ..	910	942	729	2,880	860
4. For other offences ..	9,468	9,910	9,864	10,366	12,045
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	631	748	741	825	919
2. For prædial larceny ..	2,542	2,510	1,303	1,547	1,382
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	1,326	1,961	1,347	1,553	1,574
4. For other offences ..	2,486	2,913	2,236	2,877	2,868
The number of persons discharged and acquitted—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	9,160	8,205	9,210	9,637	10,254
2. In the Superior Courts ..	3,074	3,886	3,246	3,549	3,735

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1911-12 amounted to 1,161,014 7s. 3d., and the expenditure was £1,155,208 8s. 6d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £169,752 4s. 5d. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £169,913 0s. 5½d., or £4,503 0s. 3¼d. less than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £8,282 2s. 6d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £14,616 15s. 8½d.

DEBT.

A payment was made to the Imperial Government of £46,401 17s. 4d., in reduction of the Earthquake Loans during the year 1911-1912..

The Public Debt directly secured on General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

	£	s.	d.
1903	3,631,057	11	5
1904	3,489,198	17	0
1905	3,426,293	5	1
1906	3,338,238	16	9
1907	3,247,125	5	11
1908	3,280,830	19	7
1909	3,262,081	17	9
1910	3,289,211	15	4
1911	3,293,684	3	3
1912	3,150,755	5	7

The above amount was raised at varying rates of interest and the balance at present outstanding is held—

£	s.	d.	
39,315	10	1	(Rectors and Curates Funds) at six per cent.
3,633	16	6	.. at four and a half per cent.
1,281,908	0	6	.. at four per cent.
1,612,460	13	5	.. at three and a half per cent.
174,722	2	10	.. at three per cent.
38,715	2	3	.. at two and three-fourths per cent.
3,150,755	5	7	

A considerable portion of the amounts originally raised by debentures has since been converted into inscribed stock under the provisions of Law 13 of 1885, but the present liability is divided as follows:—

Gross Outstanding—

Debentures	..	..	..	£541,495	0	0
Inscribed Stock, England	..	..	..	2,754,548	1	3
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	..	..	..	190,360	0	0
Imperial Loans	..	..	..	284,902	5	10
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	..	..	..	100,000	0	0
Deposits Rectors and Island Curates' Fund	..	..	..	39,315	10	1
				<u>£3 910,620</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

Deducting Sinking Funds—

Debentures	..	..	..	427,914	1	0
Inscribed Stock, England	..	..	..	2 010,762	13	4
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	..	..	..	160,145	1	11
Imperial Loans	..	..	..	412,617	19	3
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	..	..	..	100 000	0	0
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates' Fund	..	..	..	39,315	10	1
				<u>£3,150,755</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

The debenture debt is mainly redeemable by a one per cent. sinking fund which is applied to the redemption of debentures chosen by lot at annual drawings, and the inscribed stock, both English and Jamaican, is to be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. on the total amount issued, which is calculated to produce sufficient to redeem the stock at its maturity.

Of the total of debt on the 31st March, 1912, £546,775 was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Jamaica Railway to Ewarton and Porus, £109 976 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £217,000 for the erection of new bridges, and £11,746 for debentures issued on account of the Myrtle Bank, Constant Spring, Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels, which were taken possession of by the Government, and £1,277,157 for redemption of Railway Bonds.

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUNDS ON 31ST MARCH, 1912.

Loans.	In Banks or Treasury	Price.	Stock.	Market Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Law 12 of 1879 ..	166 3 6	166 3 6	..	..
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	897 10 8	897 10 8	..	..
Law 19 of 1880 ..	296 16 4	296 16 4	..	..
“ 17 of 1884 ..	219 17 11	219 17 11	..	..
“ 14 of 1886 ..	36 8 1	36 8 1	..	..
“ 16 of 1887 ..	69 9 6	69 9 6	..	..
“ 20 of 1888 ..	85 1 10	85 1 10	..	..
“ 36 of 1888 ..	34 13 2	34 13 2	..	..
Laws 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ..	52 12 1	52 12 1	..	..
Law 28 of 1894 ..	22 1 5	22 1 5	..	..
“ 27 of 1890 ..	..	51,728 3 8	53,516 9 7	52,062 5 0
“ 17 of 1891 ..	..	8,081 18 10	8,518 4 0	8,000 10 4
“ 33 of 1894 ..	..	20,809 15 8	21,588 17 4	20,637 14 2
“ 13 of 1885, 4% ..	..	365,442 6 10	377,187 9 0	362,639 13 10
“ 13 of 1885 3% ..	..	37,024 13 6	39,030 9 5	36,765 0 10
Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900 ..	..	178,343 1 1	186,822 2 4	184,336 12 11
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	860 7 7	..	..
Law 37 of 1910 ..	..	462 16 0	..	..
Railway Annuities ..	..	35,259 13 1	..	..
	1,880 4 6	699,893 0 9	686,663 11 8	664,441 17 1
Kingston and Liguanea Water Works 27 of '85 and 14 of '90 ..	25 12 10	16,928 19 6	17,372 4 4	16,204 1 7
Kingston Slaughter House Law 5 of '92 ..	..	2,387 17 9	2,464 19 5	2,340 19 5
Kingston Streets Improvement 31 of 1890 ..	..	36,109 7 10	37,166 0 7	35,765 4 11
Kingston Streets Improvement Further Loan Law 28 of 1899 ..	467 12 2	467 12 2	..	..
Vere Irrigation Commissioners ..	593 13 7	4,078 13 7	3,400 0 0	3,400 0 0
	1,086 18 7	59,972 10 10	60,403 4 4	57,710 5 11
	2,967 3 1	759,865 11 7	747,066 16 0	722,152 3 0

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.			Converted into Inscribed Stock.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Funded Debt 2S Vic. chap. 23	..	..	77,416	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans for General Purposes secured on General Revenues—											
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and reconstruction of Railway	4½%	140,000	0	0	10,700	0	0	125,500	0	0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4%	400,000	0	0	31,700	0	0	330,800	0	0
Law 17 of '84	do	do	183,000	0	0	15,400	0	0	147,100	0	0
Law 14 of '86	do	do	52,000	0	0	13,800	0	0	11,400	0	0
Law 16 of '87	do	do	30,100	0	0	8,100	0	0	2,825	0	0
Law 36 of '88	do	do	28,000	0	0	5,400	0	0	7,575	0	0
Law 19 of '80	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	do	400,700	0	0	38,900	0	0	319,300	0	0
Law 20 of '88	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	do	82,500	0	0	17,700	0	0	13,600	0	0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½% & 4%	14,860 105,140	0 0	0 0	15,900	0	0	63,100	0	0
Laws 31 of '90 & 28 of '94	Kingston Improvements	do	25,000	0	0	1,700	0	0	17,600	0	0
Less converted into Inscribed Stock			1,461,300	0	0						
			1,038,800	0	0						
Law 27 of '90	Hotels	3%	422,500	0	0	159,300	0	0	1,038,800	0	0
Law 17 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½%	62,475	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Conversion of Debentures		14,860	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			16,000	0	0						
Law 33 of '94	Portland Bridges	4%	43,710	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kingston Improvements		16,600	0	0						
	Conversion of Debentures		32,160	0	0						
Law 13 of '85	Conversion of Debentures and Expenses of Issue	4%	1,094,622	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4,426	1	3						
Law 12 of '89	Redemption Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½%	1,455,500	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law 1 of 1900	Imperial Loans Railway, Annuities, Interest and Equipment	2½%	198,000	0	0	124,025	4	8	..	..	..
Law 13 of '85	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	3%	200,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law 12 of 1889	Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4%	100,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3,661,883	1	3	..	..	..	1,038,800	0	0

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1912.

Outstanding.				Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability.
Debentures Railway 2nd Mrtge. Bonds and Imperial Annuities.	Inscribed Stock England	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	77,416 6 11
3,800 0 0	3,800 0 0	166 3 6	3,633 16 6
37,500 0 0	37,500 0 0	897 0 8	36,602 19 4
20,500 0 0	20,500 0 0	219 17 11	20,280 2 1
26,800 0 0	26,800 0 0	36 8 1	26,763 11 11
19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	69 9 6	19,105 10 6
15,025 0 0	15,025 0 0	34 13 2	14,990 6 10
42,500 0 0	42,500 0 0	296 16 4	42,203 3 8
51,200 0 0	51,200 0 0	85 1 10	51,114 18 2
41,000 0 0	41,000 0 0	52 12 1	40,947 7 11
5,700 0 0	5,700 0 0	22 1 5	5,677 18 7
263,200 0 0	263,200 0 0	1,880 4 6	261,319 15 6
63,475 0 0	63,475 0 0	51,728 3 8	11,746 16 4
..	..	30,860	30,860 0 0	8,081 18 10	22,778 1 2
..	..	92,500	92,500 0 0	20,809 15 8	71,690 4 4
..	1,099,048 1 3	..	1,099,048 1 3	365,442 6 10	733,605 14 5
..	1,455,500 0 0	..	1,455,500 0 0	178,343 1 1	1,277,156 18 11
73,974 15 4	73,974 15 4	35,259 13 1	38,715 2 3
..	200,000 0 0	..	200,000 0 0	37,024 13 6	162,975 6 6
100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	..	100,000 0 0
..	2,754,548 1 3	123,360	3,378,557 16 7	698,569 17 2	2,679,987 19 5

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan		Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.		Converted into Inscribed Stock.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenue—			3,661,883	1 3	..	..	1,038,800	0 0
Laws 27 of '85 & 14 of '90	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4%	79,520	0 0	4,800	0 0	..	..
Law 30 of '88	Kingston Gas Works	do	14,900	0 0	2,200	0 0	..	..
Law 5 of '92	Kingston Slaughter House	do	10,000	0 0	..	..	..	..
Law 31 of '90	Kingston Improvements	3%	25,000	0 0	..	..	..	..
Law 31 of '90	Do do	4%	50,000	0 0	..	..	..	..
Law 2 of 1900	Kingston Annuities	3½%	65,000	0 0	10,104	16 9	..	..
Law 13 of '99 and 2 of 1900	Kingston Water Supply Annuities	do	20,000	0 0	3,109	8 9	..	..
Law 28 of '99	Kingston Streets	4%	10,000	0 0	7,600	0 0	..	..
Law 39 of '97	Vere Irrigation	3½%	40,000	0 0	..	..	..	..
Law 22 of '03	Imperial Earthquake Loan Annuities	3½%	50,000	0 0	5,492	8 10	..	..
Do	Do	..	100,000	0 0	53,598	2 8	..	..
Do	Do	..	50,000	0 0	1,768	2 6	..	..
Law 20 of 1903	Loans raised for Parl. purposes	3½%	16,500	0 0	..	..	..	..
	By Inscribed Stock Law 17 of '91		10,000	0 0	..	..	..	..
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water supply, Ferry Scheme	3½%	40,500	0 0	..	..	..	..
	By Insd. Stock Law 17 of '91							
			4,243,303	1 3	371,997	14 2	1,038,800	0 0

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1912, continued.

Debentures, Railway 2nd Mrtge. Bonds and Imperial Annuities.	Outstanding.		Total Out- standing.	Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability.
	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.			
£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 2,754,548 1 3	£ 123,360	£ s. d. 3,378,557 16 7	£ s. d. 698,569 17 2	£ s. d. 2,679,987 19 5
74,720 0 0	74,720 0 0	16,928 19 6	57,791 0 6
12,700 0 0	12,700 0 0	..	12,700 0 0
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,387 17 9	7,612 2 3
25,000 0 0	}	..	25,000 0 0	} 36,109 7 10	38,890 12 2
50,000 0 0		..	50,000 0 0		
54,895 3 3	54,895 3 3	..	54,895 3 3
16,890 16 3	16,890 16 3	..	16,890 16 3
2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	467 12 2	1,932 7 10
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	4,078 13 7	35,921 6 5
44,507 16 2	44,507 16 2	..	44,507 16 2
46,401 17 4	46,401 17 4	..	46,401 17 4
48,230 17 6	48,231 17 6	..	48,231 17 6
16,501 0 0	..	10,000	26,500 0 0	860 7 7	25,639 12 5
..	..	40,500	40,500 0 0	462 16 0	40,037 4 0
942,397 5 10	2,754,548 1 3	173,860	3,871,305 7 1	759,865 11 7	3,111,439 15 6

INVESTMENTS ON 31ST MARCH, 1912.

		Rate.	Price.	Stock.	Value.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Consols ..	..	2½%	20,952 4 10	21,048 5 11	16,524 5 0
India, Inscribed Stock ..	..	2½%	2,870 13 2	3,300 0 0	2,219 5 0
Do. do. ..	..	3 %	6,528 6 2	6,600 0 0	5,313 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	7,552 12 11	8,077 19 3	7,633 14 2
British Guiana, Inscribed Stock ..	..	3 %	3,974 19 2	4,100 0 0	3,485 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	11,900 0 0	11,900 0 0	11,900 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ..	..	3 %	7,776 4 6	8,100 0 0	7,411 10 0
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	36,956 0 0	37,000 0 0	37,000 0 0
Cape Good Hope, Consolidated ..	..	4 %	47,766 6 8	47,766 6 8	49,198 19 7
Do. Inscribed Stock ..	..	3 %	9,498 4 11	10,045 14 0	8,739 3 0
Ceylon do. ..	..	3 %	26,658 16 3	28,000 0 0	24,640 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	4 %	15,500 0 0	15,500 0 0	16,585 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	26,961 6 8	27,548 17 3	27,823 9 7
Gold Coast do. ..	..	3½%	30,772 12 3	31,809 0 10	31,809 0 10
Do. Inscribed Stock ..	..	3 %	40,497 3 5	45,719 14 4	38,812 0 0
Hong Kong do. ..	..	3½%	40,027 2 10	40,000 0 0	40,000 9 0
Jamaica Debentures ..	..	3 %	1,075 0 0	1,100 0 0	990 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	4 %	9,223 0 0	9,200 0 0	9,660 0 0
Do. do. Vere ..	..	3½%	5,686 5 0	5,600 0 0	5,600 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ..	..	3 %	6,585 3 0	6,600 0 0	5,940 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	5,109 15 0	5,300 0 0	5,300 0 0
Do. do. (Railway) ..	..	3½%	193 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	4 %	27,689 0 0	27,689 0 0	29,073 9 0
Natal, Inscribed ..	..	3 %	10,871 17 6	11,479 18 10	10,332 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	8,122 6 10	8,000 0 0	7,880 0 0
New South Wales Debentures ..	..	4 %	7,465 0 0	6,500 0 0	6,890 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ..	..	3½%	48,343 14 10	51,000 0 0	49,980 0 0
New Zealand do. ..	..	3 %	5,596 18 3	5,800 0 0	4,988 0 0
Queensland do. ..	..	3 %	2,236 7 3	2,332 4 2	1,975 10 4
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	22,973 12 8	22,500 0 0	21,825 0 0
Do. do. ..	..	4 %	3,334 1 9	2,900 0 0	2,987 0 0
Southern Nigeria do. ..	..	3½%	189,375 7 2	196,741 14 4	196,741 14 4
Sierra Leone do. ..	..	3½%	75,245 14 4	80,516 3 0	80,516 3 0
South Australia, Inscribed Stock ..	..	3 %	10,757 9 11	11,436 9 6	9,263 19 4
Do. do. ..	..	3½%	4,744 9 8	5,000 0 0	4,875 0 0
Carried forward ..	..	..	781,120 16 11	806,411 8 1	784,112 3 2

INVESTMENTS, 1911-1912, continued.

	Rate.	Price.			Stock.			Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. ..	..	781,120	16	11	806,411	8	1	784,112	3	2
South Australia, Inscribed Stock ..	4 %	1,004	3	10	900	0	0	918	0	0
Do. Debentures ..	4 %	37,129	17	6	37,000	0	0	37,740	0	0
Straits Settlement Inscribed Stock ..	3½ %	172,004	8	0	178,474	13	7	174,013	2	6
Tasmania Inscribed Stock ..	3½ %	7,022	2	8	7,000	0	0	6,755	0	6
Do. do. ..	4 %	3,065	1	8	2,700	0	0	2,754	0	0
Transvaal do. ..	3 %	9,990	16	8	10,325	5	4	9,912	0	0
Trinidad do. ..	3 %	9,006	12	7	9,570	18	6	8,135	5	8
Do. Government Scrip ..	..	9,471	9	0	9,471	9	0	9,471	9	0
Victoria Inscribed Stock ..	3 %	33,644	10	8	37,664	19	1	31,826	18	6
Do. do. ..	3½ %	41,639	7	0	44,000	0	0	43,100	0	0
Do. do. ..	4 %	23,615	15	2	22,137	19	8	22,802	2	9
Do.—Debentures ..	4 %	352	5	0	200	0	0	206	0	0
West Australia, Inscribed Stock ..	3 %	13,713	4	9	14,372	5	1	12,575	6	0
Do. do. ..	3½ %	2,065	9	11	2,000	0	0	1,920	0	0
Zanzibar Guaranteed Debentures ..	3 %	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	2,975	0	0
Great Indian Peninsular Railway De- bentures ..	3½ %	12,708	14	10	13,618	0	0	12,664	14	9
	..	1,161,054	16	2	1,199,346	18	4	1,161,881	2	4
Deposits—										
Colonial Bank ..	..	£	s.	d.	499	5	7			
Bank of Nova Scotia deposit receipt ..	..	25,000	0	0						
London and Westminster Bank ..	..	2,092	2	2						
Government Savings Bank ..	..	10,283	0	2½						
Earthquake Loan Board ..	..	36,582	16	8						
Bank of Montreal deposit receipt ..	..	25,000	0	0						
Bank of Nova Scotia Savings Bank ..	..	17,235	18	6						
		1,277,747	19	3½						

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1907- 1908.	1908- 1909.	1909- 1910.	1910- 1911.	1911- 1912.
GENERAL REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	517,338	451,973	465,081	448,448	494,361
Port, Harbour and Light House dues	7,213	7,407	8,107	7,233	8,275
Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	162,696	166,236	180,938	188,889	207,840
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Re-im- bursements-in-aid and Irrigation Re- ceipts	79,629	90,970	94,519	104,473	163,824
Post Office and Telegraphs	41,099	40,695	42,262	45,962	48,726
Railway	153,169	144,181	163,847	161,632	190,006
Rents	1,990	1,701	2,212	2,113	2,671
Interest	14,399	17,141	18,414	16,704	15,726
Miscellaneous Receipts	20,891	11,219	15,229	11,218	13,899
Transfer from Widows and Orphans Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total exclusive of Land Sales and Nickel Coin	1,005,424	931,522	990,609	986,672	1,145,328
Land Sales	3,209	2,229	2,367	2,777	15,686
Nickel Coin .. .. .	..	..	..	950	..
Total Local Revenue	1,008,633	933,751	992,976	990,399	1,161,014
Imperial Grant in aid of Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Loan to cover expenses of Conversion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer from Jam. Pension Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer from Parochial Road Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Balance of amount recovered from Colo- nial Bank in connection with judg- ment against them by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Loan issued in re-imbursement of Expenditure, 1900-1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer to Gen. Rev. from Con. Pen. Fund Law 5 of '67	13,304	..	..	..	..
Total General Revenue	1,021,937	933,751	992,976	990,399	1,161,014
SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED REVENUES.					
Kingston Streets Revenue Law 31 of 1890	6,626	6,555	6,645	6,533	6,640
PAROCHIAL REVENUES.					
Road Funds	42,591	43,366	48,182	49,232	59,828
General Funds	93,616	95,063	95,917	121,642	109,559
Local Rate Funds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	365
Total	136,207	138,429	144,099	170,874	169,752
Advances to Parochial Funds	1,500	497	4,444	6,499	4,972
IMMIGRATION REVENUES					
Revenues, Law 14 of 1891	8,956	6,203	16,331	397	12,409
Second Term Coolies	1,041	1,405	1,250	1,155	1,688
Grant from General Revenues	428	..	2,917	6,622	342
Miscellaneous	133	174	91	186	178
Refund from Government of Fiji on account of Emigrants transferred to that Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,558	7,782	20,595	8,360	14,617

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	182,675	183,087	187,960	193,511	291,937
Governor and Staff	6,284	6,248	6,207	6,522	6,203
Privy Council	14	20	25	45	84
Legislative Council	448	516	521	1,183	586
Colonial Secretariat	4,348	4,363	4,715	4,872	5,278
Public Works and Lands Department	17,099	17,684	17,442	18,994	19,992
Audit Office	3,954	4,084	4,059	4,257	4,288
Treasury	4,138	4,064	3,757	3,654	3,770
Savings Bank	2,100	2,106	1,963	2,016	2,228
Stamp Office	759	770	737	813	834
Post Office and Telegraphs	32,832	33,384	36,039	41,150	41,451
Excise, Internal Revenue and Customs	36,985	37,135	37,158	37,827	39,255
Judicial	36,561	35,973	35,199	35,585	36,547
Ecclesiastical	1,157	1,206	1,209	1,170	1,104
Medical	54,839	56,404	58,317	64,986	68,933
Constabulary and Prisons	83,669	86,796	87,777	90,897	91,970
Reformatories	4,194	4,672	5,101	5,421	6,593
Education	58,150	67,977	62,178	66,781	82,329
Harbours and Pilotage	2,709	3,684	2,932	3,347	2,879
Colonial Defence and Preservation of Internal order	8,853	7,706	7,591	7,672	8,302
Clerk Parochial Boards	600	600	600	590	600
Miscellaneous	31,494	27,703	19,453	18,605	22,259
Record and Registrar General's Office	4,259	4,031	3,968	4,093	4,063
Board of Supervision	14	10	19	293	421
Subsidy to D.W.I. Cable Company	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Registration of Titles	1,513	1,536	1,419	1,429	1,341
Lands Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	876	850	899	1,733	1,810
Immigration Department	1,410	1,090	3,809	7,590	1,443
Direct Steamship Company Subsidy	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	..
Real Estates Valuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Parochial Roads and Works	1,593	1,646	1,717	1,721	1,675
Special Hurricane Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
New Government Buildings	11,784	*	..	..	..
Government Printing Office	7,776	7,960	9,804	8,385	10,449
Jamaica Institute	917	733	1,025	958	1,362
Agricultural Services	9,942	9,656	12,569	12,002	15,224
Railway	101,676	100,659	110,564	104,003	97,774
Public Works and Buildings	117,696	142,117	198,218	175,556	205,371
Pensions &c.	24,898	26,436	29,535	30,791	29,723
Pensions Widows and Orphans	6,210	7,191	8,308	7,741	8,118
Transfer to Insurance Fund	50,000	..	50,000	..	..
Manufacture of Nickel Coins .. .. .	..	..	..	311	..
Railway Pair No. 3 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	821
Census of Jamaica 1911 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,624
Railway to Chapelton Extension .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,041
W.I. Improvement Lands, Cost of Purchase .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18,531
Total General Expenditure	985,426	911,095	1,033,794	987,304	1,155,208
Parochial Expenditure	137,748	137,838	153,199	174,416	169,913
Kingston Streets Law 31 of '90	6,686	6,555	6,445	6,533	6,640
Immigration Fund Expenditure	10,558	7,536	20,841	8,361	14,617
Grand Total	1,090,418	1,063,024	1,214,479	1,176,614	1,346,378

* Expenditure included in Public Works and Buildings.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports.—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last five years was as follows:—

1906-1907	..	£2,261,469	1909*	..	£2,561,675
1907-1908	..	2,914,013	1910	..	2,614,943
1908-1909	..	2,420,335	1911	..	2,865,553

* In 1909 at the request of the Board of Trade the financial period was made to coincide with the calendar year, to bring the Jamaica statistics into line with those of other British possessions.

The Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:—

Head I.	Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics	..	£1,060,584
" II.	Raw Material, viz:—		
	(a) Textile	..	—
	(b) Metal	..	—
	(c) Other	..	52,955
			52,955
" III.	Manufactured Articles—		
	(a) Textile	..	£638,332
	(b) Metal	..	304,128
	(c) Other	..	733,806
			1,676,266
" IV.	Coin and Bullion	..	75,748
			75,748
	Total	.. ..	2,865,553

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last three years in the following proportions, viz:—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
United Kingdom	45.1	42.5	43.9
United States	41.8	45.2	45.5
Canada	8.5	7.9	6.8
Other Countries	4.6	4.4	3.8

Of the total value of goods entered for home consumption during the year, specific duties were paid on £1,116,450 or 38.9%. Advalorem duties were taken on £1,200,494 or 41.9%, whilst the goods admitted free amounted to £550,357 or 19.2 per cent.

Exports.—The total Exports for 1911 are valued at .. £2,948,067

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

I.	Live Animals, food, drink, &c.—	..	
	1911 .. ..	..	2,451,136
	1910 .. ..	..	2,125,954
II.	Raw Material—		
	1911 .. ..	..	160,713
	1910 .. ..	..	128,971
III.	Manufactured Articles—		
	1911 .. ..	..	202,263
	1910 .. ..	..	195,147

IV. Coin and Bullion—

1911	..	..	..	133,951
1910	..	..	..	118,149

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the two immediately preceding, were distributed as follows:—

			1911.	1910.	1909.
United Kingdom	..	..	14.7	20.6	21.2
United States	..	..	61.9	54.1	61.5
Canada	..	..	8.6	8.4	4.7
Other Countries	..	..	14.8	16.9	12.6

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's product during the last three years:—

			1911.	1910.	1909.
Sugar	..	..	8.9	10.8	4.7
Rum	..	..	3.1	5.5	9.4
Coffee	..	..	5.5	6.9	5.1
Cocoa	..	..	3.6	2.6	..
Dyewoods	..	..	3.9	2.2	2.3
Fruit	..	..	58.3	53.7	59.9
Pimento	..	..	3.2	3.0	2.7
Minor Products	..	..	13.5	14.3	15.9

The following table shows the proportion of the exportable value of the principal products of the island, to the total value:—

			1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Sugar	..	..	4.9	3.6	4.7	10.8	8.9
Rum	..	..	7.8	8.9	9.4	5.5	3.1
Coffee	..	..	6.3	5.5	5.1	6.9	5.5
Dyewoods	..	..	3.6	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.9
Fruit	..	..	53.4	54.9	59.9	53.7	58.3
Pimento	..	..	3.1	6.8	2.7	3.0	3.2
Other	..	..	22.9	17.9	15.9	14.3	13.5
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	3.6

The exports from the colony during the past five years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

			1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	..	..	21.4	21.5	21.2	20.6	14.7
Dominion of Canada	..	..	5.3	4.3	4.7	8.4	8.6
United States	..	..	58.8	57.8	61.5	54.1	61.9
Other Countries	..	..	14.5	16.4	12.6	16.9	14.8

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom ..	80,664 19 11	93,879 17 6	85,945 1 6	98,918 5 8
“ British Possessions ..	137,843 16 3	144,270 9 8	118,111 3 10½	158,948 12 6
“ U.S. of America ..	362,507 13 7	416,996 5 8	362,059 9 8	334,740 14 2
“ Other Countries ..	14,832 9 1	21,310 5 4	17,295 18 5	18,930 14 5
Total Food Stuffa ..	595,848 18 10	676,456 18 2	583,411 13 5½	611,538 6 9
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom ..	51,392 5 6	51,087 17 1	44,625 9 4	43,703 16 6
“ British Possessions ..	66 8 1	230 4 7	336 19 2	90 7 0
“ U.S. of America ..	8,902 9 1	6,155 10 10	4,028 5 9	5,277 18 8
“ Other Countries ..	2,012 16 8	1,796 9 2	1,910 10 2	2,393 8 0
Total Liquors ..	62,373 19 4	59,270 1 8	50,901 4 2	51,465 10 2
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom ..	8,594 5 11	8,782 15 1	8,145 18 3	12,110 8 11
“ British Possessions ..	14 15 0	21 8 9	16 6 0	10 10 7
“ U.S. of America ..	2,357 5 11	1,515 9 4	1,195 3 1	1,234 15 4
“ Other Countries ..	197 5 9	80 16 3	117 18 9	166 18 6
Total Tobacco ..	11,163 12 7	10,400 9 5	9,475 6 1	13,522 13 4
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom ..	15,634 6 1	11,643 6 11	10,914 0 9	12,021 4 3
“ British Possessions ..	225 7 11	69 4 0	132 15 2	192 1 0
“ U.S. of America ..	11,327 11 10	8,823 12 4	14,204 10 8	8,375 18 9
“ Other Countries ..	1,852 1 2	2,454 14 4	2,213 16 6	1,617 18 9
Total Household Furniture ..	29,039 7 0	22,990 17 7	27,465 3 1	22,207 2 9
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom ..	460,635 11 4	402,634 12 0	341,468 2 6	412,044 13 3
“ British Possessions ..	1,059 8 6	3,744 0 11	5,263 9 2	8,374 18 9
“ U.S. of America ..	124,994 15 10	98,123 2 8	73,326 13 4	99,442 16 9
“ Other Countries ..	4,308 7 1	3,110 4 10	5,255 11 6	8,033 3 0
Total Clothing ..	590,998 2 9	507,612 0 5	425,313 16 6	527,895 11 9
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom ..	53,912 5 1	36,627 13 7	31,964 8 4	36,749 2 9
“ British Possessions ..	101 6 4	156 9 2	42 10 9	43 12 0
“ U.S. of America ..	36,756 8 8	28,633 16 7	20,493 4 2	20,029 17 6
“ Other Countries ..	1,890 15 8	1,438 5 10	1,159 4 6	1,176 18 3
Total Hardware and Ironmongery ..	92,660 15 9	66,856 5 2	53,659 7 9	57,999 10 6

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.	1910.	1911.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
95,967 1 5	129,695 10 3	98,386 18 6	104,543 12 5	150,280 19 9	174,456 18 4
183,916 4 10	165,860 14 0	173,288 5 6	174,408 6 9	214,941 5 1	254,311 15 5
400,098 18 5	588,187 18 8	498,893 12 6	547,615 17 7	574,295 16 7	510,821 5 2
17,976 4 9	18,006 18 2	28,843 18 8	29,379 3 0	24,186 18 1	18,375 16 9
697,958 9 5	902,051 1 1	799,412 15 2	855,946 19 9	963,744 19 6	957,965 15 8
45,270 19 10	64,198 18 6	55,526 19 8	54,183 5 4	59,232 11 10	63,317 16 10
99 2 3	91 3 11	159 14 4	88 1 0	55 3 2	281 10 1
4,725 18 2	6,263 3 1	6,930 17 11	10,284 1 8	8,712 4 7	7,798 8 8
3,573 19 1	5,867 19 4	5,113 2 8	6,718 7 3	7,077 1 11	11,555 10 6
53,669 19 4	76,421 4 10	67,730 14 7	71,273 15 3	75,077 1 6	82,952 6 1
15,527 6 11	19,833 5 5	20,682 11 8	15,574 17 8	13,048 3 3	10,041 0 6
21 1 10	19 1 3	47 2 5	10 9 4	41 1 10	43 11 9
1,239 7 9	1,458 0 10	7,593 18 5	7,219 14 3	4,838 6 6	5,310 7 5
166 4 11	155 11 9	274 19 1	782 8 5	983 7 7	2,342 7 3
106,954 1 5	21,465 19 3	28,598 11 7	23,587 9 8	18,910 19 2	17,737 6 11
16,374 13 3	19,960 18 6	8,292 9 2	8,090 5 10	6,927 1 6	7,214 0 5
1,340 16 11	487 7 10	883 16 0	1,100 9 11	927 3 1	1,097 13 1
11,128 10 2	12,967 0 0	9,160 12 5	9,011 16 2	13,712 14 7	11,603 14 3
3,916 0 11	4,962 9 0	804 10 7	9400 7 7	727 10 10	670 10 10
32,760 1 3	38,377 15 4	19,141 8 2	19,142 19 6	22,294 10 0	20,585 18 7
434,637 10 11	618,448 16 0	414,072 8 7	465,719 15 8	371,238 10 9	408,610 19 4
9,337 13 10	9,491 17 3	8,922 11 0	1,783 7 9	450 10 0	1,011 12 5
88,753 5 7	148,306 1 1	149,977 8 6	177,452 10 4	142,762 17 9	186,973 16 4
7,628 3 4	8,743 8 7	8,168 15 11	10,438 19 7	11,315 12 0	10,580 0 5
540,356 13 8	784,990 2 11	581,141 4 0	655,394 13 4	525,767 10 6	607,176 8 6
36,861 2 7	62,833 4 3	45,122 3 9	46,268 2 9	108,585 4 3	96,136 7 1
84 12 5	664 11 11	1,817 0 10	580 17 2	357 2 8	124 4 5
16,540 5 0	38,020 3 6	23,192 0 10	23,366 19 4	77,446 18 11	65,632 16 11
1,794 14 0	2,104 19 0	2,185 5 6	2,240 14 8	6,494 19 5	3,791 10 11
55,280 14 6	108,622 18 8	72,316 10 11	72,456 13 11	192,884 5 3	165,684 19 4

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom ..	16,515 4 11	26,122 8 1	18,941 17 5	21,958 12 0
“ British Possessions ..	2,064 18 1	7,164 14 8	1,805 5 2	3,277 1 3
“ U.S. of America ..	50,542 13 8	59,223 2 4	40,389 3 2	36,823 5 4
“ Other Countries ..	291 14 11	586 3 10	364 14 5	712 9 3
Total Building Materials ..	69,414 11 7	93,196 8 11	61,501 0 2	62,771 7 10
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom ..	29,467 10 7	34,890 13 8	20,905 2 4	72,172 17 11
“ British Possessions ..	117 1 0	403 17 11	165 8 0	1,532 4 3
“ U.S. of America ..	9,184 13 5	8,159 16 2	11,969 16 9	40,409 5 9
“ Other Countries ..	656 8 4	323 10 1	294 9 7	284 18 5
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies ..	39,425 13 4	43,777 17 10	33,334 16 8	114,399 6 4
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom ..	7,300 5 9	16,428 16 11	18,494 13 7	6,163 4 6
“ British Possessions ..	3 15 0	16 8 2	15 0 0	14 3 0
“ U.S. of America ..	18,115 13 6	15,926 12 2	8,338 7 0	6,945 1 6
“ Other Countries ..	1,363 16 10	2,391 17 1	1,469 12 4	5,022 10 6
Total other Machinery & Tools ..	26,783 11 1	34,763 14 4	28,317 12 11	18,145 4 6
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom ..	84,249 2 7	86,225 18 3	59,617 3 8	37,723 3 6
“ British Possessions ..	13 9 6			1,291 16 8
“ U.S. of America ..	25,081 17 6	19,669 16 6	34,494 9 8	43,071 2 6
“ Other Countries ..	281 15 0	24 10 0	82 10 0	39 10 0
Total Coals and Coke ..	109,626 4 7	105,920 4 9	94,194 3 4	82,134 12 8
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom ..	8,915 9 4	9,346 15 1	7,048 6 0	10,873 13 3
“ British Possessions ..	310 14 5	118 15 4	153 12 4	193 19 0
“ U.S. of America ..	2,415 17 3	2,205 17 0	1,336 13 10	2,185 19 3
“ Other Countries ..	13 11 6	25 6 0	46 2 3	33 12 6
Total Books and other Printed Matter. ..	11,655 12 6	11,696 13 5	8,584 14 5	13,287 4 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom ..	180,162 19 8	162,460 18 6	135,964 14 4	181,687 19 10
“ British Possessions ..	12,863 7 0	10,680 1 4	6,375 7 0	8,402 19 9
“ U.S. of America ..	150,883 15 7	187,496 10 7	143,971 8 7	151,786 19 3
“ Other Countries ..	7,984 4 7	6,516 4 5	9,697 10 8	12,881 7 9
Total Miscellaneous ..	351,894 6 10	367,153 14 10	296,009 0 7	354,759 6 7
Grand Total ..	1,990,884 16 2	2,000,095 6 6	1,672,167 19 1	1,930,125 7 2

IMPORTS.

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VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.	1910.	1911.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
27,765 19 5	57,753 3 10	60,155 8 6	49,967 9 2	47,143 15 3	58,384 16 11
5,435 11 7	8,556 3 10	7,895 6 8	4,325 14 7	1,705 16 5	1,984 8 11
71,703 10 7	135,745 14 9	138,746 13 4	105,843 19 2	109,036 14 9	112,956 8 3
985 0 6	4,402 16 2	4,169 11 2	1,592 16 9	973 9 3	1,049 9 9
105,890 2 1	206,457 18 7	210,966 19 8	161,729 19 8	158,859 15 8	174,375 3 10
63,546 11 0	48,961 3 9	48,795 2 10	49,798 19 7	34,924 8 1	39,537 7 9
2,301 12 3	15 10 10	142 14 1	89 17 0	25 0 0	
34,836 7 0	11,333 10 5	6,366 1 7	4,389 2 0	5,497 8 6	4,063 12 1
230 3 10	1,767 5 8	1,290 5 9	1,093 16 3	1,597 11 4	949 17 4
100,914 14 1	62,077 10 8	56,594 4 3	55,362 14 10	42,044 7 11	44,550 17 2
8,405 7 10	10,368 11 4	11,666 15 3	24,519 12 11	7,143 4 3	11,513 5 8
205 6 1	91 13 1	20 10 2	89 9 0	45 6 2	3 18 10
8,695 6 11	31,097 5 8	10,387 10 1	21,961 5 3	6,448 12 8	6,806 19 11
1,855 6 4	1,173 5 7	627 7 1	1,451 15 3	375 3 11	197 4 8
19,161 7 2	42,733 15 8	22,702 2 7	48,055 2 5	14,012 7 0	18,521 9 1
24,225 6 0	4,330 17 9	5,823 18 6	8,235 14 7	4,626 12 0	1,411 6 5
3,389 1 0	6 4 6	15 0 0			
47,132 3 0	70,600 12 8	41,988 0 9	42,630 12 5	39,470 9 2	48,040 18 1
4 8 0	9 6 9				
74,750 18 0	74,947 1 8	47,826 19 3	50,866 7 0	44,097 1 2	49,452 4 6
10,333 4 10	11,444 14 9	10,705 5 5	12,065 5 4	10,046 0 2	11,015 1 4
608 9 6	624 18 4	481 17 7	792 0 8	598 2 9	521 18 9
2,748 6 9	2,600 17 6	1,876 1 5	2,396 11 0	1,775 7 5	2,382 16 7
21 5 5	26 16 10	38 8 2	102 18 0	121 7 0	154 11 7
13,711 6 6	14,697 7 5	13,101 12 7	15,356 15 0	12,540 17 4	14,074 8 3
331,470 14 3	283,933 1 9	223,896 12 8	271,963 15 5	308,919 17 8	411,582 9 8
10,172 17 3	9,769 4 1	18,108 8 10	12,356 19 1	22,838 7 1	25,171 14 5
176,674 0 4	214,653 18 8	230,068 10 11	215,290 12 4	197,059 6 9	237,515 16 10
18,400 18 8	17,813 16 8	19,815 0 5	26,242 7 10	25,796 1 11	39,954 0 7
536,718 10 6	526,200 1 2	491,888 12 10	525,853 14 8	554,613 13 5	714,224 1 6
2,248,126 17 11	2,854,042 17 3	2,411,421 15 7	2,555,027 5 0	2,624,817 8 5	2,867,301 19 5

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom ..	2,748	18,399	3,335	27,016	1,923	20,340	4,344	40,077
" British Possessions ..	1,406	10,141	6,251	50,655	8,511	90,001	8,163	75,303
" United States of America ..	18,069	134,166	4,935	39,979	242	2,560	74	679
" Other Countries ..	627	4,653	503	4,072	328	3,465	680	6,269
Total Sugar ..	22,850	167,662	15,027	121,722	11,004	116,366	13,261	122,328
RUM.	Puns.	£	†	£	†	£	†	£
To United Kingdom ..	15,506	138,586	9,980	82,341	9,759	73,197	9,011	79,110
" British Possessions ..	325	2,910	350	2,894	607	4,552	450	3,935
" United States of America ..	218	1,946	58	479	44	332	32	285
" Other Countries ..	1,469	13,138	1,373	11,314	1,933	14,495	1,782	15,593
Total Rum ..	17,518	156,580	11,761	97,028	12,343	92,576	11,305	98,923
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	21,161	25,659	14,856	20,798	8,982	14,820	11,411	18,970
" British Possessions ..	5,557	6,739	3,776	5,289	5,382	8,880	6,144	10,214
" United States of America ..	39,449	47,832	18,056	25,278	11,282	18,616	17,476	29,055
" Other Countries ..	41,688	50,545	43,373	60,720	25,974	42,357	45,741	76,044
Total Coffee ..	107,855	130,775	80,061	112,085	51,620	85,173	80,772	134,283
COCOA.								
To United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cocoa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	14,868	11,895	11,417	14,271	16,832	14,938	7,284	6,374
" British Possessions ..	1,451	1,161	560	700	2,162	1,919	1,665	1,457
" United States of America ..	55,580	44,464	38,115	47,643	78,627	69,781	34,035	29,780
" Other Countries ..	43,097	34,477	20,986	26,233	56,715	50,331	48,752	42,658
Total Pimento ..	114,996	91,997	71,078	88,847	154,336	136,969	91,736	80,269
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom ..	2,570	6,754	2,400	6,176	1,007	2,489	954	2,188
" British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	17	42	50	112
" United States of America ..	18,666	48,056	14,777	38,564	9,702	24,496	14,111	33,103
" Other Countries ..	21,995	57,829	27,897	72,523	19,635	49,572	19,091	44,882
Total Dyewoods ..	43,231	112,639	45,074	117,263	30,361	76,599	34,206	80,285

* Shown in hhds. averaging 20 cwts. each for the purpose of comparison.

† At a Standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
2,453	18,765	2,518	26,019	952	11,899	2,041	24,486	6,609	86,469	2,862	35,297
12,429	95,089	7,873	81,357	4,884	61,058	7,185	86,231	12,905	168,848	16,196	199,759
40	273	45	471	..	..	269	3,235	..	..	633	7,807
577	4,415	186	1,926	327	4,090	398	4,781	446	5,933	369	4,548
15,499	118,542	10,622	109,773	6,163	77,047	9,894	118,733	19,960	261,150	20,060	247,411
* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£
12,786	117,213	11,363	151,507	10,757	161,356	14,274	202,217	12,086	120,864	9,256	69,424
498	4,568	406	5,417	383	5,748	271	3,865	379	3,798	429	3,221
35	326	51	691	23	357	36	518	49	492	33	254
1,311	12,007	1,300	17,338	1,289	19,342	1,947	27,551	951	9,505	1,736	13,006
14,630	134,114	113,120	174,953	12,452	186,803	16,528	234,151	13,465	134,659	11,454	85,905
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
11,637	18,765	17,973	26,960	12,616	20,816	11,874	20,483	10,415	19,963	7,508	19,272
5,381	10,291	4,270	6,405	4,827	7,968	3,858	6,656	5,531	10,602	6,262	16,077
10,570	17,015	28,161	42,242	15,257	25,175	9,887	22,056	11,366	21,786	17,691	45,408
26,273	42,363	43,795	65,695	37,703	62,207	48,074	77,925	60,031	115,057	28,590	73,374
54,861	88,464	94,199	141,302	70,403	116,166	73,693	127,120	87,343	167,408	60,051	154,131
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,958	30,525	24,960	47,217
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,102	3,785	3,316	6,272
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,225	11,205	10,636	20,121
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,724	17,502	14,716	27,838
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,009	63,017	53,628	101,448
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
12,616	11,070	8,542	8,115	22,377	15,545	9,202	6,594	8,687	5,791	14,476	10,135
11,415	10,560	3,768	3,597	2,034	1,321	1,849	1,324	3,303	2,202	3,587	2,583
37,560	34,743	15,682	14,898	83,453	54,244	43,457	31,144	41,925	27,950	42,015	30,286
23,703	21,923	45,933	43,636	111,556	72,513	40,866	29,289	56,574	37,716	55,416	39,948
85,294	78,896	73,925	70,246	219,420	143,623	95,374	68,351	110,489	73,659	115,494	83,252
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
841	2,090	1,967	4,588	255	546	755	1,589	920	2,288	1,842	4,479
20	49	22	47	..	..	26	53	..	..	..	..
12,126	29,748	10,023	23,923	4,526	9,729	10,292	21,099	14,649	32,606	18,605	45,253
21,017	51,625	22,166	52,400	19,153	41,418	16,779	34,357	18,769	42,453	26,619	57,545
34,004	83,512	34,178	80,958	23,934	51,693	27,852	57,098	34,338	77,347	44,066	107,277

* At a standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1905-1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	106,416	..	41,990	..	60,857	..	100,588
" British Possessions ..	..	29,591	..	16,183	..	15,373	..	21,864
" U.S. of America ..	..	1,180,185	..	655,028	..	526,610	..	49,640
" Other Countries ..	..	1,256	..	2,321	..	46	..	177
Total Fruit ..	..	1,317,451	..	718,525	..	602,886	..	972,272
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS)	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£		£
To United Kingdom ..	7,092	3,356	9,724	2,726	13,289	3,763	..	4,584
" British Possessions ..	30,215	8,870	22,099	7,606	18,074	7,655	..	7,509
" U.S. of America ..	1,056	389	1,561	658	1,076	636	..	297
" Other Countries ..	29,074	7,796	30,181	8,577	42,564	10,220	..	9,418
Total Tobacco ..	67,467	20,411	63,571	19,567	75,003	22,274	..	21,808
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER.)		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	81,817	..	50,620	..	77,568	..	98,173
" British Possessions ..	..	16,091	..	11,673	..	20,462	..	15,957
" U.S. of America ..	..	82,336	..	44,018	..	67,563	..	67,218
" Other Countries ..	..	32,429	..	18,647	..	31,093	..	57,041
Total Minor Products ..	..	212,676	..	124,988	..	196,686	..	238,389
CATTLE.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" British Possessions ..	23	104	..	..	..	..	2	11
" U.S. of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries ..	1,222	8,302	183	947	776	3,273	2,767	16,568
Total Cattle ..	1,245	8,406	183	947	776	3,273	2,769	16,579
HORSEKIND.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom ..	4	60	11	340	3	90	5	151
" British Possessions ..	39	769	35	1,395	55	957	45	703
" U.S. of America ..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..
" Other Countries ..	22	211	4	88	71	751	215	2,614
Total Horsekind ..	65	1,040	50	1,823	130	1,818	265	3,468
MISCELLANEOUS. <i>Viz.—Foreign Pro- duce re-exported.</i>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	43,551	..	33,134	..	3,117	..	6,587
" British Possessions ..	..	6,456	..	23,874	..	34,689	..	11,560
" U.S. of America ..	..	20,611	..	56,351	..	57,508	..	47,909
" Other Countries ..	..	2,077	..	27,113	..	6,761	..	8,520
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	72,698	..	140,472	..	102,105	..	74,576
Grand Total ..	..	2,292,335	..	1,543,267	..	1,436,725	..	1,843,180

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
..	109,856	..	95,078	..	104,444	..	95,657	..	100,789	..	80,860
..	32,507	..	21,523	..	20,614	..	20,683	..	28,881	..	30,705
..	867,653	..	1076334	..	1015204	..	1388685	..	1165313	..	1509137
..	588	..	848	..	2,503	..	3,008	..	2,969	..	3,243
..	1010604	..	1193783	..	1142765	..	1508033	..	1297952	..	1624245
	£	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£
..	4,585	9,941	5,517	47,405	6,003	37,524	6,524	7,553	4,573	8,421	5,439
..	5,616	28,293	5,108	18,832	5,221	13,706	6,003	22,090	6,612	20,611	7,767
..	736	830	478	605	1,402	700	3,944	898	1,822	1,822	1,103
..	14,518	50,893	23,975	57,723	20,561	79,821	25,203	65,087	23,254	70,506	24,100
..	25,485	89,957	35,378	126,704	32,393	132,423	38,430	98,674	35,337	101,360	38,409
	£		£		£		£		£		£
..	138,146	..	182,473	..	151,061	..	192,756	..	151,122	..	153,764
..	14,216	..	18,672	..	6,815	..	13,546	..	12,307	..	13,576
..	111,978	..	116,782	..	90,879	..	78,969	..	58,753	..	59,558
..	67,838	..	88,323	..	85,121	..	76,579	..	82,667	..	100,352
..	335,178	..	406,250	..	333,876	..	361,850	..	304,849	..	327,250
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..	30	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	1	..	30
..	499	..	18	..	312	..	23	..	435	..	39
..	529	..	18	..	312	..	24	..	455	..	40
..	3,437	..	15	..	733	..	15	..	733	..	15
..	3,577	..	18	..	312	..	24	..	455	..	40
..	753	..	17	..	165	..	305	..	4,078	..	305
..	4,078	..	305	..	4,078	..	305	..	4,078	..	305
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..	4	..	5	..	150	..	3	..	42	..	20
..	19	..	5	..	75	..	42	..	20	..	407
..	226	..	1	..	40	..	48	..	848	..	23
..	3,536	..	97	..	1,609	..	48	..	848	..	23
..	3,953	..	108	..	1,874	..	51	..	890	..	44
..	8,503	..	9,515	..	5,967	..	5,955	..	7,654	..	7,260
..	17,375	..	19,534	..	48,342	..	25,215	..	61,100	..	38,906
..	73,657	..	125,323	..	114,638	..	69,985	..	71,611	..	105,672
..	10,246	..	7,001	..	13,595	..	11,734	..	10,372	..	17,645
..	109,682	..	161,373	..	182,542	..	112,889	..	150,737	..	169,488
..	1992007	..	2376202	..	2268253	..	2628307	..	2568221	..	2945157

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1907-1908	161	15,051	1,228	4	1,244	29	165	16,295	1,257	17	4,061	127
1908-1909	160	15,618	1,205	14	1,435	97	174	17,053	1,302	21	4,906	176
1909	151	14,372	1,115	21	3,268	157	172	17,610	1,272	17	4,896	158
1910	123	13,368	911	20	1,595	124	143	14,963	1,035	11	2,446	98
1911	104	12,825	772	12	1,275	82	116	14,100	854	12	3,057	89
STEAM VESSELS.												
1907-1908	277	469,981	18,206	30	32,797	1,026	307	502,778	19,232	581	796,210	27,467
1908-1909	273	487,479	17,614	44	39,881	1,496	317	527,360	19,110	541	722,613	27,801
1909	271	494,613	17,764	76	69,950	2,591	317	564,563	20,355	605	751,702	28,578
1910	361	816,013	27,530	40	40,214	1,465	401	856,257	28,995	585	861,738	32,031
1911	385	889,379	28,145	51	58,071	2,271	439	947,450	30,416	643	919,102	34,589

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1907-1908	150	15,971	1,137	25	5,730	183	175	21,704	1,320	25	16,086	294
1908-1909	146	11,959	1,131	27	6,439	207	173	18,398	1,338	37	21,837	434
1909	136	9,990	1,024	28	7,187	230	164	17,177	1,254	32	18,447	360
1910	120	11,999	886	19	2,901	120	139	14,900	1,006	25	16,068	302
1911	95	9,326	701	19	3,874	138	114	13,200	839	31	16,584	313
STEAM VESSELS.												
1907-1908	286	474,741	26,171	19	28,059	881	305	502,800	27,052	770	914,174	31,035
1908-1909	294	497,236	18,205	22	30,850	995	316	528,086	19,200	787	912,514	33,637
1909	307	501,379	18,798	37	61,136	1,623	344	562,515	20,421	856	931,219	34,337
1910	378	829,951	25,175	22	29,299	948	400	859,250	26,123	775	996,275	36,643
1911	420	909,562	28,101	18	41,671	1,553	438	951,233	29,654	893	1,136,743	41,746

VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
15	11,466	192	32	15,527	319	178	19,112	1,355	19	12,710	221	197	31,822	1,576
24	17,048	301	45	21,954	477	181	20,524	1,381	38	18,483	398	219	39,007	1,779
15	10,962	184	32	15,858	342	168	19,268	1,273	36	14,230	341	204	33,498	1,614
20	15,695	235	31	18,141	333	134	15,814	1,009	40	17,290	859	174	33,101	1,368
20	14,325	238	32	17,382	327	116	15,882	861	32	15,600	320	148	31,482	1,181
STEAM VESSELS.														
263	182,433	7,338	844	978,643	34,805	858	1266191	45,673	293	215,230	8,364	1151	1481421	54,037
283	193,744	7,377	827	916,357	35,178	817	1210092	45,415	327	233,625	8,873	1144	1443717	54,288
306	204,634	7,641	911	956,336	36,219	876	1246315	46342	382	274,584	10,232	1258	1520899	56,574
215	162,361	4,989	800	1027099	37,020	946	1680781	59,561	255	2025575	6,454	1201	1883356	66,015
278	260,613	9,189	921	1179715	43,778	1028	1808481	62,734	332	318684	11,460	1360	2127165	74,194

VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
9	2,616	66	34	18,702	360	175	32,060	1,431	34	8,346	249	209	40,406	1,680
14	4,693	147	51	26,530	581	183	33,796	1,565	41	11,132	354	224	44,928	1,919
10	4,348	109	42	22,795	469	168	28,437	1,384	38	11,535	339	206	39,972	1,728
3	1,781	36	28	17,849	338	145	28,067	1,188	22	4,682	156	167	32,749	1,344
1	257	8	32	16,841	321	126	25,910	1,014	20	4,131	146	146	30,041	1,166
STEAM VESSELS.														
64	53,721	2,591	834	967,895	33,626	1056	1388915	56,206	83	81,780	3,472	1139	1470694	60,678
45	32,242	1,600	832	944,756	35,237	1081	1409750	51,842	67	63,092	2,595	1148	1474842	54,487
54	41,104	1,951	910	972,323	36,288	1163	1432598	53,135	91	102,240	3,574	1254	1534838	56,709
32	19,197	762	807	1015472	37,405	1153	1826226	61,818	54	48,493	1,710	1207	1874722	63,528
32	42,448	1,567	925	1179191	43,313	1313	2046345	69,847	50	84,119	3,120	1363	2130424	72,967

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1908-1909 TO 1911-1912.

Parish.	1908-1909.				1909-1910.				1910-1911.				1911-1912.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
													£1	£2		
Kingston	3,239	2,481	3,324	9,044	3,825	2,500	3,425	9,750	3,861	2,449	3,449	9,750	3,239	2,822	3,684	9,745
Port Royal	..	..	203	203	..	..	203	203	..	..	203	203	..	..	203	203
St. Andrew	7,590	1,078	982	9,650	3,731	2,532	3,387	9,650	4,032	2,802	3,456	10,090	4,419	2,857	3,649	10,825
St. Thomas	8,792	727	414	9,933	8,788	797	446	10,031	8,975	789	453	10,217	9,238	755	416	10,410
Portland	9,638	430	522	10,590	9,788	470	527	10,785	9,759	615	560	10,934	10,387	472	582	11,441
St. Mary	10,372	582	837	11,791	10,797	611	868	12,276	11,067	620	821	12,508	11,588	510	871	12,969
St. Ann	13,548	603	855	15,006	13,750	603	822	15,175	13,581	448	730	14,759	14,272	341	509	15,125
Trelawny	7,291	322	362	7,975	7,778	313	353	8,444	7,988	329	369	8,686	8,130	354	368	8,852
St. James	6,029	841	487	7,357	6,118	853	492	7,463	6,174	741	584	7,499	6,365	794	597	7,756
Hanover	6,865	457	303	7,625	6,892	422	330	7,644	6,999	487	386	7,872	7,093	463	419	7,975
Westmoreland	10,470	872	596	11,938	10,868	595	683	12,096	11,066	626	692	12,384	11,258	539	690	12,487
St. Elizabeth	14,615	283	303	15,201	14,885	316	358	15,559	15,241	360	445	16,046	15,699	265	474	16,438
Manchester	13,065	636	483	14,184	13,155	646	487	14,288	13,166	646	487	14,299	13,163	648	457	14,268
Clarendon	17,727	568	517	18,812	18,077	511	530	19,118	17,737	563	551	18,851	17,791	555	593	18,939
St. Catherine	17,909	991	655	19,555	17,862	1,148	841	19,851	17,899	1,165	863	19,927	18,505	1,157	959	20,521
Total	147,150	10,871	10,843	168,864	146,314	12,317	13,702	172,383	147,545	12,331	14,049	174,025	151,147	12,536	14,371	178,054

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1912, under the divisions, viz.—Properties rated as of £20 gross value, properties rated as of £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	12	621	594	669	2,899	2,581	344	127	7,847
St. Andrew	1,546	1,753	609	3,015	1,378	918	212	87	9,518
St. Thomas	2,488	2,390	259	2,834	541	196	22	58	8,888
Portland	2,584	2,743	471	3,193	923	438	58	69	10,479
St. Mary	2,961	1,607	568	4,249	1,415	548	70	97	11,515
St. Ann	3,492	1,433	878	4,900	1,638	510	67	96	13,014
Trelawny	1,738	2,303	326	2,377	468	241	37	57	7,547
St. James	1,121	1,753	376	2,203	837	446	61	45	6,842
Hanover	1,257	2,523	226	1,898	1,061	315	26	48	7,354
Westmoreland	1,599	2,784	281	4,600	1,016	427	47	76	10,830
St. Elizabeth	3,756	1,270	434	7,172	1,311	374	59	70	14,476
Manchester	2,959	833	272	5,278	2,488	497	85	54	12,466
Clarendon	5,103	2,678	440	6,429	1,066	266	38	75	16,095
St. Catherine	4,812	2,689	708	6,444	1,902	607	71	101	17,334
Port Royal	..	3	3	25	124	49	..	..	204
Total	35,528	27,383	6,445	55,286	19,097	8,413	1,197	1,060	154,409

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1911-1912.

Parish.	No. of Horse-kind.	Entire Horses at £2.	No. of Asses.	No. of Wheels at			No. of Hand-Carts.	Total.	Total Yield.	
	at 11/			6/	15/	20/				
Kingston	1,126	1	57	1,132	1,024	892	130	3,178	£	s. d.
St. Andrew	1,755	..	1,467	1,634	1,592	..	..	3,226	2,487	11 6
St. Thomas	1,950	1	1,409	1,196	750	..	4	1,950	2,683	15 3
Portland	2,244	9	719	1,186	782	52	..	2,020	2,091	4 7½
St. Mary	3,953	4	795	2,328	1,418	16	..	3,762	2,212	3 0
St. Ann	2,172	7	1,518	1,302	1,300	..	1	2,603	3,935	5 0
Trelawny	1,585	1	1,301	812	716	..	..	1,558	2,836	5 10½
St. James	1,910	6	1,271	986	758	44	5	1,793	1,746	15 4½
Hanover	1,979	3	1,222	706	586	..	..	1,292	2,037	11 7
Westmoreland	3,016	2	1,414	1,162	1,478	4	1	2,645	1,830	4 1½
St. Elizabeth	2,032	..	2,097	646	1,136	4	3	1,789	3,135	17 7½
Manchester	1,896	1	1,630	591	1,222	..	..	1,816	1,746	15 4½
Clarendon	3,079	3	2,783	1,502	792	..	..	2,294	2,263	18 1½
St. Catherine	3,560	9	2,426	2,794	1,214	128	8	4,144	2,263	0 10
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	2,987	14 0
Total 1911-1912	32,557	47	20,170	18,010	14,780	1,140	152	34,082	4,029	0 9
" 1910-1911	32,606	44	19,235	17,484	13,880	1,030	128	32,522	10	10 0
Increase	..	3	935	526	900	110	24	1,560	£447	13 5
Decrease	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1911-12.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston	64	840	904	9	21	6	1,285
St. Andrew	..	319	319	..	..	..	121
St. Thomas	5	282	287	6	1	..	433
Portland	5	441	446	10	1	..	307
St. Mary	8	633	641	7	2	..	462
St. Ann	7	393	400	6	2	..	356
Trelawny	3	214	217	6	1	..	104
St. James	7	259	266	5	2	2	156
Hanover	4	174	178	8	..	..	135
Westmoreland	6	403	409	7	..	..	127
St. Elizabeth	7	400	407	5	2	..	232
Manchester	1	424	425	1	1	..	617
Clarendon	1	436	437	2	..	..	301
St. Catherine	6	611	617	..	1	..	304
Port Royal	..	7	7	1	..	..	..
Total	124	5,836	5,960	73	34	8	4,940

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1911-12.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	16	..	89	42	4
St. Andrew	..	77	13	9	2
St. Thomas	..	79	13	2	..
Portland	3	89	29	7	1
St. Mary	4	186	45	6	..
St. Ann	2	88	19	1	2
Trelawny	2	34	15	1	..
St. James	2	43	13	3	2
Hanover	..	27	5	..	..
Westmoreland	2	53	9	1	..
St. Elizabeth	1	100	13	..	..
Manchester	1	103	14	1	3
Clarendon	..	116	12	..	1
St. Catherine	2	191	28	5	1
Port Royal	..	..	1	2	..
Total	35	1,186	318	80	16

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGES, &C., IN THE ISLAND IN 1911-12.

Parish.	Horned Stock.		Horsekind.		Asses.		Vehicles.		Total
	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation	Return- ed for taxation	Other- wise re- gistered.	Total.	Number of carriages al- lowing 4 wheels to each including those used as hackney carriages. Law 30 of 1867.	Number of carts drays, etc., allow- ing 2 wheels— Law 30 of 1867.
Kingston	..	..	..	1,127	1,127	..	57	479	566
St. Andrew	1,816	144	860	1,755	1,960	90	1,557	398	817
St. Thomas	2,300	522	1,000	1,951	2,822	100	1,509	187	598
Portland	3,100	274	1,200	2,253	3,374	50	799	208	593
St. Mary	8,000	1,070	1,700	3,957	9,070	96	892	358	1,104
St. Ann	24,300	312	1,160	2,479	24,612	98	1,646	325	651
Trelawny	3,750	2,520	1,643	1,586	6,270	94	1,395	179	421
St. James	4,000	1,098	900	1,916	5,098	80	1,351	200	493
Hanover	8,042	429	760	1,982	8,471	110	1,332	146	353
Westmoreland	18,367	30,51	1,500	3,018	21,418	116	1,530	320	581
St. Elizabeth	12,700	185	2,000	2,032	12,885	296	2,393	285	323
Manchester	6,100	..	2,250	1,897	6,100	76	1,706	305	297
Clarendon	5,000	1,426	1,430	3,082	6,426	280	3,063	198	751
St. Catherine	8,300	840	1,910	3,569	9,140	84	2,510	335	1,397
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	105,775	11,871	18,313	32,604	117,646	1,570	21,740	3,923	9,005
					20,170				
					56,917				
					12,373				
					21,740				
					3,923				
					9,005				
					12,928				

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

AN Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, except when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of Canada of £1, £5 and £10.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes for the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. No action has yet been taken under this law.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under 6d. are made legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic. chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. pre \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations			
American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle	at	£4	2 0
Do. do. Single "	"	2	1 0
Do. do. Half "	"	1	0 6
Do. do. Quarter "	"	0	10 3
Do. do. Dollar	"	0	4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follows:—

RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	} vary according to open market rate in London.
60 Days	..	..	..
30 Days	..	..	..
Sight	..	..	..

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

COLONIAL BANK.

(Harbour Street.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital, £600,000.

Reserve Funds, £150,000.

Head Office in London, and branches throughout the West Indies, with agencies in New York and Canada.

Agencies in Jamaica—At Montego Bay, Falmouth, Sav-la-Mar, Port Maria.

STAFF.

E. W. Lucie-Smith, Manager.

E. Townsend, Accountant.

S. A. Gooch, Sub-Accountant.

R. S. Wilcoxon, Cashier

E. W. C. Dunlop, 2nd Cashier

CLERKS—G. F. H. Hobson, M. J. Lepingwell, F. E. J. Bower, L. E. H. Dean, A. G. Ayers, H. E. Harwood, E. L. Holland, H. N. F. Squire, A. W. Davidson, F. L. Casserly, G. C. Laidman B. V. Branday, M. C. Sorapure.

Stenographer—Miss McBlane.

Port Antonio Branch—F. E. Murray & T. C. W. Carlyon.

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for eight years, that is, from 1905 to 1912, inclusive.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1905	31st March	105,660	128,663
	30th June	103,961	
	30th September	107,456	
	31st December	106,175	
1906	31st March	110,659	105,813
	30th June	107,768	
	30th September	97,799	
	31st December	97,496	
1907	31st March	97,292	103,431
	30th June	111,548	
	30th September	102,122	
	31st December	96,137	
1908	31st March	90,098	101,775
	30th June	96,807	
	30th September	76,733	
	31st December	70,855	
1909	31st March	69,442	83,623
	30th June	72,449	
	30th September	69,140	
	31st December	74,816	
1910	31st March	73,598	71,462
	30th June	67,883	
	30th September	61,988	
	31st December	62,559	
1911	31st March	63,452	63,290
	30th June	63,190	
	30th September	61,725	
	31st December	64,795	
1912	31st March	76,052	65,863
	3th June	67,437	
	30th September	61,482	
	31st December	58,480	

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

King Street.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, Paid-up \$4,734,390 Total Assets Dec. 31, 1912 \$71,279,299
 Reserve Fund, 8,728,146. Notes in circulation, " 4,256,738

HEAD Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and over 100 branches, including St. John, N.B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other principal places in Canada; St. Johns, Newfoundland; Boston, Chicago and New York in the U.S.A.; Havana and Cienfuegos, Cuba; Kingston, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Sav-la-Mar, Mandeville, Saint Ann's Bay and Black River in Jamaica.

The Bank of Nova Scotia holds its Charter under the Canadian Banking Act and has power to issue notes to the amount of its paid-up capital. This Bank first issued notes in Jamaica in 1900, since which date they show circulation outstanding as follows:—

NOTES OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH QUARTER FROM 1904 TO 1912.

1904.		1905.		1906.	
March	31 £13,455	March	31 £28,698	March	31 £37,264
June	30 12,898	June	30 27,408	June	30 35,875
Sept.	30 26,333	Sept.	30 34,389	Sept.	29 49,472
Dec.	31 22,987	Dec.	31 27,736	Dec.	31 59,988
1907.		1908.		1909.	
March	31 74,505	March	31 £105,747	March	31 £86,622
June	30 70,099	June	30 102,865	June	30 89,077
Sept.	30 79,085	Sept.	30 76,289	Sept.	30 95,200
Dec.	31 83,557	Dec.	31 84,411	Dec.	31 92,929
1910.		1911.		1912.	
March	30 £99,724	March	31 £102,889	March	31 £109,578
June	30 93,307	June	30 105,876	June	30 107,234
Sept.	30 90,178	Sept.	30 101,547	Sept.	30 102,246
Dec.	31 95,824	Dec.	31 105,279	Dec.	31 109,992

STAFF AT KINGSTON, (KING ST.)

MANAGER—E. C. McLeod.

ACTING ASSISTANT MANAGER—W. L. Carson.

ACCOUNTANT—R. T. B. Bonnezen.

Clerks—W. Torrie, I. C. Bravo, A. C. Linton, W. F. Mallory, M. Turnbull, J. D. Hairs, P. H. Briard, T. W. Hall, W. D. Clark, G. J. Nutt, M. K. Powell, C. C. McHardy, D. Grant, K. S. Calder, D. C. Orgill, E. G. Powell, P. Marshall, M. F. McKay, M. K. Pugsley, J. G. Gill, A. B. Richardson, R. J. Graham, H. E. H. Lynch, E. A. Casserley, J. Chandler, E. M. Lord, A. H. Bonitto, S. G. Gruchy, H. S. Paterson, G. H. Hall, K. C. Levy, O. P. Sibley, O. L. Cox.

Branches—Black River, E. Roop, Manager; Mandeville, F. A. R. Saunders, Pro Manager; Montego Bay, T. Wilson, Pro Manager; Port Antonio, D. B. Scott, Pro Manager; Port Maria, Geo. Hodgkinson, Manager; St. Ann's Bay, David Pow, Pro Manager; Sav-la-Mar, H. A. Lindo, Manager.

London Agents—London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1869. In a recently published report the total deposits are stated at \$95,000,000 and the balance at credit of reserve fund at \$12,500,000.

Authorized Capital	..	..	..	\$25,000,000
Paid-up	..	..	..	11,500,000
Reserve Funds	..	..	..	12,500,000
Aggregate Assets	..	..	..	175,000,000

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.

KINGSTON BRANCH (HARBOUR ST.)

MANAGER—J. D. Leavitt.

ACTING ACCOUNTANT—J. C. Weir.

TELLER—V. C. McCormack.

CLERKS—H. C. Isaacs. K. R. Campbell.

Head Office—Montreal, with over 300 branches in the principal cities and towns of Canada, Bahamas, British West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo. London Branch, 2 Bank Buildings, Princess Street.

New York Branch, 68 William Street.

Principal foreign correspondents:—

Great Britain—Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

United States—*New York*, Chase National Bank, First National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Blair & Company.

Boston—National Shawmut Bank, First National Bank.

Chicago—Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia National Bank.

San Francisco—First National Bank, Wells, Fargo Nevada National Bank.

France—Credit Lyonnais Comptoir National d'Escompte.

Germany—Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

China & Japan—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Australasia—Nank of New South Wales.

NOTES OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH QUARTER.

Dec. 25th	..	..	..	£3,781
March 30th	..	..	..	4,972
June 30th	..	..	..	5,981
September 30th	..	..	..	5,270

(For conditions of drafts see p. 324.)

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentine	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Germany	20 Mark (gold)	0 19 6
Do.	Do (paper)	0 1 9	Greece	Drachme (100 lepta) (paper)	0 6
Austria-Hungary	Florin (silver)	0 1 8	Holland and Java	1 Gulden of 100 cents	0 1 8½
Do.	New Currency Krone	0 0 10	Hong Kong	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Belgium	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	India	Rupce (silver)	0 1 4
Brazil	Milreis (paper)	0 1 0	Italy	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 0 9½
Bulgaria	Leva (100 stotinkis)	0 0 9½	Japan	100 Sen—1 Yen	0 2 0
Canada and United States	Dollar (gold)	0 4 1	Mexico	Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Ceylon	Rupce	0 1 4	Norway, Sweden and Denmark	Kroner (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili	{ Peso (gold) new Paper	0 1 6	Peru	Sol (silver)	0 1 8½
China	100 Candareens—10 mace—1 tael of silver (a weight)	0 1 4½	Portugal	Milreis (paper)	0 3 6½
Do.	Mexican Dollar (silver)	0 2 5	Roumania	Ley (100 banis)	0 0 9½
Cuba	Dollar (gold)	0 1 8½	Russia	Rouble (100 kopels)	0 2 1½
Egypt	Piastre	0 4 1	Servia	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½
Do.	50 Piastre (gold piece)	0 0 2½	Spain	Peseta (100 centesimos)	0 0 7
Do.	Egyptian £ (100 piastres)	0 10 3	Straits Settlements	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 9
Finland	Markka (100 penni)	1 0 6	Switzerland	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
France	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Turkey	Piastre	0 0 2½
Germany	Mark (100 pfennig)	0 0 9½	Do.	Turkish £ (100 piastres)	0 18 0
		0 0 11½	Uruguay	Peso (gold)	0 4 2

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*—Bequests were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools.")

The Secondary Education Law of 1892 provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education; and for the granting of scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at high schools or colleges. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission. It is doing good work especially in science and agriculture.

During the year 1909 the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations Mr. H. H. Piggott, M. A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January 1911, and after inspecting the schools finally left the colony on March 22nd.

The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, from the Board of Education, London, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and published by the Commission gives proof of unstinted labour on the part of one who brought wide experience and unbiased judgment to bear upon the subject, affords a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica to-day, and gives wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the near future. In 1912 a Jamaica Scholarship for girls was instituted, and the first scholar went to London in that year.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Elementary education for the people cannot be said to have existed in Jamaica prior to Emancipation in 1834. For five years subsequent to complete emancipation £30,000 a year was granted by the British Parliament to Jamaica for education, and for five years longer the grant was continued on a diminishing scale. There was for a short time great enthusiasm amongst the people, but the schools established being of a very inferior character the results did not fulfil their expectations and the enthusiasm gave place to entire

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

indifference. This may be said to have lasted until 1866-67, when Mr. Savage was appointed Inspector of Schools, and with the active co-operation of the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, elaborated and established the system which was the foundation of that now in force. Advance from this time on was rapid.

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed by the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, the functions of which would be mainly advisory, but without the recommendation of which no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Fees were abolished, a special grant made in lieu thereof, and provision made for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at elementary schools in such towns or districts as he might designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the elementary schools to obtain higher education in the Secondary schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause. At the same time provisions were also made for the gradual reduction of the limits of age of children in elementary schools from 5-14 to 6-14. The Code then in force was to remain so, until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

Together with the passing of these measures and largely as a result of the abolitionⁿ of school fees, another wave of educational enthusiasm passed over the island. The reduction of the limits of age did not at once take effect, and the enrolment and attendance at elementary schools went up almost at a bound to the highest figures they have ever reached. Number on books 1895, 104,149; average attendance 1894, 64,695. The reaction, powerfully assisted by the gradual putting into force of the reduction in age limits, at once set in, and in spite of the increase in the population, the figures dropped to 86,491 and 50,978 in 1900. From this time attendance has gradually improved, and in 1903 there was every indication of a rapid increase, but the cyclone in August of that year dealt a blow to the schools from which they did not recover for two or three years and the recovery was checked by the earthquake in 1907. The attendance in the year following the cyclone fell to 50,612, below that for 1900. In 1911-12 it reached 61,669.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1885. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D. (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., two Members of the Legislative Council, viz.:—The Hon. D. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnston, M.D., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented its report accompanied with the evidence it had taken. The Legislative Council at its session in 1899 passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modifications, some important features of the report, including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education having approved of other recommendations in the Report, to wit:—that no new elementary school recognized by Government should be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention should be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges a course of two years of training should be provided instead of three; these recommendations were introduced into the Code and came into force, as provided by the Law, during the session of the Legislative Council in 1900.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools should be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, was at once carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were 757 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government grants.

The Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was, for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. Subsequent revisions were approved in 1895, 1899, 1900, 1902 and 1911. The chief provisions of the present Code are given below :—

The following are the statistics for 1911 and 1912:—

Year	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	First Class Schools.	Second Class. Schools.
1910-11 ..	698*	94,923	£59,256	£51,965	191	329
1911-12 ..	698*	98,576	£61,669	£60,503	217	358

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1881, 1891 and 1911:—

	1881.	1891.	1911.
Can Read and Write ..	115,418	177,795	338,263
Can Read only ..	115,650	114,493	108,515
Total ..	231,068	292,288	446,778
Attending School ..	67,402	99,769	125,496
Total Population ..	580,804	639,491	831,383

SCHOOLS ON ANNUAL GRANT LIST.—INSPECTION.

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school before the first inspection of the school next following the completion of its sixth year of age; and no child may be retained in any public elementary school after the inspection of the school next following the completion of its fourteenth year of age; or next following the completion of eight years after its first admission into a public elementary school, whichever date may be the earlier; provided that no child may in any case be retained in any public elementary school after it has attained its fifteenth year; except that with the special sanction of the Inspector a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors of Schools, of whom there are ten, each with his own district, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects, and marks are given upon the following scale:—

	Marks.
Chief Elementary Subjects { Organization	6
{ Discipline	6
{ Reading and Recitation	15
{ Writing and English (including Orthography, Composition, Elements of Grammar)	15
{ Arithmetic—Mental, and written	15
{ Elementary Science (through object lessons, practical illustrations, and simple experiments) having special reference to Agriculture	8
{ Scripture and Morals	5
{ Drawing and Manual Occupations	6
{ Geography (with incidental History)	4
{ Singing and Drill	4
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Special Subjects.

(A) Needlework (for all schools as a rule).

(B) { Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.
Manual Training.

* Includes the Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls at Stony Hill, Alpha Cottage Industrial (Boys and Girls), Belmont Orphanage (Ind.) School, and Happy Grove Industrial School. These schools do not receive annual grants-in-aid under the Code.

IN INFANT SCHOOLS.						Marks.
Organization	..	..	..	..	..	10
Discipline	..	..	..	..	..	10
(A)— <i>Work of a Kindergarten nature:</i>						
Manual work (including Drawing and [for girls] Sewing))						8
Songs, Kindergarten Games and Drill						8
Nature Study and Home Geography (conversational and object Les ons)						8
(B)—Scripture and Morals						6
(C)— <i>Chief Elementary Subjects:</i>						
Reading and Recitation						12
Writing and English (oral and written)						12
Arithmetic—Mental and written						10
						84

COURSE OF STUDY AND STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

All schools on the Annual Grant List are examined according to standards. The maximum marks attainable are only given at inspection when the whole of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus are taken, and when the school, as a whole, is considered to have attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching. Every lower degree of proficiency receives a proportionately smaller number of marks which may be fractional.

The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured. Speaking generally schools with 56 marks or over are first class; with 42 marks or over but under 56 second class, and with 30 marks or over but under 42 third class; provided that in each case the prescribed proportion of marks is obtained in each of the chief elementary subjects.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. Under the Code of 1911 in schools with an average attendance of 60 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal teacher with possible additions for training Pupil Teachers, for Sewing, Practical Agriculture and Manual Training, to certificated teachers on their certificates according to the success of their work and for any excess in the average attendance above 60. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of assistants and pupil teachers. For every unit of average attendance above 50 and up to 70, 6/ is the available staff grant, and for every unit of average attendance above 70, 12/. A grant to a sewing mistress is made, if the sewing done is considered to deserve a grant, at a rate not exceeding 3s. per unit of average attendance at the sewing class, which must have been held for 84 hours during a school year of twelve months. Schools with less than 60 in average attendance earn for their principal teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 60. Under the 1911 Code the staff grant for the financial year beginning April 1st, is known in the previous January so that arrangements for staffing can be made in good time. The grant for the principal teacher changes after inspection.

Pupil Teachers can be engaged in all schools and receive pay depending upon the amount of grant at the disposal of the manager. Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and is informed of the results of his examination: a fee of 2/6 is paid for the Preliminary examination which is largely taken by pupils still in attendance at Elementary Schools. In July, 1912, 414 Pupil Teachers and 1,930 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

Annual building grants of £1,500 were given from 1867 to 1896, inclusive, and £500 was voted in 1897, 1900 and 1901, £250 in 1902, and £500 in 1903. No building grant was given in 1898 or 1899. In 1910 the sum of £1,000 was voted, and in 1911 £2,000, and in 1912 £4,000.

After the disastrous cyclone in 1903 a special sum of £3,000 was voted for the rebuilding and repair of school buildings destroyed or injured by the storm, and as not much of this could be spent before the end of the financial year the remainder was reprovided in 1904. A further sum of £3,000 was voted in 1905.

In 1908 £3,000 was voted for repairing schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. In 1909 £800 was voted as a distress grant for the assistance of schools in the districts afflicted by the drought of the two previous years. In 1910 £1,000 was voted for restoring and improving the schools in Kingston, and in 1911 funds were again made available for the same purpose.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 75; Church of England, 193; Baptist, 132; Wesleyan, 73; Moravian, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 55; Congregational, 22; Methodist, 24; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 31; Society of Friends, 3; Undenominational, 20; Government (for East Indian children) 3. According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Parish.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Failure in marks.	Class not determined.	Total.
Kingston	18	5	5	..	4	32
St. Andrew	9	18	12	..	5	44
St. Thomas	7	17	7	..	..	31
Portland	13	20	11	..	1	45
St. Mary	7	29	17	2	..	57
St. Ann	15	35	7	..	..	57
Trelawny	9	18	..	..	..	27
St. James	11	16	7	1	..	35
Hanover	13	18	5	..	..	36
Westmoreland	22	23	8	..	1	54
St. Elizabeth	19	37	17	..	..	73
Manchester	31	28	5	1	..	65
Clarendon	27	33	9	..	..	69
St. Catherine	16	41	14	1	1	73
Total	217	338	126	5	12	698

By an Order in Privy Council dated the 17th November, 1910, school attendance was made compulsory as from 1st January, 1911, for all children between the ages of 7 and 13 within the towns of Kingston, Lucea and Falmouth, and within the Parish of Port Royal. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911.

The following are the School Boards at present appointed under Law 3 of 1910:—

KINGSTON.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*, Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A., Rev. J. W. Wright and Mrs. H. C. Bourne, on the nomination of the Board of Education; J. L. King, B.A., LL.B., on the nomination of the Elementary School Teachers of Kingston; Rev. J. Harpes, S.J., Rev. P. F. X. Mulry, S.J., W. T. Connolly, Rev. J. F. Gartshore M.A., J. Gadoaille, Miss S. Leake, on the nomination of the Managers of Elementary Schools in Kingston; E. V. Lockett, B.A., (ex-officio).

Secretary—Rev. J. Reinke.

FALMOUTH.

Rev. J. Kingdon, *Chairman*, Rev. C. G. McGregor, G. S. Ewen, A. D. Smith, A. L. Delgado, W. Fitz-Ritson, B. L. Bernard, A. Phillibert, Dr. A. E. C. Myers, Rev. H. G. Clerk, Rev. T. B. Prentice.

LUCEA.

Rev. D. A. Rothnie, *Chairman*, Rev. A. Cresser, Hon. C. H. Hewitt, Mrs. A. Allwood, Mrs. D. A. Rothnie, Mrs. A. Cresser, J. H. Duff.

The following means are also employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education:—

1. 40 men students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees having closed the Mico College in Antigua, now provide also for training 6 students from Antigua at the Mico College in Jamaica; six students are also received for a two years course from the Government of British Guiana.

2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women in which 30 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. (*See post.*) Six students are also received for a two years course from the Government of British Guiana.
3. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year for each of a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional £10 for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 20 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains and 6 women students at St. Josephs (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of 4 years probationary work in school to those who are successful, and for the payment of certificated teachers of a special grant depending on the marks of their respective schools. Teachers who are desirous of being permanently registered are required to take certain portions of this examination.

Up to the 30th Sept., 1912, 381 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 153 have been successful and have obtained certificates. There are 744 certificated teachers.

Since 1900 eleven courses of lectures on Agricultural Science and Practical Agriculture have been delivered in Kingston and the Santa Cruz Mountains, at which about 562 teachers have been present: a few have attended more than one course. A short course of lectures in Domestic Economy was added in 1911. Great interest has been evinced by the teachers in these courses, and excellent results are anticipated. There are now 364 School Gardens which receive visits from the Instructor for School Gardens and from Agricultural Instructors as circumstances allow, as well as from the Inspectors of Schools. Prizes for the best School Garden in each Inspector's district have continued to be given, and this special grant for practical agricultural teaching has been increased to a maximum of £6.

The Board of Education, constituted under Law 31 of 1892, at present consists of—

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Director of Education, *Chairman, ex-officio*; Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Head Master of the Jamaica College, *Vice-Chairman*; Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J., Hon. J. M. Farquharson, Rev. W. J. Williams, A. B. McFarlane, Rev. S. C. Ashton, Miss Barrows, B.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., G. Hicks, Rev. P. Williams, A. Chambers, Rev. G. D. Purdy, S. C. Thompson.

The Board's functions are—

- (a) To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—
 - (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
 - (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
 - (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.
- (b) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London a member of the Mercers

Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive, and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune.

The present Trustees are:—

A. F. Buxton, *Chairman*, Andrew Johnston, *Vice-Chairman*, Sir Samuel Hoar, Bart., M.P., *Treasurer*, E. H. Lushington, Guy Lushington, Elliott Howard, Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., *Secretary*.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £3,970 per annum. Of this sum £1,650 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day school earns upwards of £200 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5. There are now sixty students in residence, besides six from the Leeward Islands, six from Demerara and five missionary students.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The practising school in connection with this institution occupies a high place among the first class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training and the students attend Hope Gardens for practical agriculture. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. Griffith, George Hicks, M.A., Rev. James Watson, Frank Cundall, F.S.A., Rev. R. Johnston, B.D., Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. R. J. Ripley, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., R. S. Gamble, Rev. J. W. Wright. Rev. W. Griffith, *Secretary*, Dr. Maunsell, *Medical Officer*, C. W. Chapman, *Accountant*.

TEACHING STAFF.

Alexander Bruce McFarlane, *Principal*; L. G. Gruchy, *Vice-Principal*; C. E. Skyers and J. A. Bulman, B.Sc., *Tutors*; A. Moore, *Principal Teacher of the Practising School*.

KINGSTON TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

This school takes the place of the Manual Training School which was established by the Government in January, 1896, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake the Manual Training School was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kindergarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room. After the earthquake the boy's school was removed to new quarters in the Elletson Road and in September 1911 the present school was opened in new buildings at 82 Hanover Street. The manual training work is carried on temporarily in the old Treasury buildings in Harbour Street.

Pupils from other schools in Kingston are received in the school for manual training and night classes for other pupils are also held. The classes at the Continuation School are occupied with work of a higher elementary character. Classes for girls both of the Continuation School and in technical subjects (Laundry, Cookery and Housewifery, etc.) are held.

The head master, in addition to controlling the work of the school, is attached to the teaching staff of the Mico Training College as instructor in hand and eye training; conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in these subjects and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The Technical School is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork).

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school, are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Antonio and Brown's Town. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the general control of the Education Department with an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., *Chairman*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J., Hon. P. R. A. Wilmoughby, M.I.C.E., R. S. Gamble, A. B. McFarlane, F. Richmond, C. P. Lazarus, Hon. Col. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, Mrs. Bourne, Miss Barrows, B.A.

Teaching Staff.—Head Master—J. G. Peet.

Technical Instructor.—W. R. Goldsworthy.

Technical Instructress.—Miss S. H. Vidal.

Boys Department.—A. E. Thompson, *First Assistant*; C. S. Fairclough, *Second Assistant*; G. J. Holness, *Third Assistant*; R. A. Henry, O. G. Edwards, A. A. Davis, *Manual Training Assistants*.

Girls Department.—Miss E. Webster, Miss E. Pattison, *Assistants*.

KINGSTON GOVERNMENT INFANT SCHOOL.

This school was re-opened in September, 1911. It takes the place of the Board (Infant) School which formed a part of what was known comprehensively as the Kingston Manual Training School and was closed after some eleven years work in 1907 when as a result of the earthquake, the building was needed for other purposes. The aim of this school is to provide suitable instruction in methods of Infant School teaching for Training College Students and Women Teachers as well as to serve as a model Infant School.

Head Mistress.—Miss R. Evans, with two assistants.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

This College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting ofadies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by a selecting committee (1) according to their position in the Pupil Teachers' List, (2) according to the recommendation of responsible persons in the districts to which the girls belong. An entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are boarded and lodged free of expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two, and in some cases three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. A limited number of students are received each year, who undergo a preliminary year in the domestic training class, and their services are taken as an equivalent for the entrance fee if they enter college.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School on the same premises. This school is attended by the children of the Industrial School, and a number of boys and girls from the neighbourhood.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved in July, 1889, the sum of £473 19s. 0d. was left to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 a year each at this college, tenable for three years for two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos, or failing him, the senior justice of the peace of the parish.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*, Rev. W. Graham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. Priestnal, Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A., Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. E. Randall, Rev. W. J. Williams, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Miss F. C. Burke, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Price, E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal—Miss Anna S. Marvin.

First Assistant—Miss A. Whitehead; *Assistants*—Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. W. Guy; *Schoolmistress*—Miss F. E. Henry; *Matron*—Mrs. M. Cox; *Medical Attendant*—Dr. R. S. Turton.

The Lady Principal is also superintendent of the industrial school for girls which was opened in April 1892.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

A school for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The Government granted twenty maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £5.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Teachers—Miss A. G. Land, Miss A. V. Hendriks, Miss I. M. Morin.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1882, owing to the action of the Institute of Jamaica, these Local Examinations (then confined to Senior and Junior candidates) were first held in Jamaica. In 1895 the Preliminary Examination was first taken; and in 1901 the Higher was taken for the first time. The examination of the Preliminary, Junior and Senior candidates, is held every December; of the Higher at Midsummer or December, as occasion requires.

The examinations are held in Kingston and at various centres. In December, 1912, there were eight centres as follows:—Kingston, Boys (two); Kingston, Girls; Jamaica College Hope; Potsdam; Hampton; Montego Bay; Westwood.

Of the 320 Senior, Junior and Preliminary candidates who sat in 1911, 72.2 per cent. passed, 16.2 per cent. in honours, and 55.9 not in honours.

The fees are as follows:—*Higher*, University, £1 10/. *Local*, 10/=£2. *Senior and Junior*, University, £1. *Local*, 6/=£1 6/. *Preliminary*, University, 10/6. *Local* 4/=14/6. *Late fee*, University, 5/. *Local*, 1/=6/.

The 1913 examinations will be held in December. Entry forms have to be sent in early in September, the actual day being fixed three months in advance.

The Secretary for Jamaica is the Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica.]

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

The University of London only consents to the holding of these Examinations in the Colonies on the understanding that the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor act as intermediaries. The Jamaica Schools Commission is the body in Jamaica recognized by the Governor as dealing with these Examinations and all applications should be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Examinations in Arts and Theology of the University are held in Jamaica—the Matriculation in January; the intermediate Arts in July; the Intermediate Theology in June; the Final Arts in October, and the Final B.D., and Honours B.D. in June. Candidates who wish to take the Matriculation in June must pay an extra University Fee of £3.

Applications to sit must reach London University three months before the Examination. As they have to be transmitted through the Colonial Secretary's Office at Jamaica and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, they must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission five months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by proof that the fees have been lodged with the Island Treasurer; the University Fee to the credit of the Jamaica Government, and the Local Fee to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours Examination applications must reach London University not later than the 14th of February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the middle of the previous December.

If a candidate withdraw his name after having entered for, or if he fails to pass or to appear at, the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he can enter again at a subsequent Examination; for this he must again pay the required fee and make application as above described.

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2. Local £1.

Intermediate or Final—University £6. Local £3.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st School Examinations: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher; (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally; (c) A class singing examination.

2nd Local Centre Examinations:—Intermediate and advanced grades, for individual certificates.

3rd Examinations for the Licentiatehip of the Associated Board, (a) For teachers: (b) For solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896 the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica.

Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

In 1912, the Examiner of the Associated Board, Mr. Arthur Hinton, conducted the Practical Examinations in pianoforte, violin and singing, at six centres—Spanish Town, Mandeville, Brown's Town, Westwood, Hampton and Kingston, at which centres the Theory Examinations had been held a few weeks earlier.

As a result of the examination 251 certificates (29 Local Centre and 222 School) were awarded, there being 61 failures. (11 Local Centre and 50 School) Two candidates at Kingston, sat for, and one passed, the L.A.B. Examination.

The examinations will be held in April, 1913.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Regulations as to the Scholarships awarded annually in accordance with the provisions of Law 23 of 1901.

I.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £10 PER ANNUM FOR ONE YEAR.

Three Scholarships of £10 per annum, tenable for one year, shall annually be granted to the three boys and three to the three girls, under the age of sixteen years, who shall stand highest on the list of the successful boys and girls, respectively, in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, provided in each case that the scholar be placed in one of the honour classes or obtain the mark of distinction in some subject.

The Scholarships shall commence on the first of July in each year, and shall be paid quarterly to the Treasurer or Principal of any efficient school within the Island of Jamaica in which the scholar is receiving tuition, to be by such Treasurer or Principal applied in a reduction of the payment required from such scholar.

A school shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this Section which satisfies the Jamaica Schools Commission that it has made sufficient provision for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation Examination.

The same boy or girl may be re-elected in different years.

II.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate (boy or girl) in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not at the discretion of the Governor disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character; and
- (e) Who shall except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the Cambridge Junior or Senior Local Examination in some year previous to that in which he is a candidate for this scholarship, and shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as standing next in merit to the one who has gained the Jamaica Scholarship in the special examination for that Scholarship [see Jamaica Scholarship Regulations 1 (g)] amongst all those who are eligible for and willing to take up this Scholarship.

2. The masculine pronoun in these Regulations includes the feminine.

3. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted and shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

4. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

5. The Jamaica Schools Commission may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study unconnected with London University, in an Institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a Degree of the London University; and the Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, whether at London Univer-

sity or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

III.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP.

1. A Scholarship of (i) £200 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £150 per annum tenable for four years, or (iii) £120 per annum, tenable for five years. at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate (boy or girl) in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st April in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements;
- (f) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor have passed the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination held in some year before that in which he is a candidate for the Scholarship, with First or Second Class Honours, or marks of distinction in two subjects;
- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have submitted themselves to an examination to be conducted (in Kingston only) in December of each year on the following lines:—

The three Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science shall be called Principal Subjects, and an examination shall be conducted in them under the following Regulations:—

The papers in Classics shall include those set in the Latin and Greek sections of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with the paper in Greek or Roman History and with two additional three-hour papers, one in Latin Translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions, and one in Greek translation and Prose composition with a few critical questions: also an English Essay as a three-hour paper. For the English Essay a considerable selection of subjects shall be offered and in the selection of subjects due weight shall be given to the fact that the candidates who take this examination will have been educated in Jamaica, and that some of them will offer Classics as their Principal Subject others Mathematics, and others Science. The value of the Essay is to be the average value of the other papers in the Principal Subject.

The papers in Mathematics shall include those set in the Mathematical section of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with two additional three-hour papers, covering the subjects of Pure Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics carried to a higher stage than in the Local Examination and Differential Calculus: also an English Essay as above.

The papers in Science shall include those set in the same examination in the Chemistry section and two others, viz.: either the two set in Agricultural Science, or any two chosen from the section of Physics and that of Biology and Physical Geography, which the Regulations for the examination allow candidates to take; with two three-hour papers, one theoretical and one practical, on the subjects of the four papers taken: also an English Essay as above.

There shall be three Subsidiary Subjects, Mathematics, Languages, and Science; including in the first the papers set in the Senior Local Examination; in Languages the papers set in any two of the following:—Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish; and in Science the two Science papers in Chemistry, and two others selected from the Physics, Biology and Physical Geography and Agricultural Science sections, in accordance with the Regulations of the Syndicate governing such selection.

Each candidate shall be examined in one Principal and one Subsidiary Subject. In case of clear superiority of merit of one candidate in his Principal Subject over other candidates in their Principal Subject the Scholarship will be awarded to such candidate without any consideration of the results in the Subsidiary Subjects; but in the case of an approach to equality of merit between two or more candidates in their Principal Subject, the work sent up in the Subsidiary Subjects will be taken into account in making the award.

(h) The provisions of the preceding sub-section (g) as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve months' notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. The masculine pronoun in these Regulations includes the feminine.

3. No person shall under any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship at the same time.

4. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of Cambridge as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee [Mr. F. Cundall, Kingston.]

5. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

6. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in New York (Messrs. Gillespie Bros. & Co.) to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such Degree, Certificate or Diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such Certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

7. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

IV.

(PART OF LAW 23 OF 1901.)

1. The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for that year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

2. A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of the Jamaica Scholarship from 1881 to date.

1881 T. W. Halliday, York Castle.	1898 G. S. Husband, Jam. High School.
1882 A. E. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	1899 H. H. R. Bayley, Jam. High School.
1883 E. T. Lee, Potsdam.	1900 F. C. H. Powell, Potsdam.
1884 E. R. C. Earle, Jam. High School.	1901 J. C. Sharp, Jamaica College.
1885 D. D. Parnther, York Castle.	1902 R. W. Dodd, Potsdam.
1886 T. C. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	1903 Miss C. G. Pearman, Potsdam.
1887 E. V. Lockett, York Castle.	1904 J. E. Sharp, Jamaica College.
1888 E. E. Murray, York Castle.	1905 R. T. H. Sailman, Potsdam.
1889 C. A. H. Thomson, Jam. High School.	1906 L. C. Levy, Jamaica College.
1890 H. C. Jackson, Jam. High School.	1907 { G. J. Dodd, Potsdam.
1891 H. A. Josephs, York Castle.	{ G. E. Valentine, Wolmer's.
1892 H. D. Lockett, York Castle.	1908 W. I. Escoffery, Jamaica College.
1893 H. I. C. Brown, York Castle.	1909 G. S. Dodd, Potsdam.
1894 A. W. Levy, Jamaica High School.	1910 T. H. Sharp, Potsdam.
1895 D. H. DeSouza, York Castle.	1911 F. G. Alberga, Potsdam.
1896 L. C. D. King, Potsdam.	1912 A. M. Alberga, Potsdam.
1897 A. A. Myers, Potsdam.	1913 G. S. Escoffery, Jamaica College.

V.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP FOR GIRLS.

The conditions of this Scholarship were published in the Jamaica Gazette, 30th May, 1912, and were under revision by the Privy Council at the time of going to press.

The winner of the 1912 scholarship was Leila James, Wolmers.

VI.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Under the will* of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes a Scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issued in July, 1909, the following Regulations governing the election of Rhodes Scholars in Jamaica, for the information and guidance of educational authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships.

1. An annual Scholarship is assigned to Jamaica. Each Scholarship is tenable for three years, and is of the value of £300 per annum.

2. A Qualifying Examination accepted by the University of Oxford as equivalent to Responsions, the subjects for which will be furnished year by year, will be held in the City of Kingston in the Autumn of each year, at a date of which due notice will be given. Scholars will be selected from those who have passed this Qualifying Examination. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to the Candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary. The election must be completed by the 31st of the following January, and the Scholar will begin residence at Oxford in October of the same year for which he is elected.

3. Arrangements will be made, if necessary, for candidates educated in England or Canada to take the examination at the same date in years when such candidates are eligible.

* The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

4. The Committee of Selection consists of—

His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).
 The Hon. the Chief Justice.
 The Director of Education.
 The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.
 Dr. G. C. Henderson.

The first four members of the Committee hold their place *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled, as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. The fifth member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Trustees, when a vacancy occurs. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. In all matters before the Committee the Chairman shall have an original as well as a casting vote.

5. The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission for the time being shall act as Secretary for the Committee of Selection. In the event of funds being required to meet expenses in connection with the Committee, the Committee may charge a fee to each candidate with a view to covering such expenses. [The fee at present charged is one guinea.]

ELIGIBILITY OF CANDIDATES.

6. Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried. They must have passed their eighteenth birthday, but must not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on the 1st of October of the year for which they are elected.

7. The parents or recognised guardians of candidates must be actually domiciled in Jamaica, such domicile to include at least seven years' residence in Jamaica immediately preceding the election. In cases where during the seven years' period the parent or guardian has taken short holiday trips off the Island, such absences shall not be counted.

8. Candidates must have passed five years of their life, between the ages of 6 and 18 in Jamaica.

9. Every third year the selection of the Rhodes Scholar will be made from candidates who have lived in Jamaica for the whole of the seven years preceding the date of the examination. This restriction will apply to the years 1909, 1912, 1915, and so on. In case of a candidate under this rule having been off the Island for the benefit of his health during this period, the Committee of Selection may decide, if they think fit, that this does not interfere with his eligibility.

10. In any doubtful cases of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

METHOD OF SELECTION.

11. In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a Scholarship, regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for and success in manly out-door sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (iv) his exhibition during school-days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (ii) and (iii) should be decided in any School or College by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv) by the Head of the School or College.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions as to the method of selection, the trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

12. Those who desire to be considered as candidates for the Scholarship, for any year must make application, on a prescribed form, to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston Jamaica, not later than the last day of March, in the preceding year stating the classical books in which they propose to be examined, taken from the list furnished from Oxford for the Qualifying Examination, the proposed form to be supplied by the Committee of Selection.

13. For each candidate there must be furnished to the Committee of Selection—

- (a) a certificate of age;
- (b) a full statement of his educational career at school, with his record in athletics; and
- (c) a careful, detailed, confidential report by the master of the school at which the boy has been educated, in answer to a paper of questions framed by the Committee of Selection.

The report should contain the opinion of the senior boys of the school about the candidate, obtained in the best way which the headmaster can devise, and be supplemented by his own comments. In the case of candidates not presented directly from any school, the Committee may require such certificates as they deem necessary.

14. In cases where more than one candidate comes from the same school, the report of the master and the opinions asked of the senior boys should indicate, on the points submitted to them, the relative standing of the candidates in the order of merit.

15. Each candidate must personally present himself to the Committee of Selection before a final decision is made, at a time to be fixed by the Committee of which due notice will be given, unless specially excused by the Committee itself, in which case a statement of the reasons must be sent to the Trustees.

16. The Chairman of the Committee of Selection should at once notify to the Trustees and to Mr. F. J. Wylie, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, the name of the elected Scholar, and should forward to the latter all the records, credentials and testimonials relating to the Scholar on which the election was made. These papers should be transmitted immediately, as they are used in consulting College authorities in regard to the admission of Scholars. It has been the experience of past years that Scholars have frequently been unable to gain admission to any of the Colleges of their preference owing to remissness in forwarding to Mr. Wylie the necessary information.

17. The Scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments: the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the certificate of his College that the work and conduct of a Scholar have been satisfactory. Without such a certificate the Scholarship lapses. A Scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a student to secure this college certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rota of succeeding Scholars.

Copies of these Regulations, and any further information may be obtained from the Secretary to the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica; or from Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., care of the Rhodes Trustees, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

The following "Instructions" are framed to indicate the course of procedure by which a Scholar is entered at Oxford.

1. In order to be admitted to the University of Oxford, it is necessary to be first accepted as a member of one of the Colleges which compose the University.

Election to a Rhodes Scholarship does not of itself admit to a College. Every College has its own standard for admission, for Rhodes Scholars as for all other applicants; and accepts or rejects at its own discretion. Moreover, the number of Rhodes Scholars which any one College will admit is strictly limited. Few Colleges will admit more than five in any one year; and in the majority of cases four is the maximum. From the different candidates for admission a College will select those whose records suggest that they are most likely to do credit to the College to which they may belong. It is therefore essential that, in applying for admission to a College, a Scholar should submit the fullest possible evidence.

2. The procedure for a Scholar elect should be as follows:—

- (1) *Immediately* on receiving notice of his election he should write to Mr. F. J. Wylie 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, stating in order the Colleges which he prefers. The list should contain the names of *at least* six Colleges.
- (2) He should satisfy himself that the credentials which he submitted to the Committee of Selection have been forwarded by the Chairman to Mr. Wylie.

- (3) He should himself forward to Mr. Wylie any portion of the following information which may not have been included in the documents submitted to the Committee of Selection:—

- (a) A certificate of age.
- (b) Testimonials as to character.
- (c) *Certified* evidence as to the Courses of Study pursued by the Scholar at his University, and as to the gradings attained to by him in those Courses. This evidence should be signed by the Registrar, or other responsible official, of his University.
- (d) A catalogue of his University.
- (e) Information as to the intentions of the Scholar in regard to the line of study he proposes to follow at Oxford.

It is also desirable that the Scholar should state to what religious denomination he belongs.

This information should reach Mr. Wylie as soon after the *end of January* as possible.

3. When Mr. Wylie has the necessary information in his hands he will attempt to secure for each Scholar admission to the College of his preference. That will not be always possible. When a Scholar fails to gain admission to the College which stands first on his list of preferences, Mr. Wylie will enter into negotiation with the College second on that list, and so on.

Where he is specially requested to do so, Mr. Wylie is prepared to select a College for a Scholar, but it is greatly to be preferred that each Scholar should, so far as possible, choose for himself.

4. Information about Oxford and its various Colleges is to be found in the early chapters of the "Students' Handbook to Oxford," and in "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," by R. Scholz and S. K. Hornbeck. These books can be obtained at the Oxford University Press, 91, Fifth Avenue, New York. Scholars-elect are recommended to get them.

5. A study of Chapter VII. of "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships" will afford a rough idea of the cost of life at Oxford, and of the expenses which an Undergraduate has to meet on coming for the first time into residence.

It may be mentioned that, by special arrangement with the Rhodes Trustees, the following Colleges have agreed to demand no caution money from Rhodes Scholars:—

Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Hertford, Jesus, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, and Wadham.

University and Worcester Colleges demand £10 as caution money, Trinity College, £20. The payment under the heading of caution money in the case of New College is as described in the "Students' Handbook."

6. The Scholarship will be paid quarterly. The first payment (£75) will be made at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. No request for any earlier payment can be considered.

7. The sum of £300 is no more than is necessary to cover the expenses of the year, including vacations as well as term. A scholar must not therefore count on his Scholarship leaving any margin—least of all in his first year, in which, owing to unavoidable initial payments, expenses are heaviest. It is essential that a Scholar should start his life in Oxford unhampered by debt. It is even desirable, in view of initial expenses that he should, if possible, arrive with £25 or so to his credit.

8. For information as to courses of study at Oxford, Scholars elect are recommended to consult "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," and the "Students' Handbook to Oxford;" particularly Chapter VI. of the former of these two books.

9. When a scholar has been once accepted by a college he should conduct all further correspondence as to his residence, studies, &c., directly with the College in question. He should, however, keep Mr. Wylie informed of his movements, and in particular of the date at which he proposes to come into residence. Michaelmas Term begins normally in the second week of October. A Scholar must in any case arrive at Oxford not later than the day on which his College assembles.

10. A Rhodes Scholar must reside in College, unless his College is unable to offer him rooms, for at least two years.

GEORGE R. PARKIN.

The Rhodes Trust,
Seymour House,
Waterloo Place, S.W.,
July, 1909.

Memorandum issued by the Local Committee of Selection.

The "further intellectual test" applied by the Local Committee of Selection in Jamaica is the Examination taken by candidates for the Jamaica Scholarship, [particulars of which are given in p 339 of this handbook.]

Each candidate is required to inform the Director of Education, Kingston, not later than the 1st April in each year next preceding the examination, what Principal and what Subsidiary Subjects he proposes to take.

Students who desire to be considered as candidates for the Scholarship must make application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, not later than the last day of March, in the year preceding election.

By order of the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee.

Kingston, Jamaica,
30th August, 1909.

Winners of the Rhodes Scholarship.

- 1904—R. M. Murray, York College and Jamaica College.
- 1905—R. L. Nosworthy, Exeter School, England.
- 1906—Hugh Wortley, Jamaica College.
- 1907—O. V. Calder, Potsdam.
- 1908—T. R. Williams, Bath College, England.
- 1909—J. M. Nethersole, Wolmer's.
- 1910—F. C. Mercier, Wolmer's, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
- 1911—D. P. Stephenson, Wolmer's.
- 1912—K. W. Calder, Potsdam.
- 1913—E. V. S. Thomas, Potsdam.

THE JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls the Montego Bay Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members.—His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*, Hon. St. John Branch, Attorney General, *Vice Chairman*, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Director of Education, C. Leslie Mais, L. G. Gruchy, Rev Ernest Price, B.A., B.D., President of Calabar College, G. C. Henderson, M.D. (Lond.), Rev. W. J. Williams, A. N. Dixon.

Secretary.—Frank Cundall.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

THE JAMAICA COLLEGE.

Hope.

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there is provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A

College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College. It contains accommodation for the head master and his family, four other masters, seven students and fifty boys.

The buildings were much damaged by the earthquake; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1908.

It has an income, irrespective of fees, of £2,196 (£1,200 Government Grant, £996 Endowment).

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars.—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann, (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Weekly Boarders. V.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on the 15th of January of the year elected.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education, should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit, and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination, which tests their qualifications to take a proper place in the School. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.—Boys are admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for term boarders.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the third Wednesday in January in each year and ends on the second Friday in April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The summer Term commences on the fourth Wednesday in April and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £15 per Term. Payments for weekly boarders are at the rate of £10 13s. 4d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term. Day Boys under twelve years of age shall pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £4 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships

are at a sum not exceeding £40 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £40.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing and Bookkeeping, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek; Commercial Subjects, and Political Economy or Practical Horticulture and Agriculture.

Boys wishing to take this last subject must be at least fifteen years of age, and have passed the Junior Cambridge Examination. They will be exempted from some of the other teaching of the School. The practical teaching will, by permission of the Board of Agriculture, be given at the Government Laboratory and the Hope Gardens by the staff of the Agricultural Department.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the school after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the school after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1912 there were in the College 10 Drax Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 39 Terminal Boarders and 15 Day Boys, making a total of 77.

The following is the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1911-12 irrespective of the redemption of debentures:—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
School Fees ..	£1,751 4 10	Management ..	—
Endowment ..	996 0 0	Property ..	£147 1 1
Government Grant ..	700 0 0	College ..	1,730 9 8
Sundries ..	17 0 10	Hostel ..	1,463 15 5
		Examinations ..	—
	£3,464 5 8		£3,341 6 2

All communications respecting boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £600 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every day boy.

Second Master—R. H. Smith, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, (Second Class Classical Honours). Salary £250.

Assistant Masters—

R. M. Murray, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Third Class in Mathematical Honours, salary £200, resident.

R. E. Jefferson, M.Sc., Univ. of Manchester. Salary £185, resident.

E. A. Stockhausen, £80, resident.

Art Master—C. T. Stewart.

Music Mistress—Miss K. Cox.

Singing Master—J. A. Bulman, B.Sc.

Shorthand Master—C. A. Warner.

Drilling Master—Sergeant Birch.

Medical Officer—H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin, salary £72.

Matron—Miss R. Isaacs, salary £60.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

Marescaux Road, Kingston.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

The school is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:—

I. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

II. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the school, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday.

The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July.

The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December in the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.—R. W. Bryant, *Chairman*; Alexander Dixon, G. P. Myers, J. L. King, S. A. Nightengale, T. B. Stephenson.

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.—Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; F. Cundall, Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., Rev. R. J. Ripley.

Secretary—C. T. Burton.

Teaching Staff.

BOYS SCHOOL.

Head Master—William Cowper, M.A., formerly Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; 1st Class Classical Tripos, Part i, (1886); Part ii, (1887), Salary £400 and capitation fees.

Second Masters—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. £200; J. Roberts, B.A., £240.

Assistant Masters—J. A. Powell, of Hatfield's Hall, Durham, £170; R. Rainford, London Matriculation, £120; S. W. Brown, Salary £150; O. G. Brown, £120; V. H. Levy, £78.

Drawing Master—J. Tillman, £20.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss Howson, B.A., Salary £300, and capitation fees.

Second Mistress—Miss A. M. Swallow, B.Sc., £200.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss A. Hollar, B.A., £170; Miss Nixon, Cambridge, Modern Tripos, £120; Miss D. M. Fisher, B.A., £200; Miss Forbes, £80; Miss Burke, £70; Miss Grenfell, £60.

At the beginning of the first term of 1913, there were in the school 159 boys (33 Founda­tioners and exhibitioners, and 126 Paying Scholars) and 202 girls (27 Founda­tioners and exhibitioners, and 175 Paying Scholars) making a total of 361 scholars.

The invested funds of the Trust consisted on the 31st March, 1912, of the following:—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic., cap 23	..	£12,000	0	0
Island Debentures	..	3,200	0	0
		£15,200	0	0

The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1912:—

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
School Fees	..	£2,149	19 5	Management	..	£3,078	14 10
Endowment	..	1,044	0 0	Buildings	..	33	17 0
Other Sources	..	330	10 8	Other purposes		303	0 0
		£3,524	10 1			£3,415	11 10

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the church-wardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the educa­tion of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 52, was passed.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Officio.—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. The Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester.

Elected by the Parochial Boards.—O. E. Tomlinson, and Rev. T. Marson St. Elizabeth; W. H. Coke, Manchester.

Appointed by the Governor.—Hon. John V. Calder, *Chairman*, Henry Maxwell, Rev. C. Melville, E. T. Forrest, Rev. John Maxwell.

Secretary.—F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum.

POTSDAM.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the school on the Free and £20 Foundation. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable by boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen; but the trustees may, with the advice of the head master, retain at the school any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 20 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 70 paying boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum.

The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and business: it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1911-12:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Bal. brought forward	£1.609	2 3	Balances	£827	18 2
Interest ..	1,601	13 0	Potsdam ..	3,047	10 5
Fees ..	4,875	13 0	Hampton ..	3,262	18 0
Transferred from Deposit Account ..	230	4 0	Miscellaneous ..	378	3 0
Other sources ..	53	4 5	Balance ..	1,425	10 11
Balances ..	562	3 10			
	£8.942	0 6		£8,942	0 6

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A. E. Harrison, B.A., London. Salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees, house accommodation, medical attendance on himself and family and grazing for his stock on the Trust lands.

Second Master—T. L. Chadwick, M.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, salary £200 with house accommodation, &c.

English Master—L. A. S. Jermyn, B.A., Oxon.

Assistant Masters—W. H. Walker, D. B. Samways, B.A., T. A. Roxburgh.

Matron—Miss E. Wright.

Medical Officer to both Schools—Dr. J. A. L. Calder.

HAMPTON SCHOOL FOR (GIRLS).

At this school there are six free foundationers and twelve £20 foundationers in addition to forty-five boarders, (at fess of £35 per annum in addition to fees for music) for whom there is ample accommodation. The curriculum provides a liberal education. Girls are prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations (Higher, Senior and Junior), and for the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

Teaching Staff.

Head Mistress—Miss Barrows, B.A., London, (Honours in Classics and English).

Second Mistress—Miss F. M. Wood, B.Sc., London, B.Sc., Birmingham (Honours in Botany at both Universities).

Assistant Mistresses—Miss Tennant, B.A., London. Miss Norrington, Miss M. L. Hannan (Cambridge Higher Local Certificate), Miss Fraser (Cambridge Higher Local Certificate).

Music Mistresses—Miss Rowley, L.R.A.M. (Pianoforte). R.A.M. Medallist (Singing). Miss Lucas, trained at the Paris Conservatoire of Music.

Matron—Mrs. Georges.

MONTEGO BAY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE school was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892, the Rev. Adam Thomson being first Chairman of the Local Board of Management. Its object is to furnish boys with a secondary education; the curriculum provides for Religious Instruction, Latin, French or German or Spanish, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Natural Science, Drawing, Shorthand. According to the scheme, the school may, at the discretion of the Schools Commission, comprise a separate department for girls, in which case Needlework is to be added to the curriculum.

The school year consists of three terms:—Jan. 5th to April 10th; April 21st to July 17th; Sept. 18th to Dec. 20th.

The fees for tuition (payable each term in advance) are £7 10/ per annum, or in the case of members of one family, £6 per annum each.

Boys, before admission, are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

The Government have recently purchased for the school the fine property Pleasant Hill adjoining Spring Hill Hotel, and on an eminence overlooking the town and bay.

There are 34 acres of land, which are being devoted to agricultural purposes in connection with the school and for a playground.

The new buildings opened on September 19th, 1911, by H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier consist of class rooms, laboratory and accommodation for Head Master and family, for boarders and for resident staff.

There were in September, 1911, 50 day boys and 19 boarders. Fees for boarding only £22 per annum; for brothers £21 each.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

(Appointed by the Governor and under the Jamaica Schools Commission.)

Nominated by Schools Commission—Rev. J. Massiah, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. H. L. Webster, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Hon. W. C. Kerr, Rev. T. McDowell.

Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James—A. H. Browne, A. D. Jacobs, Hon. D. A. Corinaldi, J. Shore.

Secretary—G. H. Leader.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—G. H. Leader, B.Sc. (Double Hons.) F.C.S.

Second Master—J. H. Francis, M.A.;

Assistant Masters—J. K. Roberts, J. E. R. Stevens. Camb. Senior Honours.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1911-12:—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance ..	£381 10 10	Salaries ..	£588 0 4
Government Grant ..	433 0 0	Building Dormitory ..	300 0 0
Fees ..	436 10 0	Miscellaneous ..	231 14 1
		Balance (Fees Account) ..	131 3 6
		Govt. Grant unexpended ..	0 2 11
	<hr/> £1,251 0 10		<hr/> £1,251 0 10

MANNING'S SCHOOL. SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burnt Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars, the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme, which has since been amended, provides for the maintenance of both a Boys and a Girls School, furnishing a good middle class education to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 51 boys and 47 girls.

By recent amendments of the by-laws, it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost; 7 boys and 7 girls shall be elected on the same conditions as the foundationers, but shall pay £4 per annum; while paying scholars are received who pay £8 per annum, with a reduction to £6 in the case where two or more members of a family are in the school at the same time. The head master and the first mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the trustees. Such boarders pay direct to the trustees the usual school fees. The terms at present in force are £25 per annum for children under 12 years, and £30 for those over that age, including laundry in each case. Weekly boarders are also taken at proportionately reduced rates.

Provision has recently been made for the opening of a Preparatory Department of the school, with separate accommodation and playground, the fees being £10 10s. per annum with a reduction to £9 9s. as above. The aim of this department is to prepare pupils for entrance to Manning's or other secondary schools.

The following are the Receipts and Expenditure for 1911-12:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Balance	..	£58 8 2	New buildings	..	£910 9 11
Loan from Govt.	..	900 0 0	Salaries	..	579 7 0
School fees	..	284 13 4	Miscellaneous	..	166 11 1
Endowment	..	371 3 3	Balance	..	19 8 4
Other Sources	..	61 11 7			
		<hr/> £1,675 16 4			<hr/> £1,675 16 4

Since 1897 a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations has been established in connexion with the school, the Trustees making good any monetary deficiency that may arise.

The Custos of Westmoreland is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board of Trustees but in the event of there being no Custos, or of his expressing unwillingness to occupy the chair, the Chairman is appointed by the Schools Commission.

Trustees.—The Custos of Westmoreland, (Hon. W. A. S. Vickers) *Chairman*; the Chairman of the Parochial Board, *Ex-Officio*; R. M. Ewen, A. L. Soley, A. B. Preston, elected by the Parochial Board; Ven. Archdeacon Davis, W. Woolliscroft, Zach. Jones, Hugh Clarke, appointed by the Governor.

Secretary.—R. E. Willis, B.A.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master.—R. Elgar Willis, B.A., Open Exhibitioner Downing Coll. Camb. Natural Sciences Tripos, Pt. I, Class II. Camb. Univ. Diploma in Theory and Practice of Education.

Asst. Masters.—W. G. Aldred, Senior Camb. Local. W. Thorpe, Inter. B.A., (Lond. and Dublin).

Head Mistress.—Mrs. E. Buir-Tomlinson.

Asst. Mistresses.—Miss Garthwaite, Miss Reid, Senior Camb. Local.

Head Mistress of Preparatory Department.—Miss K. F. E. Garthwaite, Fræbel Union Higher Cert., Camb. Higher Locals (Honours), assisted by staff of Upper School.

Drill Instructor.—Sergt.-Major Mills.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, LUCEA.

MARTIN RUSEA a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3. cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls.

The assistant mistress resides on the school premises, where there is ample accommodation for boarders at moderate terms. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality.

The curriculum includes Latin, French and Mathematics with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the local examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii.) at the re-opening in April; (iii.) at the re-opening of the school in September

The following are the receipts and disbursements for the year 1911-12:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Balance	..	£83 8 11	Salaries	..	£285 16 10
Annuity	..	270 0 0	Miscellaneous	..	50 9 3
Fees	..	63 14 8	Balance	..	104 8 8
Rents	..	9 4 0			
Other Sources	..	14 7 2			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		£440 14 9			£440 14 9
		<hr/>			<hr/>

Trustees—Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, *Chairman and Treasurer*; C. W. Hewitt, *Chairman* Parochial Board, Hanover; Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., A. E. Davis, Cecil J. Browne, Rev. J. I. Kirschmann, D. W. Talbot.

Secretary—G. R. Levy. Salary £6 per annum.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—John T. Lloyd, B.A., (Lampeter College). Salary £200 per annum, and capitation fees of one-third the amount paid by each paying pupil above the number of five.

Assistant Mistress—(Vacant.)

Instructor in Manual Occupations—Stephen White.

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes have been drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, and there have been since added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is now carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

The present Departments are: Secondary, Upper, Intermediate, Infant, and Boundbrook Infant School.

The Secondary School gives 16 Local Scholarships, of £6 each and the Trust pays for three £40 scholarships. All open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio, which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is over 500.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district, are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers and Boston. The Board also manages the Government Schools of Bellevue, Spring Bank and Springfield.

There are two cricket clubs, a football club, a cadet corps and a miniature rifle club in connection with the school.

There is a branch of the Imperial Order of the "Children of the Empire."

The following are the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1911-12:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Balance	..	£59 19 2	Salaries	..	£195 19 2
School Fees	..	104 15 0	Services	..	116 16 6
Government Grants	..	479 3 11	Scholarships	..	60 17 4
Transferred from Land Board	..	1,120 0 0	Affiliation	..	60 15 5
			Rent	..	150 0 0
			Balance	..	174 9 8
		£1,763 18 1			£1,763 18 1

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in Trustees appointed by the Governor, and managed by them, and leased to various tenants.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, <i>Chairman</i>	Hon. Henry Cork.
The Hon. the Director of Public Works	D. S. Gideon.
The Surveyor General.	The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland.
His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.	

Secretary—H. R. Latreille. *Overseer*—Wm. L. Mudon, jnr, £175 per annum.
Treasurer—W. B. Isaacs, £50 per annum.
Superintendent of Works—E. W. Eveleigh, £50 per annum

Local Board of Managers of the Schools.

D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*; Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev A. V. Petgrave, Dr. F. G. Grosett, Rev. G. S. Grange B.A., S. D. Smith, vacant.

Elected by the Parochial Board of Portland—A. E. Ffrench, Rev. W. J. Thompson.
Secretary—W. H. Plant.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—W. H. Plant, salary £300 per annum.
Assistant Master, Secondary Dept.—A. A. Kennedy, B.A., £160 with Quarters.
Second Assistant Master—A. B. Edwards, £110.
Master Upper School and Manual Training Instructor—C. H. Williams, £100.
Assistant Upper Department—W. Van Horn, £60.
Master Intermediate Department—Vacant.
Assistant Intermediate Department—Miss C. E. Clearer, £60.
Mistress, Infant Department—Miss S. E. Lewison, £80.
Assistant Infant Department—Miss A. L. Prince, £48.
Mistress, Boundbrook—Miss E. E. Clarke, £60.
Assistant, Miss C. Simpson, £30.
Pupil Teachers—F. Abrahams, P. Walsh, Mildred Smith, A. McPherson, Harriett O'Brien.
Master, Fellowship—J. N. Miller.
 “ *Bellerue*—J. S. Fuller.
 “ *Spring Bank*—N. Hall.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 “to be apply'd towards the building a free school or hospital for the poor, if any person should joyn in such an undertaking.” The school was established in 1744. Francis Smith, Custos of St Catherine, bequeathed by his will, dated 1830, the sum of “£3,000 to the parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England and in the promotion of industry.” By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of “Beckford and Smith's School” and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity:" being changed in October 1894, by order made in Privy Council to "Beckford and Smith's Graded Middle Class School."

The fees for boys under 10 years of age are £3 per annum and for boys over 10, £6 per annum.

FOUNDATIONS.—There are ten Exhibitions open to boys of the parish of St. Catherine for which examinations are held from time to time.

In no case does the fee include books and stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. Fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in, on the re opening of school, before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS.—The year is divided as follows:—The Lent Term from 20th January to 21st April, the Summer Term from 22nd April to 10th July, the Christmas Term from 1st September to 20th December.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town the Principal is prepared to receive Boarders at his residence, or arrangements can be made for board and lodging at moderate charges with responsible persons approved of by the Principal and under his supervision.

The following is the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1911-12.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
School Fees	..	£101 0 11	Management	..	£340 0 0
Endowment	..	306 15 5	Miscellaneous	..	31 2 11
			Balance	..	36 13 5
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		£407 16 4			£407 16 4

BOARD OF VISITORS (appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission)—Rev. Canon Hendrick (*Chairman*), Rev. W. Tucker, D. Campbell, C. F. Richards, J. V. Leach, Dr. W. D. Neish. *Secretary*, Rev. C. M. Buckley.

Principal—Rev. C. M. Buckley, M.A., Licentiate in Theology (2nd Class Honours) late Theological Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Durham. Salary £250 per annum.

Second Master—E. A. Coe.

THE VERE FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

The Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon, to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; and five other persons appointed by the Governor, three on the nomination of the Schools Commission and two on the nomination of the Board of Education. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Schools Commission from time to time. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the schools at Alley, Portland Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica College.

In 1908 as the elementary schools in Vere were receiving full advantage of the ordinary government grants, provision was made for the establishment of a Secondary School at the Alley. *Head Master*—C. C. Lewis.

Trustees.—Rev S. Negus, *Chairman* G. W. Muirhead, T. H. Sharp, jr., T. Harty, appointed by the Governor; J. C. Elliott and S. M. deRoux, members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; A. A. Lewis and G. D. Murray, elected by Parochial Board.

Secretary—Thos. Cooper, Race Course P.O., salary £20 per annum

Trust Schools.

The Alley—A. L. Neita

Race Course—N. S. McDonald

Hayes—H. D. Chambers

Milk River—T. Tucker

Portland—A. E. U. Shakespeare

Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams

Salt River—S. B. Rowden.

The income of the Vere Trust is about £650 per annum.

THE MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

THE Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica College as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

The income of the Manchester Trust is approximately £270 9s. 4d per annum.

Trustees.—Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester; R. J. Miller, Vice-Chairman, Parochial Board of Manchester, *ex-officio*; Rev. Robert Johnston and A. C. L. Martin elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester. Right Rev. Bishop Jocelyne, Rev. James Watson, *Chairman*, E. W. Muirhead, appointed by the Governor

Secretary—G. A. Bonitto, Mandeville P.O., salary £20 per annum.

Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—*Head Master* Rev. M. F. John, salary £150 per annum, and house allowance £30 per annum and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15. *Head Mistress*, Miss N. S. Isaacs, salary £60 per annum, with quarters.

Boys and Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—*Schoolmaster*, S. M. Gordon, paid by result.

Assistant—Miss E. Blackwood.

Infant School, Boys and Girls, Ridgemount—*Schoolmistress*, Miss B. Vassall.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS School was founded in January, 1884, at Manchester Pen, near Stewart Town in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at a moderate cost a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82 the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to originate "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to Westwood erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,000. These friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1901, when it seemed able to stand alone.

It is entirely undenominational and is managed by a Board, the present members being:—

Rev. G. E. & Mrs. Henderson. Rev. J. P. & Mrs. Hall, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, Mrs. J. H. Levy, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Rev. W. S. & Mrs. Lea, Rev. J. Kissock Braham.

CURRICULUM.

Lower Form—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Scripture, English History, Grammar and Analysis, Geography, Jamaica History and Geography, Drawing, Singing, Theory of Music, Mapping, French, and Drill.

Middle Form—The above subjects, and English Composition and Literature, Harmony, Physiology, Botany and Physical Geography.

Upper Form—The above subjects, and Euclid, Algebra. Plain and Fancy Needles work and Domestic training in all forms.

Special Subjects—Instrumental Music, Latin, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping. A weekly class is held for instruction in Fancy Work, including Drawn Thread and Tenerife work.

Pupils on entrance should be able to read correctly, write a fair hand, and work the first four rules in Arithmetic.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local, and College of Preceptors' Examinations. Westwood is now a centre for these examinations.

There are two terms in the year, from January 24 to June 18th and from August 2nd to December 18th.

There are at present 70 pupils in the school. There is a school library of nearly 300 volumes; and a tennis court and recreation ground have lately been added to the school.

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal, Miss Townsend; *First Assistant*, Miss Agnes Ramsden, B.A.; *Assistants*, Miss Lilian Irving, Miss Vivian Chevanne; *Shorthand Mistress*, Miss Ethel Tavares; *Music Mistresses*, Miss Muriel Thomson and Mrs. P. I. Ramsay; *Matron*, Miss Emma Noad.

Manager—Rev. Geo. E. Henderson, Brown's Town, to whom applications for admission and all communications concerning the school should be addressed.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE school is situated in Kingston.

Provision has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial education and for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation, Cambridge Local Examinations, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica College and Wolmer's and entrance to English Public Schools and Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and commercial education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Type-writing, Shorthand, Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence &c.

Languages—Greek, Latin, French and Spanish.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Physical Science, &c.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a junior class of pupils in preparation for entrance into the upper forms of the school.

The school year is divided into three terms—Lent Term, beginning in January; Summer Term, beginning in May; Michaelmas Term, beginning in September.

Fees—Day boys, £12 per annum. Boarders—£50 per annum.

Teaching Staff.—Head Master—A. Noel Crosswell; Senior Assistant, Thomas Humphreys, Inter B.A., Lond.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, date 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are two elementary schools supported by the Trust with the help of the usual government grant, one at Old Harbour and the other at Old Harbour Bay.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 23, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

In 1898 the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme, ordered by the Governor in Privy Council to come into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Secondary School, and the other half to the education of four girls.

In consequence of the Board of Education in 1902, agreeing to a reduced fee of £4 per annum for each boy at the Montego Bay Secondary School, six boys are now being there educated under the provisions of the trust.

Six girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay.

The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN'S BEQUEST.

THE will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships at the Female Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in inscribed stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The trust is administered by the Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821:—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,609 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say, £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of Society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £96; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

The administration of the Trust was for a time carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 a Law (14) was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons.

In 1888 after considerable correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the school at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished. The Superintending Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the

Board of Supervision, and the member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos of St. Mary, were appointed by the Governor Trustees to prepare a scheme for utilising the fund to the best advantage in accordance with the intentions expressed in the will. Various proposals have been made, but none has been yet adopted. Meantime the fund is accumulating.

CALABAR INSTITUTION.

[*Chetolah Park, Slipe Pen Road, Kingston.*]

THE Institution, or Jamaica Baptist College, was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, were the education of ministers of the gospel and day school teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and for Africa. The college is now situated at Chetolah Park, Kingston.

The normal department for training day school teachers was closed at the end of 1900, owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to colleges (for male students) under denominational management; 235 students were trained in this department.

The theological department for the training of ministers of the gospel and missionaries for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and Africa, is still continued. More than a hundred ministerial students have been trained. There are 8 students.

The tutorial staff now consists of the Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., B.D., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; assisted by the Rev. David Davis, B.A., B.D. The course of study extends to three, four, or five years, according to circumstances; and the Students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the teaching staff. (2) The Baptist Churches, aided by the donations and subscriptions of friends in Jamaica and England, provide for the board and residence of the theological students, as also for the general current expenses of the college.

The local management of the institution is vested in a committee representing contributing churches in the island.

The Rev. T. G. Somers of Spanish Town is the Secretary of the Institution.

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

[*At Chetolah Park, Kingston*]

THIS school was opened on the 12th September, 1912 in the endeavouring to supply a Secondary School for both boarders and day boys in which a thorough modern education should be given, in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere. The whole aim of the school life will be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as is reasonable.

All ordinary school subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Elementary Science and Drawing will be taught, and pupils will be prepared for Cambridge Local and other examinations.

The usual three terms common to schools in Kingston will be held.

The fees have been fixed provisionally as follows:—For Day-Boys, £8 per year; for Boarders 30 per year.

An extra £1 must be deposited with each new boy for books and supplemented as occasion demands.

Boys from other lands will be charged extra for board during vacations, according to arrangement.

Staff.

Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Bristol), B.A. (London), B.D. (London.); Rev. David Davis, B.A. (Adelaide), B.D. (London); Walter Holmes, A.C.P., London Univ., Matric.; Arthur E. Wood Harry Brown, Physical Drill Instructor.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College was established (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee, and the studies and discipline to an Executive Board. [For further information see the Statutes of Jamaica Church Theological College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.]

The College stands in its own grounds between the Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. The College is affiliated with Durham University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*; the Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, *Vice-Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon Davis, A.K.C.; Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.; the Rev. Canon McDermot, the Rev. Canon Wortley, A. H. Jones, L. G. Gruchy, the Rev. Canon Harty, the Rev. F. L. King, the Rev. S. Negus the Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.; the Rev. S. A. Swaby, the Rev. R. J. Ripley, Mr. Justice, Cargill, Dr. W. D. Neish, Rev. Canon Hendrick, M.A., Rev. J. H. H. Graham, I. R. Latreille, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

Teaching Staff.—*The Warden*, Rev. J. J. Whitthouse, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; besides Lecturers on special subjects.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

(Winchester Park, North Street.)

St. George's College was founded in 1850 and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £2 per quarter, payable in advance, as follows:—

First quarter payable January 10th, second quarter payable March 20th, third quarter payable May 30th, and fourth quarter payable October 10th.

Organizations at the College include—The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master, Rev. Wm. F. O'Hare, S. J.; *Assistant Masters*, Rev. J. V. Kelly, S. J., ; Rev. F. X. Delaney, S. J.; Rev. Francis H. Kreis, S. J.; Rev. John A. Pfister, S. J.

Instructors, I. J. Cruchley, B. L. Vendryes.

Teacher of Shorthand, C. A. Warner; *Drill Master*, Lance Corp. McAvoy.

THE CONTINUATION SCHOOL, R.C.

THIS School was opened on August 30th, 1908, at the junction of Church and Sutton Streets, Kingston. It is intended for boys who have completed their fourteenth year and are desirous of continuing their studies. All advanced elementary branches are taught. Book-keeping, Stenography, Drawing, Vocal Music and Elocution and the Principles of Debate may be taken as extra subjects.

The pupils at present number 76

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School in Kingston in 1858. There are upwards of 40 boarders, and 70 day scholars.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Type-Writing, Shorthand, Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a country residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for boarders:—

For board, lodging and education, £10 0s. 0d. per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For day boarders the terms are £1 10s. payable as above.

The Sisters of this Convent have charge of the elementary schools in the Convent a training college for women teachers and first class elementary schools at Hope Road, North St., Orange St.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent, Sr. M. Paula Charlet.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

HIGH SCHOOL, ORPHANAGE, HOUSE OF MERCY, INDUSTRIAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. If desired, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for the Musical Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M. This school has attained a high standard of excellence, and gained first-class diplomas for art needlework and kindergarten at local exhibitions. In connection with it there is a select preparatory school for little boys. The boarding school, in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory and beautiful surroundings, offers every advantage and home comfort.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood. This branch of the institution receives no manner of government or public support, but is maintained by the Sisters of Mercy.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial school are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued. The inmates at present number 33. To support them there is a laundry in connection with the House of Mercy.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education, at the same time receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers etc.

When old enough the boys are apprenticed to trades, so that on leaving the institution they are actually supporting themselves; having been transformed from waifs preying on society into wealth-producing members of the community. Thus is solved the problem intended to be worked out by industrial schools.

The elementary schools have 750 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones, in which the latest methods and appliances are in use. These schools also rank high in the first class.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, and an elementary school in Spanish Town.

A new school was opened in 1912 on the Windward Road, the number on the books is 125.

In the Industrial Schools there are 98 boys and 54 girls.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(Stony Hill.)

THE Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and Industrial School for orphan and destitute children, and is registered to accommodate twenty girls.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, scrubbing washing, and needlework. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread and buns. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and prepare starch, arrowroot, coco-nut oil, and cassava-flour chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough to attend the day school for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday school and Church services at St. Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Co-adjutor Bishop of Jamaica, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Strachan and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the institution is carried on under the general direction of Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Principal, and the Archbishop of the West Indies, Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

HAPPY GROVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In September, 1904, Happy Grove School in Portland, was certified by the Governor under Laws 34 of 1881 and 13 of 1891 to be an Industrial School for 12 East Indian female children.

There is also a training school for creole girls in connection with Happy Grove Industrial and a boys school has lately been organized at Seaside, on Industrial and educational lines similar to the Happy Grove. Miss A. M. ANDREWS, Principal.

SEASIDE BOYS SCHOOL.

A training school for boys has also been begun at Seaside with Prof. Wendell Farr, as Principal.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.*(93 Hanover Street, Kingston.)*

THIS institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are the providing a centre for the work of Deaconesses in religious, educational and social efforts, the training of Jamaica women as parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools connected with the institution. The home is in the charge of Sisters from London. There is a Bureau at the Deaconess Home in connection with the Nurses Union whence nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Directress either personally or by telephone, telegram or letter.

In connection with the same Union there are two district nurses working among the poor.

There is a Nursing Hostel at 116 East Street, where private patients are received. They have there the advantage of skilled nursing, and can be attended by their own medical men.

There are eight schools under the superintendence of the Deaconess Home, namely a Boarding and Day School for girls, the preparatory department of which boys under 9 years of age are admitted, at the Deaconess Home, Kingston; Middle Class School for girls at Richmond and Linstead; and a High School for girls at each of the following places:—Spanish Town; Montego Bay; St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, St. Ann and Christiana. Arrangements can be made for boarding pupils attending the above schools on application to the Head Deaconess, Deaconess Home, Kingston, or to the local rector.

The following is the Council of Management of the Deaconess Home:—

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

The Right Reverend the Assistant Bishop.

Rev. Canon Wortley.

Mrs. Barclay.

Mrs. Phillippo.

Mrs. S. C. Burke.

Mrs. Nuttall.

Mrs. A. Douet

Mrs. Ripley.

Sister Madeline (Head Deaconess), Sisters Isabel and Adelaide.

Revd. J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Chaplain*.

Treasurer—I. R. Latreille.

Hon. Secretary—Miss F. C. Burke.

A book stall for the sale of devotional literature, etc., was opened in October, 1906, and is being carried on with increasing success.

The Earthquake of January 14th, 1907, rendered uninhabitable the premises at 93 Hanover street, but they have now been restored and are again occupied by the Deaconesses. The house at 23½ Charles street. their temporary residence and the house adjoining are now the home of boarders who are pupils of the Deaconess Home School.

Applications concerning any part of the work of the Deaconess Home or the institutions connected with it, may be made to the Head Deaconess, 93 Hanover Street, Kingston.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy governorship of Sir Charles Lyttelton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a synod to consist of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod were to be themselves communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve," and was to consist of the bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and was to consist of four communicant lay-members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church to be served was given the power of nomination and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's cathedral,

London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and the following decisions were unanimously arrived at:—

- (1) "That the appointment of a Bishop to assist the Bishop of the Diocese is necessary."
- (2) "That such Bishop shall be appointed with right of succession at the next vacancy in the Bishopric without any further election, and be styled Co-adjutor Bishop."
- (3) "That the Synod delegates the selection and appointment of such Co-adjutor Bishop to the Bishop of the Diocese, with such other persons as he may consult, as provided in Canon XXII, Article 4"

The selection of his co-adjutor being now entrusted to the Archbishop, His Grace left Jamaica on 1st May, first to preside at the meeting of the Provincial Synod in Barbados to which body the matter had to be reported, and then to go to England to personally choose his Assistant.

With the unanimous approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London St. Alban's and Islington, and of Bishop Montgomery, whose advice he had taken, the Archbishop of the West Indies on 27th July, 1905, formally offered the appointment of Co-adjutor Bishop of Jamaica with right of succession to the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, who by letter dated 28th July, 1905, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishops of Winchester, Islington and Honduras, and nine other Bishops. Bishop Joscelyne arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912 Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913. The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's Assistant is to be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod will be called during 1913 to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment if the Synod so decides.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 41,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the church.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1912 it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £31,631 5s. 9d.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,270 12s. 11d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,509 16s. 0d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributes £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £54 0s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £17 10s. 0d. for removal expenses of Clergy and £100 for Episcopal Travelling allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Diocesan Secretary, Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod. Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two Clerks, and the Auditor, cost £711 0s. 0d. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £20. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Funds to the poor churches amounted to £839 6s. 5d.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the bishop of the diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists, and may roughly be stated at £13,182.

The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1912, consisted of £65,350 in debentures, Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £7,760, and Colonial Bishopricks Fund, £2,600. Total, £75,710.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT TO 1912.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session	Clergy					Government School Grants, &c.	
		State-paid			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England. Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	..	66	£2,115 17 0	219
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605 13 0	234
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	8,200 7 0	370
27th "	Feb. 1896	..	9	2	90	101	15,504 8 3	209
28th "	Feb. 1897	..	8	2	90	100	14,225 4 11	299
29th "	Feb. 1898	..	10	2	88	100	11,483 5 6	299
30th "	Feb. 1899	..	6	2	94	102	14,861 6 6	299
31st "	Feb. 1900	..	6	2	94	102	12,719 15 6	262
32nd "	Feb. 1901	..	6	2	87	95	11,955 7 11	261
33rd "	Jan. 1902	..	6	2	85	93	11,815 11 5	252
34th "	Feb. 1903	..	6	2	88	96	11,728 9 10	230
35th "	Feb. 1904	..	6	2	87	95	11,528 9 10	214
36th "	Feb. 1905	..	5	2	86	90	12,165 12 1	207
37th "	Feb. 1906	..	4	2	86	92	13,416 2 2	204
38th "	Feb. 1907	..	4	2	88	94	11,850 4 7	195
39th "	Feb. 1908	..	4	2	84	90	11,850 4 7	196
40th "	Feb. 1909	..	4	2	85	91	12,245 12 2	195
41st "	Jan. 1910	..	4	2	82	88	12,953 10 9	194
42nd "	Feb. 1911	..	4	2	86	92	12,953 10 9	194
43rd "	Feb. 1912	..	2	2	84	88	14,610 13 2	193

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Archbishop of the West Indies.

Secretary—Rev P. B. Richardson.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

A. H. Jones

Sir J. Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.

Hon. H. T. Ronaldson

Lt. Col. L. G. Gruchy.

Secretary—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Most Rev. the Archbishop, *President*.

The Right Rev. the Co-adjutor Bishop.

The Ven. Archdeacons Davis, Sharpe and Simms.

*Nominated by the Bishop**Elected by the Synod.*

Rev. Canon MacDermot

Rev. Canon Wortley

Rev. Canon Harty

Rev. J. H. H. Graham

Rev. R. J. Ripley

Rev. F. L. King

Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.

Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.

Rev. Canon Hendrick, M.A.

Rev. S. Negus

Rev. P. B. Richardson

A. N. Dixon

Lt. Col. L. G. Gruchy

F. Cundall, F.S.A.

J. M. Nethersole

J. W. Mennell

A. H. Jones

E. H. E. Maclaverty, I.S.O.

Dr. W. D. Neish

S. R. Cargill

The Hon. Dugald Campbell

G. P. Myers

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Chairman*.

A. H. Jones, *Vice-Chairman*.

Permanent Members.

The Archbishop.

The Commissaries.

The Assistant Bishop.

The Members of the Incorporated Lay

The Archdeacons.

Body.

Members not Permanent.

1. Rev. Canon Wortley	7. E. H. E. Maclaverty
2. Hon. Dugald Campbell	8. S. R. Cargill
3. A. N. Dixon.	9. Rev R. J. Ripley
4. J. W. Mennell	10. G. P. Myers
5. Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.	11. F. Cundall, F.S.A.
6. Dr. W. D. Neish	12. J. M. Nethersole
Accountant—I. R. Latreille	Secretary—R. C. B. Foster
Auditor—C. O. Magnan	Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—Ven.
Treasurer—The Colonial Bank	Archdeacon Simms
Business Referees	E. W. Lucie-Smith
	R. S. Gamble
	A. Munro

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon E. H. Pearce, M.A. . . . 3 Little Cloisters, Westminster, London, S.W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Very Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D.D., Madison Ave., New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

Ven. Archdeacon Davis, A.K.C.

Rev. Canon MacDermot

Rev. Canon Wortley

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Rev. Canon MacDermot and Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Rev. Canon Harty.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Kingston—			
Parish Church	{ R. J. Ripley	St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
	{ G. H. Thompson		
St. George's	{ J. L. Ramson, M.A.		
	{ H. G. James		
Allman Town	{ T. Harty	The Grove	R. J. Ripley
St. Barnabas	{	Woodford	
All Saints	{ P. B. Richardson	Bowden Hill	
St. Michael's	{	Maryland	S. T. A. Jones
St. Paul's	{ S. O. Ormsby	Jack's Hill	
St. Patrick's	{	Craigton	
St. Alban's	{ G. H. Thompson	Clifton	P. Chaperlin
St. Mark's	{	Mavis Bank	
Port Royal	{ P. B. Richardson	Mount James	C. E. Tomlinson
		Brandon Hill	
St. Andrew—		St. Christopher's	S. T. A. Jones
Halfway Tree†	{ E. J. Wortley	Stony Hill	H. S. Lynch
Swallowfield	{ H. M. F. MacDermot	St. Luke's	C. R. G. Thomas
Hunts Bay	{ W. H. B. Carter	August Town	Wm. Simms, M.A.
Pinfold		Toms River	C. E. Tomlinson

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
St. Andrew, contd.		St. Ann—	
Padmore	S. T. A. Jones	St. Ann's Bay	C. H. Swaby
Essex Hall		Clarks Town	
Admiral Town	C. R. G. Thomas	Chester	
		Priory	
St. Thomas—		Steer Town	H. F. Sharpe
Morant Bay	A. N. Thomson	Ocho Rios	
St. Boniface		Salisbury	
Danvers		Clifton Lodge	
Yallahs	A. Cole	Brown's Town	J. P. Hall
Bull Bay	S. O. Ormsby	Bamboo	
Woburn Lawn		Aboukir	J. Cass
Blue Mtn. Valley	R. A. Evelyn	Gibraltar	H. C. Bowen
The Abbey		Moneague	H. F. R. Sharpe
Bath		Claremont	
Golden Grove	J. A. Bowen	Prickle Pole	A. E. Lewis
Mt. Felix		Guy's Hill	
Thornton		Clapham	
Portland—		Trelawny—	
Port Antonio	G. S. Grange, B.A.		
Manchioneal		Falmouth	C. G. McGregor
Rural Hill	S. I. Moodie	Lichfield	
Boston		Deeside	W. J. Dewdney
St. Margaret's		Swanswick	E. J. Thomas
Bay	P. A. Conahan	Rio Bueno	H. C. Bowen
Hope Bay		Retirement	E. J. Thomas
Mt. Hermon		Jackson Town	
Fruitful Vale		Stewart Town	H. C. Bowen
Buff Bay	H. Simpson	St. Silas	J. N. Swaby
Claverty Cottage		Albert Town	
Rose Hill	P. A. Conahan	Wait-a-Bit	
Birnam Wood		Wilson Valley	
Bybrook	P. A. Conahan	Freemans Hall	
Fairfield			
Moore Town		St. James—	
Cooper's Hill	S. M. Binger	Montego Bay	J. Massiah, B.A.
John's Hall		Grace Hill	
Comfort Castle		Whitehouse	B. A. S. MacCalla
Bellevue		Holy Trinity,	
St. Mary—	J. H. H. Graham	Montego Bay	J. T. H. Chandler
Port Maria		Montpelier	
Bonnygate	W. T. Graham, B.A.	Cambridge	W. J. Dewdney
Retreat		Catadupa	
Boscobel	S. A. Swaby	Blue Hole	J. A. L. Somerville
Highgate	F. G. Jolly	Marley	
Annotto Bay	—	Vaughansfield	J. I. Kirschmann
Mahoe Hill		Mocho	
Gayle	A. E. Lewis		
Labyrinth	W. T. Graham, B.A.	Hanover—	
Belfield		Luca	
Bromley	S. A. Swaby	Dalmally	
Scott's Hall	C. E. Tomlinson	Mt. Peace	
Woodside	S. A. Swaby		
St. Martin			

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
<i>HANOVER. contd.</i>			
Green Island	A. B. Mullings	Manchester—	
Church Hill		<i>contd.</i>	
Grange	A. W. Finlason	Mile Gully	A. Brown
Chichester		Comfort Hall	
Chester Castle		Christiana	J. Cass
Chigwell		Porus	
<i>Westmoreland—</i>		Richmond Park	J. N. Somerville
Sav.-la-Mar	C. H. Davis, A.R.C.	St. Toolies	
Meylersfield		Harmons	M. F. Johns
George's Plain	R. L. Reid	Chantilly	
Grange Hill		Cumberland	F. L. King
Bluefields	E. L. Jones	Snowdon	
Kings		Providence	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.
St. Matthias	C. V. Fraser	Pratville	
St. Paul's		Smithfield	A. A. Hedmann
Negril	H. Clarke	Keynsham	
Sheffield		Balaclava	J. N. Swaby
Mt. Airey	C. R. S. Pike, B.A.	Auchtembeddie	
Petersfield		Crown Lands	J. Cass
Grange		Craig Head	
Darliston	A. W. Finlason	Alston	C. T. Rickard
Beeston Spring		Spaldings	
New Road		Alligator Pond	
Kew Park		Clarendon—	
Hopewell		Chapelton	R. J. Macpherson
Ashton		Red Hills	
Berkshire		Wildmans Gift	A. N. Thomson
St. Elizabeth—	C. Melville	Comfort	
Black River	J. G. Duncan	Arthur's Seat	W. M. Parchment
Pondside		Croft's Hill	
Crawford	H. A. Cover	Good Hope	J. D. Hunt
Lacovia		Frankfield	
Whitehall	A. H. Smythe	Trinity	J. N. Somerville
Slip		St. Gabriel's	
Orange Grove	C. T. Rickard	May Pen	S. Negus
Gilnock		Mocho	
St. Alban's	H. W. Coke	Toll Gate	S. Negus
Mount Hermon		Milk River	
Nain	J. G. Duncan	Kemp's Hill	W. M. Parchment
St. Mary		Portland	
Mayfield	A. A. Hedmann	Hayes	S. P. Hendrick, L.T.R. M.A.
Bull Savanna		Vere, St. Peter's	
Plains		Salt River	
Barbary Hall		Mitchell Town	
Mountainside		Ænon Town	
Newell		St. Catherine—	
Siloah		The Cathedral	
Mt. Trinity		Highgate	
Manchester—		Mt. Moreland	
Mandeville	—	Crescent	
Old England	E. B. Pike		

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i>		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i>	
Trinity, Sp. Town	C. M. Buckley, M.A.	Lluidas Vale	—
Linstead	E. P. Williams	Point Hill	
Ewarton		Old Harbour	
Morris Hall	J. R. M. Cass	St. Dorothy	
Harewood		St. Philip's	G. C. Hedmann, L.Th.
St. Faith's		S. Gabriel's	
St. Boniface	C. M. Buckley	Watermount	C. M. Buckley, M.A.
Somerset Hall		Top Hill	
St. John's O. P. Church			

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 3,000 to 3,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday Schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery, the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake; but was restored in 1910 at a cost of over £2,000.

There is a Young Men's Guild in connection with the church. It meets from October to July on every alternate Tuesday evening at 7.30. It is affiliated with the Guild in Scotland. Any young man coming to Jamaica from Scotland should bring his letters of connection with him. There is a gymnasium and reading room in connection with the guild. There is also a Woman's Guild which meets during the same months on the first Monday at 5 o'clock of each month. It, too, is affiliated with the Woman's Guild of Scotland.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. J. Maxwell is Moderator. Rev. R. C. Dickson, Clerk.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000. £1,100 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent., £600 in the Victoria Building Society at 5 per cent.; £200 at 4 per cent., and £300 in the Permanent Building Society.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.	Address
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham	Kingston.
Bible Missionary and Deaconess	Miss Mayo	do
Medina	Rev. W. C. Morrison	Maidstone.
Hyde Park	do	do
Mayfield	do	do
Thornton	Rev. R. C. Dickson	Magotty.
Retirement	do	do
Accompong	do	do
Glen Stuart	do	do
Giddy Hall	Rev. J. Maxwell	Black River.
Cambridge	{ Rev. J. Maxwell Mr. Buckland }	do
Kilmarnock	Rev. J. Maxwell	do
Happy Grove	do	do

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 24,000 souls, of whom 12,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the Cathedral of Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Anne's, at the western end of North Street, forms a large parish.

Throughout Jamaica there are 69 churches, chapels or stations served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 46 Catholic schools in the island.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral.

Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00 a.m. and 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.

Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's

Sundays—6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.

Week Days—6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

Winchester Park, North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. John J. Collins, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Antiphollos, V.A. Jamaica.

Rev. John Harpes, S.J.
Rev. Philip J. Debold, S.J.
Rev. Francis deS. Howle, S.J.
Rev. Michael J. O'Shea, S.J.
Rev. James L. Smith, S.J.
Rev. James A. Maguire, S.J.
Rev. Francis J. Lenahan, S.J.
Rev. William F. O'Hare, S.J.

Rev. Francis H. Kreis, S.J.
Rev. John A. Pfister, S.J.
Rev. James V. Kelly, S.J.
Rev. Francis X. Delany, S.J.
Rev. James F. Leary, S.J.
Rev. Patrick F. X. Mulry, S.J.
Rev. Maurice E. Prendergast, S.J.

Rev. Francis X. Pilloid, S.J., Spanish Town.
Rev. Frederick Grewen, S.J., Brown's Town.
Rev. Peter Kayser, S.J., Buff Bay.
Rev. J. F. McDermott, S.J., Montego Bay.
Rev. Joseph J. Williams, S.J., Montego Bay.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1911 shews that there are 212 churches connected with it, 197 in Jamaica and 15 in the Cayman Islands and Central America. In these churches there are 36,072 members and 3,149 inquirers, of which 796 members are in the churches abroad. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for about 83,948 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucre, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1911 the churches contributed £2,441 4s. 0d. for building purposes. The congregations support their own pastors without extraneous aid.

The figures given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist

Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union.

The Officers of the Union for 1913, are

Chairman—Rev. W. P. Sibley.

Vice Chairman—Rev. P. Williams.

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found at page 359 of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. Ellis Fray, Duncans This society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The income for 1911 was £2,031, and there are at present 6 foreign and 2 home missionaries, connected with the society. The foreign missionaries are labouring in Costa Rica, the Cayman Islands and Bocas-del Toro.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley P.O.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 1,922 Teachers and 23,936 scholars in the Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Bell, E. A.	Hanover St. Kingston	Lindsay, C. A.	Yallahs
Bennett, C. M.	Guy's Hill	Linton, J. S.	Four Paths
Bennett, R. E.	Grange Hill	Marston, T. E.	Rio Bueno
Bennett, W. C.	Linstead	Marson, S. I.	Santa Cruz
Brown, Charles S.	Gayle	Mowl, E.	Cedar Valley
Brown, T. N.	Annotto Bay	Miller, A.	Balaclava
Brown, W. D.	Latium	Petgrave, A. V.	Port Antonio
Beverly, L. M.	Point Hill	Phillips, W. R.	Chapelton
Burgess, M. B.	Adelphi	Price, Ernest, B.A.,	Calabar College.
Coore, F. W.	Clonmel	B.D., Prn. Calabar	Kingston
Chambers, R. G.	Point	College	
Chapman, C.	Balaclava	Pratt, W., M.A.	Kingston
Christie, W. M.	Flint River	Reid, J. E.	St. Magrts. Bay
Davis, D., B.A., B.D.	Calabar College	Roberts, D. M.	Montego Bay
Dillon, J. T.	St. Ann's Bay	Rowe, R. H.	Linstead
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River	Sawyers, T.B.	Claremont
Douglas, E. G.	Ulster Spring	Sibley, W. P.	Hector's River
Eccleston, A. G.	Falmouth	Somers, T. G.	Spanish Town
Fray, E.	Duncans	Thompson, W. J.	Buff Bay
Head, W.	Cave Valley	Thrift, J.	Bowden
Helwig, S. H.	Anchovy	Touzalin, E. J.	Sav.-la-Mar
Henderson, G. E.,	Brown's Town	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
M.A.		Turner, George	Crofts Hill
Henderson, W. D.	Oracabessa	Vaughan, W. D.	Milk River
Hobson, R. H.	Kingston	Washington, S. J.	Porus
James, E. B.	Port Maria	Webster, H. L.	Montego Bay
Jones, J. A.	Point	Williams, Philip	Bethel Town
Kingdon, John	Falmouth	Yair, John	Lucea
Kirkham, A. G.	Petersfield		

. THE National Baptist Convention in connection with the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.; President, Rev. G. E. Stewart; Vice-President, Rev. G. T. Hollar; General Secretary, Rev. R. M. Whittle. The Convention has at present 24 places of worship

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of Estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now sixty-eight, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are seventeen out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now five Catechists at work, four of whom have been trained in Jamaica.

Some schools have been established for the education of East Indian Children. This mission is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical edited by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., St. Paul's Manse, Duke St., Kingston.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. G. McNeill, *Convener*; Adam Roxburgh, Esq., Rev. A. W. Ross, Rev. J. McDonald, Rev. H. H. Hamilton and Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A.

General Board:—Rev. S. McDowell, *Chairman*; Adam Roxburgh, Esq., *Ex-officio*; South-Eastern Presbytery, Revs. J. E. Martin, and C. A. Wilson, North-Eastern Presbytery, Revs. I. N. D. Gordon, and James McNece; Western Presbytery, Revs. E. Ross, M.A. and W. M. Lumsden; Northern Presbytery, Revs. T. B. Prentice, and G. S. Grey; Southern Presbytery, Revs. J. W. Grant, and Q. R. Noble; Grand Cayman Presbytery, Revs. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., and R. C. Young, M.A.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are 68 congregations, 17 outstations, and 33 ordained ministers, of whom 15 have been sent by the Free Church, and 18 are natives of the island. There are 21 Catechists, 5 East Indian Ministers and 391 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants at December, 1911, numbered 12,418; the candidates, 1,347; Sunday Schools, 103; classes, 942; adults in these classes 2,940; children 9,024; Teachers, 945; Day Scholars on Roll, 7360; Average Attendance, 4,576; money given for all Ministers' Stipends £3,281 12s. 3d.

tion for nearly 20,000 persons.

year 1913 is the Rev. T. B. Prentice.

is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucea P.O.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.		
Falmouth	Vacant	Falmouth
Bellevue	do	do
Somerton	D. A. Gordon	do
Reid's Friendship	do	do
Hampden	T. B. Perntice	Hampden
Mount Zion	G. S. Grey	Little River
Montego Bay	S. McDowell	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	Vacant	Montpelier
Mount Hermon	A. W. Ross	Lamb's River
THE WESTERN PRESBYTERY.		
Sav.-la-Mar	E. Ross, M.A.	Sav.-la-Mar
Friendship	I. A. Dell	do
Stirling	W. M. Lumsden	Grange Hill
Green Island	do	do
Riverside	John McDonald	Riverside
Cacoon	do	do
Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Lucea
Jericho	do	do
Brownsville	T. Redpath	Cascade
Carlile Memorial	do	do
Negril	Vacant	Negril
Little London	do	do
Askenish and Maryland	B. C. Lumsden	Lucea
THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.		
New Broughton	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Cross Keys
Grove Town	do	do
Alligator Pond	W. J. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Marley Hill	do	do
Ebenezer	Q. R. Noble	Spur Tree
Mount Olivet	T. D. MacNee	Walderston
Baillieston	do	—
Bryce	Vacant	Coleyville
Victoria Town	J. W. Grant	Milk River
Longwood	do	do
Pusey Hill	do	do
Lowe River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.	Coleyville
Pike	do	do
THE NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.		
Port Maria	H. H. Hamilton	Port Maria
Hampstead	I. N. D. Gordon	Hampstead
Carron Hall	James MacNee	Carron Hall
Salem	S. R. Brathwaite	Albany
Eliot	do	do
Canberwell	do	do
Goshen	A. A. Barclay	Gayle
Jameson	do	do
Lauriston	G. McNeill	St. Ann's Bay
Seafield	J. G. Peterkin	Carron Hall
Cedar Valley	do	do
Rose Hill	T. H. Grant	Troja
Brainerd	do	do
THE SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.		
St. Andrew's Church	J. E. Martin	Kingston
St. John's	C. A. Wilson	do
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	do
Mt. Carmel	Vacant	Chapelton

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
Light of-the-Valley	vacant	Chapelton
Ewing's Caymanas	do	Spanish Town
Castleton, Chesterfield and Brandon Hill	J. D. Roberts	Castleton
THE GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.		
George Town, Gd. Cayman	R. C. Young, M.A.	Gd. Cayman
Prospect	Vacant	do
West Bay	do	do
Rodden Town	W. B. Pouchie	do
East End and Gun Bay	do	do

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 29 churches, and a number of out-stations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 ordained ministers, 3,354 church members (communicants), and 276 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 44 schools, 233 teachers, and over 3,000 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 25 public day schools, in which there are 3,000 children, with an average attendance of 2,040.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational ministers and the stations in which they labour.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Accommo- dation	Minister's Name.	Church or Station.	Accommo- dation.	Minister's Name.
Kingston	700	Rev. Wm. Priestnal	Content	110	Rev. C. H. Baker
Rosedale	250		Pleasant Val- ley	100	
Shortwood	300		Chapelton	550	
Porus	900		Beulah	60	
Breadnut	..	Rev. W. B. Esson	Mahoe Hill	100	Rev. George Lacey
Bottom	310		Mt. Liberty	100	
Redberry	140		Taremount	300	
Trinity	140		Tabernacle	150	
Mount Airey	140		Mount Tabor	120	
Richmond	..	Rev. T. L. Atkinson	Collington	60	Rev. D. C. Scott
Park	180		Alexandria	60	
Davyton	650		Mount Zion	450	
Blue Moun- tain	135		Rutlands	150	
Bellefield	163		Long Look	100	
Mandeville	800	Rev. James Watson	Wilbury	300	Rev. A. W. Cun- ningham
New Green	180		Lucky Valley	60	
Broad Leaf	100		Mount Effort	60	
Royal Flat	180		Top Hill	60	
Richmond	200		First Hill	450	
Heart's-Ease	180	Rev. C. H. Baker	Dry Harbour	300	Rev. W. Scrivener Lea
Four Paths	500		Runaway Bay	200	
Brixton Hill	490				
Rock	160				
Woodside	30		Total	10,338	

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THE Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies results from the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes missions in the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica numbers about 21,000 full and accredited members, 14,500 Sunday School Scholars, 39 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 424 Lay Preachers and 1,800 Class Leaders.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries are living in Colon and Costa Rica.

Rev. W. J. Williams is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D., is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

STATISTICS, 1912, FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	..	..	145	Attendants at public worship,		
Preaching places	..	..	31	estimated	..	60,000
Ministers	..	..	40	Sabbath Schools	..	156
Lay Preachers	..	..	412	Sabbath Scholars	..	15,373
Members	..	..	20,943	Day Schools	..	81
Members on trial	..	..	1,247	Pupils	..	11,995

Value of Commercial Property estimated £200,000.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1913.

Circuits.		Ministers.		Post Office.
Kingston—Coke	..	Rev. Arthur Kirby	..	Kingston.
"	..	" A. R. Thomas	..	do
"	..	" J. T. Hudson, B.D.	..	do
"	..	" Geo. Lockett	..	Belvedere
Kingston—Wesley	..	" W. J. Williams	..	Kingston
"	..	" J. W. Wright	..	do
"	..	" John Duff	..	do
Clarendon	..	" N. A. Baquie	..	May Pen
Manchester	..	" W. Baillie	..	Williamsfield
Mount Fletcher	..	Supply		
Grateful Hill	..	Rev. T. M. Sherlock	..	Glengoffe
Montego Bay	..	" T. W. Halliday	..	Montego Bay
Lucea	..	" A. Cresser	..	Lucea
Falmouth	..	" H. Gillies Clerk	..	Falmouth
Duncans	..	" A. F. Lightbourn	..	Duncans
"	..	" S. T. Brown	..	Dry Harbour
Mount Ward	..	" J. A. McIntosh	..	Ramble
Sav.-la-Mar	..	" C. C. Wallace	..	Sav.-la-Mar
Black River	..	" H. T. Page	..	Black River
Mountainside	..	" A. M. Smith	..	Southfield
Spanish Town	..	" W. H. Sloley	..	Spanish Town
St. Ann's Bay	..	" E. Armon Jones	..	St. Ann's Bay
Watsonville	..	" M. B. King	..	Moneague
Ocho Rios	..	" C. Reynolds	..	Retreat
Beechamville and Bensonton	..	" A. W. Geddes	..	Claremont
"	..	" T. Whitfield	..	Pedro
"	..	" R. M. Parntner	..	Claremont

Circuits.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Brown's Town and Edmondson	Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D.	Brown's Town
"	" R. Mettam	Alexandria
"	" M. Barker	Cave Valley
Guy's Hill and Hampstead	" W. J. Jacobs	Guy's Hill
Morant Bay	" Jon. Grant	Morant Bay
Bath and Port Morant	" W. H. Evers	Port Morant
Manchioneal	" E. Mair	Manchioneal
Port Antonio and Buff Bay	" D. D. Parnther, B.A.	Port Antonio
"	" A. N. Walker, B.A.	Buff Bay
Yallahs	" H. C. Quinlan	Yallahs
Turks Island	" vacant	Turks Island
Panama and Colon	" C. G. Hardwick	Panama
"	" F. T. Parker	Colon
Costa Rica	" E. A. Pitt	Port Limon
Bocas del Toro	" M. C. Surgeon.	

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857—by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers dating from 1849, both of which bodies were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Methodist New Connexion, another branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, was constituted and held its first conference in Leeds, England, on August 9, 1797. It represented the right of Free Churchmen to administer the Christian ordinances and the association of laymen with the ministry in the government of the Church.

The Bible Christian Methodist Church was an offshoot, but not a secession from the Wesleyan community. Its first conference was held in 1818.

The union of these three communities into one church was accomplished at Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London, on 17th September, 1907. The United Church numbers over 300,000 members.

The Jamaica mission consisting of ten groups of churches comprising 52 individual churches and mission stations was not included in the union, but given its independence with power through the Jamaica District meeting to make arrangements for carrying on the work.

Each church conducts its internal affairs for itself, subject to the provisions of the foundation deed of the church and the laws passed by the Jamaica District meeting.

The Annual District meeting is held in Kingston the third week of January in each year.

All the churches have the privilege of sending representatives to this meeting.

The church property in this island is settled by an act of incorporation, Law 25 of 1895, on a Board of Trustees consisting of all the Superintendents of circuits in Jamaica and an equal number of laymen to be appointed by the Jamaica District meeting.

The following is a list of stations and ministers for 1912:—

Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons P.O., *District Chairman*.

Rev. G. A. Miller, Claremont P.O., *District Secretary*.

Circuits and Parishes.	Stations.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston	East Street	Rev. W. Griffith	Camp
	New Town	do	do
	Christ Church	Rev. F. Bavin	Stony Hill
Stony Hill, St. Andrew	Stony Hill	—	
	Cavaliers	—	
	Mt. Prospect	—	
Gordon Town, St. Andrew	Gordon Town	—	
	Constitution Hill	—	
	Content Gap	—	
Browns Hall, St. Catherine	Brown's Hall	Rev. G. L. Young	Barton's
	Kentish	do	do
	Old Works	do	do
	Doddington	do	do
	Blue Hole	do	do
	Mt. River	do	do
	Mount Olive	do	do
	Mount Pleasant	do	do
Mizpah, St. Catherine	Mizpah	Rev. C. Spencer	Glengoffe
	Allman Hill	do	do
	Bethuel	do	do
	Belmont	do	do
	Rock Hall	do	do
Mt. Regale, St. Mary	Mt. Regale	Rev. R. H. Mc- Laughlin	Richmond
	Lewisburgh	do	do
	Rock River	do	do
	Jobs Hill	do	do
	Richmond	do	do
	Marlborough	do	do
Enfield, St. Mary	Enfield	Rev. T. Lawrence	Annotto Bay
	Devon	do	do
	Craig Mill	do	do
	Albany	do	do
Frankfield, Clarendon	Frankfield	Rev. J. K. Philips	Frankfield
	Unity	do	do
	Crooked River	do	do
	Desire	do	do
Claremont, St. Ann	Santa Hill	do	do
	Claremont	Rev. G. A. Miller	Claremont
	Brittonville	do	do
	Beecher Town	do	do
	Golden Grove	do	do
	Walker's Wood	do	do
	Stony Hill	do	do

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ" represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809, having for its object the union of all christians on the ground of New Testament teaching alone. At the present time it numbers in the United States about 12,200 congregations, 8,000 ministers and 1,500,000 members. There are about 326 missionaries in the foreign field, and the church sustains 40 Universities, Colleges and Schools.

There are now in Jamaica, twenty-three churches, grouped in ten districts, and constituting "The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches."

President—Rev. G. D. Purdy, Halfway Tree.

Vice-President—(Vacant).

Secretary—Rev. J. E. Randall, Kingston.

Churches.	Ministers.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Rev. J. E. Randall ..	70 Duke St.
Torrington	Rev. G. D. Purdy ..	Halfway Tree
King's Gate	do ..	do
Carmel	Rev. E. A. Edwards ..	Hope
New Bethel	do ..	do
Mount Zion	Rev. E. W. Hunt ..	Bull Bay
Mount Olivet	do ..	do
Bushy Park	do ..	do
Bloxburgh	do ..	do
Providence	Rev. J. Gordon Hay ..	Castleton
Chesterfield	do ..	do
Flint River	do ..	do
Mamby Vale	do ..	do
Oberlin	Frank Beach, M.A. ..	Lawrence Tavern
Manning's Hill	do ..	do
Salisbury Plain	Rev. C. C. Hastings ..	Brainerd
Mt. Industry	do ..	do
Lucky Hill	do ..	do
Highgate	Rev. A. N. Shirley ..	Highgate
Airy Mount	do ..	do
Fairy Hill	G. A. Smith ..	Swift River
Berea	do ..	do
Hazel Grove	Rev. R. S. Bailey ..	Balaclava

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly and now officially, styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that their original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1911 was 6,563, with a total membership of 14,176. There were 58 schools with an average attendance of 8.086. Of these schools 17 are first-class, 32 second class and 9 third.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at Fairfield the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in 3 years. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke, (Chairman) the Rev. F. P. Wilde, and the Rev. J. E. Harvey. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal. B.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants, with the congregations served by them:—

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Congregation.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke, Chairman of the P. E. C.	Kingston Church	Kingston
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, B.D. Samuel Allen, B.D. S. E. Morrison Augustus Westphal, B.D. F. Weiss J. Ernest Harvey W. Z. Getfield S. Swaby An Assistant	Bethabara Bethany Broadleaf Fairfield Mizpah Nazareth Moravia Patrick Town Beulah	Newport Mile Gully Porus Spur Tree Shooter's Hill Maidstone Christiana Newport Christiana
St. Elizabeth	An Assistant S. C. Ashton James Black An Assistant W. Morris J. Gale A. L. Bodfish W. J. Driver An Assistant An Assistant An Assistant	Aberdeen Bethlehem Carisbrook Dober Eden Fulneck Lititz Springfield Newton Ballard's Valley Lacovia	Siloah Malvern Maggotty Black River Balaclava Middle Quarters Watson's Hill Springfield Lacovia Watson's Hill Lacovia
Westmoreland	J. Carnegie Geo. H. Lopp T. J. R. Phillips An Assistant An Assistant	Beaufort Carmel Salem Cairn Curran Kilmarnock	Darliston Newmarket Bluefields Darliston Newmarket
St. James	S. H. Crawford	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay
Clarendon	An Assistant Richard Gale A. Clarke H. Smith	Ritchies Emeriti do —	Spaldings Newport do do

FRIENDS MISSION.

THE Friends Mission in Jamaica is under the auspices of the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, which has its headquarters at Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

The work in Jamaica was begun in 1881 and has been carried on continuously since that time.

There are nine principal stations and fourteen outstations with a total membership of 1,360.

The educational work of the Mission is represented by six public day schools, two of which are for East Indians.

In addition to the above an Industrial School for Girls and one for boys, are carried on at Happy Grove and Seaside, Hectors River P.O.

The following is a list of missionaries and stations:—

Mrs. H. Alma Swift, Secretary, Hectors River P.O.

Miss A. M. Andrews, Principal, Happy Grove Training School for Girls, Hectors River P.O.

Professor Wendell Farr, Principal, Seaside School for Boys, Hectors River P.O.

Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Kurtzhals, Seaside, Hectors River P.O.

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Ford, Buff Bay P.O.

Miss M. E. White, Fellowship P.O.

Miss S. F. Stanley, Annotto Bay P.O.

Miss A. I. Kennedy, Albany P.O.

Miss M. E. Allen, Albany P.O.

Miss A. C. Sherman, Albany P.O.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, is the headquarters for the Salvation Army throughout the British West India islands, Panama, Costa Rica and British Guiana. The offices of administration are at 96 Orange Street, Kingston.

The chief officers of the Salvation Army are Colonel and Mrs. Rothwell, resident in Kingston. The officers in charge of the Jamaica Division are Major and Mrs. Souter.

The official organ of the Army for the West Indies, The "War Cry," is published in Kingston, and has a circulation of 4,000 copies.

There are branches of work in the following towns and districts outside of Kingston namely:—

Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Buff Bay, Louisiana, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Moncague, Dunsville, Black River, Southfield, Bluefields, Caledonia, Savanna-la-Mar, Logwoods, Haddo and other places.

In Kingston there are halls at Jones' Pen, 18 Prince of Wales Street, Allman Town, and the Central Hall and Training College, and Officers residence at 96 Orange Street.

The Young Women's Industrial Home is at 153½ Orange Street. This Institution receives orphans, and also young children and young girls from questionable or inconvenient surroundings, and teaches them domestic and womanly arts. The Home is supported by voluntary contributions, and by any profits accruing from work performed by the inmates. Correspondence referring to the Home should be addressed to Mrs. Major Souter.

The Men's Metropole is in Peter's Lane. Cheap lodgings are provided at this Institution for men only, and cases of distress are here dealt with.

There are 50 officers working in Jamaica.

Major Geo. Souter, Staff Capt. Walter Shaw, and Ensign Charles Smith, are appointed marriage officers for the Salvation Army in Jamaica.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This organization has branches in Canada, West Coast of Africa, South Africa, Barbados and Trinidad with head offices in the United States.

Superintendent of Missions in Jamaica—Rev. W. B. Pearson.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

The denominational headquarters are at Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

The first minister sent to Jamaica came from America early in the year 1893, and the first church in Jamaica was organized on the 12th of January, 1894. Later a property at 32 Text Lane was secured. In addition to this a mission house was erected. There is now a registered membership of 2,000. The headquarters of the Jamaica Conference are located at 58 James Street, Kingston.

The West Indian Union Conference, which embraces all of the local conferences and missions of this body in the West Indies and adjacent countries of South and Central America, has its headquarters at Riversdale, Jamaica, on a property of 507 acres; where is located the Watchman Press, the denominational publishing house for the West Indies.

Two monthly papers, the "West Indian Watchman," and the "West Indian Messenger" besides tracts, pamphlets and small books are published.

Church Buildings	..	40	Registered Membership	..	2,000
Other places of Worship	..	21	Sabbath Schools	..	60
Ordained Ministers	..	5	Day Schools	..	3

Officers.

D. E. Wellman, *President.*

W. Hayward, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Mrs. D. E. Wellman, *Secretary Sabbath School and Young People's Work.*

Executive Committee—D. E. Wellman, Hubert Fletcher, W. H. Randle,

W. F. Burkley, F. H. Raley, S. U. Powell and Wm. Hayward.

Office Address, 58 James St., Kingston.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all its appurtenances, with the exception of one register book of Births, Marriages and Deaths, entirely consumed by the fire of December, 1882.

The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street met, likewise, with a similar fate on the same occasion; its paraphernalia, however, was saved through the promptitude of the late Mr. H. A. Joseph.

Soon after the eventful conflagration, a complete union of the entire Jewish Community was contemplated, but owing to some difficulties which arose with regard to the Ritual, a good number of the members of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation under the leadership of the late Mr. David Martin, withdrew from the movement and erected a small but handsome Synagogue in East Street which was consecrated on the 3rd of September, 1884.

A very small number of the members of the English and German Congregation also withdrew from the proposed union, but owing to want of means, their Synagogue remained in ruins until 1893 when it was re-built and consecrated on the 23rd of September, 1894.

The majority of both congregations, however, united themselves under the designation of "The Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites," and raised funds for the erection of a synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and the consecration of this fine brick building took place on the 19th July, 1888.

Thus instead of one united congregation, as was contemplated, there were three, which continued separate until the 28th of December, 1900 when the Amalgamated and Spanish and Portuguese congregations, united and worshipped under one roof.

In the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907, besides the walls of the Jewish Burial Grounds being thrown down, the "Jewish Home" and the three Synagogues were wrecked, but through the energy of Mr. Arthur S. Finzi and Mr. Aaron M. Sollas, the President and Treasurer, respectively, the little Synagogue in East Street, was again erected and consecrated on Friday evening the 22nd March, 1907, the eve of *Shabat Agadol*.

This little Synagogue bears the proud record of being the first place of worship re-erected in Kingston and St. Andrew, after the catastrophe.

The members of the English and German Congregation having since sold the ground in Orange Street, on which their old Synagogue stood and having purchased a plot of land in Hanover Street, erected a Synagogue thereon, which was consecrated on the 20th April, 1910.

The re-building of the Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, having been completed, was dedicated on the 28th March, 1912. Service is now held in this Synagogue, instead of the one in East Street.

Synagogue of The United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

MINISTER—Rabbi A. E. Dobrin.

HAZAN—M. H. Solomon.

WARDENS FOR 1912-13.

President—E. R. Mordecai.

Vice-President—Arthur S. Finzi.

Treasurer—R. E. H. Melhado

English and German Synagogue, Hanover Street.

Minister—Revd. H. Rosenberg.

WARDENS FOR 1912-13.

President—J. J. G. Lewis.

Vice-President—Ellis Wolfe.

Treasurer—George Magnus.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

IN Hickeringill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken on 1662 (cf. Bridges's "Annals" I. 427) the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—the Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna and thereabouts; In the Angels Quarter; In the Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca; In the Quarters Quanaboa and Quardeleña; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" ([Spanish Town] 1811), says "there is in the said island but seven established parishes: *videlicet*, the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. John's, the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's, and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Serjeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing his Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts "

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the sixteen-mile-walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1681 (33 Car. 2) "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. Davids, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes, rest, remain, and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the afore-

said respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanôver was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann, and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James. The next change was in 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and Parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 a piece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1900 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west street bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west,

but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope river (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water has been obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, has rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply, and this has been secured by the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city.

History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish." and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. * * *

It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of

the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica.'

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. *Legen. Sigi Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica.* Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. *Legend. Hos foret, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal streets three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica, and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor and City Council, elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter con-

vened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head-Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street 55; Princess Street 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane, 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane, and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed; Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face values of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan is administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans had been made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is a new and handsome structure; and in King street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the new Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., Waterloo House and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides the handsome blocks of the new Public Buildings are now opened for use. The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the office of Titles, Surveyor General and Inspector General of Police and Prisons, and the Education Department.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East street there is the rebuilt Institute of Jamaica. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal street and the Colonial Bank in Harbour street are also worthy of note.

The population, of the city by the Census of 1911, was 59,674; males 25,037, females 34,637.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of Canada.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length

marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the Garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the Garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907. There is a convenient building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. A steamer under the flag of R.M.S.S. Co., maintains communication with the outports. Electric cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Camp and connects with Cross Roads.

One daily and several weekly, tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the city. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and 2 elected members, with the Commodore as chairman *ex officio* until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves." At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with

houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816, on the 13th July, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The following description of this famous British Station is retained for historic purposes only. The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian Station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships of-war.

The Imperial authorities have laid a line of pipes from Rock Spring at the head of the harbour along the Palisades to supply the garrison and town with water.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads where a market has been erected.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once governor of the island, by John Cheer; monuments also to General Villette, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., and Christopher Lipscomb, bishop of Jamaica, are commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House, (rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907) the official residence of the Governor of

Jamaica; and there is a large hotel at Constant Spring, closed at present, three miles distant. Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the Hope lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905, was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the immediate locality. The springs are but little known.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Reformatory and Industrial School.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other military offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound. On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico College, which was wrecked by the Earthquake rebuilt, and since destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed, and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were many as as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5 000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation has ceased. The cultivation of tea has been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles.

According to the Census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato,

being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation. There are still some large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish. One of the oldest of these is Belyedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the first House of Assembly.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls river there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, an iron market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. At Bowden is the Wireless Station of the Direct West India Cable Company.

The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1818, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief towns and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called the Navy Island. The entrance to the western harbour is now being widened to suit the convenience of large vessels which it is contemplated will soon be calling at Port Antonio, as the result of the continued expansion of the Fruit Trade and the opening of the canal later on, and in this connection representa-

tions has been made for the necessity for increasing the accommodation of that harbour by removing portions of the sand banks.

Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains, besides the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks, which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission, Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the middle of the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the mainland. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. A light house has been erected on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a fixed white one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric, 54 feet high from the water mark. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted in alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted in 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile and a half from the town. The supply has been improved by the erection of a reservoir of 10 millions gallons capacity, and the use of mechanical pressure filters, the first of the kind to be used in the island. These improvements cost nearly £7,000. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with Americans. The Hotel Titchfield which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper storey forms a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885; the north-eastern building has however been recently removed to the rear of the south-west building, and a square has been thus provided and is being laid out in palms, etc. A substantial building roofed with earthen tiles for revenue offices was built in 1886. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A Law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and are filling up the swampy portions and joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains through them, also laying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after the late Governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, in filling the adjacent swamps, and laying out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the street and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings were lighted with electricity. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,784 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April last.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipments of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. At Port Antonio are the headquarters of the fruit business in Jamaica. Five shipping companies having their chief offices here, and the United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish. All the companies' steamers leave constantly for the United States.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a new police station and

the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church and a constabulary station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a Court House, the parish alms-house, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and is an important centre of the fruit trade, and there is a wharf owned by the United Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it is only available in fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the "northers," the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden, east of Buff Bay River, going up the Spanish River Valley for four and a half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." The scenery up this valley exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coco-nuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coco-nut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coco-nut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large land-owners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads soon, some of which will give access to Crown Lands which in this parish have been added to by the purchase by the Government of West India Improvement Company Lands. Strong representations have been made and still being urged upon the Government by the Parochial Board for providing more roads to open up the thousands of acres of fertile land so as to increase the output of the small cultivators.

The area of the parish is 285 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. Much improvement, however, is to be observed both in the main and parochial roads of late. There are 177 miles of the former and 345 miles of the latter. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coco-nuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Banana cultivation has made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk and a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house and a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and government elementary school. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station.

The St. Mary Poor House at Simpson Hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town was built in 1896 at a cost of £4,200, is the finest building of its kind in the island and has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores and no less than seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist, in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected and this is occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. An excellent supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. An organized Fire Brigade is in existence.

Annotto Bay on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of *Agua alta*) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston from which it is approached by what is termed the Junction road. On this road is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. the town is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding to the seabeach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction road behind Castleton Gardens. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. There claiming of the swamp lands here also is receiving attention.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, from which it takes its name, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and a constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house is a mile away but owing to the destruction of the building by the earthquake in 1907, the local courts are now held at the old court house at Retreat where also there is a constabulary station.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. A market is now in the course of erection.

There are a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprung into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station many stores, shops, and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; a substantial court house in which is included the constabulary station has been built and there are also a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social and tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Sasi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Sasi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits and other produce.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all these are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,523 males and 35,433 females.

ST. ANN.

This parish was named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II. It is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it "on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the "parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety "and beauty of the prospect." Hill in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a court house, a public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel, and two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels; but there is some reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence may have been westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory village. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on the estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town, Dry Harbour and Claremont.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British war ships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops. He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the road to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which is a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman, and a newly erected government school. Brown's Town is a thriving place, and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is a fine underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance.

At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station.

At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims.

At Pedro River a market has recently been established.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market and a police station. Above Claremont on the Pedro Road is the Ramble tea estate the first and only extensive tea plantation and factory in the West Indies.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. There is also an hotel at Holly Mount on Mount Diabolo, whence very fine views are obtained.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the orange trees yield abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth was a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than

any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, Lieutenant Governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly governor of the colony. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelwany both before and after Emancipation. The military barracks, now unoccupied, are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Bræ river, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a Victoria Park.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Bræ, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Bræ.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth, is the next largest town in the parish, and is becoming important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring, are nearly all sold here. There are an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a government dispensary, a police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by.

Ducans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of a post office, telegraph station and police station. Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church and a police station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named village has become a place of great importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village; a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel. A large schoolroom is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office in this district.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas is considerable.

The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish is 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish ranks next to Kingston and Port Antonio in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic Church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house

and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northerly sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by acetylene gas.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some which like Grove Hill (mentioned in Tom Cringle's Log) have historic interest.

The Spring Hill Hotel, overlooking the Bay is one of the finest hotels outside Kingston, while adjoining it is Pleasant Hill recently purchased by the government as a home for the Montego Bay Secondary School, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

At Montpelier on the property and near the railway station of that name there is a hotel built by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, the proprietor of Shettlewood and Montpelier.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coffee and bananas.

The increase in the acreage under cultivation in bananas has been remarkable during the last ten years and is rapidly increasing.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers, and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Co., have recently put into cultivation a large area at Mocho, near Catadupa station.

Cambridge, now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego Bay River Valley is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

A fine central factory has recently been built by the North-side Estates Co., at Little River, and replete with every modern requirement guarantees the continued prosperity of the sugar industry, in that district of the parish.

The area is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and schools and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal Church has the distinction of being the only church in the island with a spire reminding one of some of the old English parish churches, beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, two lines of steamers calling regularly every week for fruit, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island and the Isthmus is still vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development agriculturally in respect chiefly of the banana trade, evidenced by the regular weekly calling of the fruitships at this port. Hopes are also being entertained for an early revival of the sugar industry in the formerly thrown-up estates around Green Island.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward, Mosquito Cove has been recently buoyed and made a port of call.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Chatacoom Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purpose to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea Yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 17,615 males and 19,817 females.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland was so called because it is the westernmost parish in the colony.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the new Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler: a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service and an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge and a Forester's Court. A branch of the Agricultural Society is in operation and doing good work.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove, and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for a time the residence of Gosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Bræ, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Recently an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous and in 1909 a large factory was established at Frome, at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island; rum and sugar are its chief products.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was males 31,795 and females 34,661, the increase for the last twenty year-period being 13,006.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes and one of the most interesting and important, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the parish church, the prison and the market. The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. river. It is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels: the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. At Lacovia there is a factory for the extraction of dye from logwood.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills, and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the

bracing air of these mountains are the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and that for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

At Malvern there are an hotel and boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y. S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Magotty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Loughill, Goshen and Friendship; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Recently experiments have been made in banana cultivation with good hope of success.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1911 the population was 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 16,144.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was governor of the island at the time. On the 27th August, 1816, a meeting of the Committee of the Vestry was held to open tenders for the erection of a court house, church, gaol and parsonage to make the town of Mandeville. Tenders for public buildings were then opened. Masons tendered for £2,790. Carpenters tendered for £3,620. These were accepted.

Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and given out to be cleaned up at £8 per acre, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market and an aerated water factory. It has billiard, tennis, golf, cricket, and ladies clubs, and polo and gymkhana grounds.

It has a very good water supply, two large reservoirs have lately been built, holding

capacity being 800,000 gallons. The hotels and hospital are supplied with water from the reservoir. There are two private schools for girls and one for boys, and the middle grade school managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. A branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been erected.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at night. There is a good hotel and a number of good boarding houses.

Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house, a constabulary station, &c. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Barracks and Devon. Christiansiana is the centre of the ginger growing district.

Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance.

There are four railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent.

The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento and ginger.

The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River, village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) The owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed in 1888. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's, recently restored; an Independent chapel Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian church; a court house, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the northwest of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village are a church, a post office, a dispensary regularly attended by the District Medical Officer from Chapelton and several shops.

May Pen is the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. There is a police station, an iron market, and a post and telegraph office. It is an important railway station and collects the traffic of a large part of the valley of the Rio Minho. A branch railway from here to Chapelton has been undertaken. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. A large trade in log-wood has been carried on for some years. The public general hospital has been closed and the building loaned to the parochial board by the government for the purposes of

an alms house to take the place of those at Chapelton and the Alley which have been closed.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, several good stores, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The custom house and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hillside, etc., having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains an interesting old Episcopal church, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital and poor house. (See Vere Irrigation, Part XIII.)

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This in words of Bridges "was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining is now being carried on in the neighbourhood.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak. The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations. There is a central sugar factory at Amity Hall in Vere.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it

and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but Tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island), the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine district prison, the Lepers' Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the church yard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club; the Hotel Rio Cobre is owned by the Government. There is a telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King*.)

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigenes of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a court house a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, an alms house and many fine stores. The public general hospital has been closed. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place

is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewarton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugarcane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 22,595.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish except Port Royal, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman) a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called Councillors.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885, now repealed, with amendment Laws, and Law 17 of 1901 is the consolidated Law.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

The Council consists of twelve elected members.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, M.L.C., *Mayor*; Altamont E. DaCosta, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Lieut. Col. C. J. Ward, *Custos*; R. W. Bryant, J. L. King, Thomas B. Stephenson, Naphthali M. Alexander, Mortimer D. Farrier, Ivanhoe Gadpaille, Alexander Dixon, Geo. P. Myers, Arthur George, S. A. Nightengale, T. M. Burke.

Clerk to City Council and Accountant—L. Foster Davis	£400
Assistant Clerk—C. T. Burton	200
Third Clerk—C. E. Wright	130
City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams	500
Health Officer—Dr. Angus Macdonald—£350 to £450, horse allowance £60	400
Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey—£150, allowance £50 (and residence)	200
Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale (and residence)	275
Office of the Board is temporarily at No. 1A Duke Street.	

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the "Exchange."

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The Officers' families are in residence on the Station premises, the men having an opportunity of visiting their families once in about each 5 days.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds, and that duty is practiced twice daily.

<i>Staff.</i>			
1 Superintendent	..	..	£275 0 0
1 Second Officer	..	..	165 0 0
4 Sub-Officers weekly	30/ 22/ 20/ 20/		239 4 0
21 Firemen and Grooms	15/ to 18/6 weekly		716 6 0
1 Lineman	12/ weekly	..	31 4 0
1 Hydrant Man	12/ weekly	..	31 4 0
			£1,457 18 0
Annual up-keep of the Department			
average	..	..	1,100 0 0

Total Cost annually £2,557 18 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIRES in the City of Kingston during the past 24 years and the approximate damage to property resulting therefrom:

Year.	Number of Fires.	Approximate Damage.	Remarks.
1888	16	£ 150 0 0	
1889	18	257 0 0	
1890	16	2,750 0 0	Shortage of water
1891	12	130 0 0	
1892	11	333 0 0	
1893	5	25 0 0	
1894	5	40 0 0	
1895	4	2,936 0 0	Shortage of water.
1896	1	2,930 0 0	
1897	5	12,322 0 0	Wharf fire £12,000.
1898	2	1,150 0 0	Lower King Street £1,000.
1899	3	670 0 0	
1900	2	240 0 0	
1901	1	40 0 0	
1902	3	3,500 0 0	Government & Railway Stores £3,000.
1903	4	1,010 0 0	Parade £900
1904	4	7,850 0 0	Cafe and Colosseum £6,000.
1905	1	40 0 0	
1906	11	2,840 0 0	Parade and Princess Street £2,500.
1907	4	1,000,850 0 0	Earthquake year £1,000,000.
1908	7	8,900 0 0	Vicinity of Parade West.
1909	6	33,150 0 0	Government Wharf £30,000.
1910	4	1,550 0 0	
1911	3	4,700 0 0	King's Warehouse, £1,000.
1912	4	2,400 0 0	

Total 1,079,146 0 0

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

The parish has three divisions returning five members each.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the Parish are members *ex-officio*.

A. Septimus Smith, *Chairman*; C. A. DeLeon, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. B. S. Gosset, *Custos*; Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, M.L.C.; Geo. W. Byrnes, Jos. R. Belgrave, T. J. Francis W. G. Thomson, Wm. Johnson, Geo. N. Penso, M. D. Farrier, W. J. Brooks, Rev. E. A. Edwards, G. P. Myers, Ivanhoe Gadpaille, Enos J. Rainford.

Clerk—R. A. Williams	..	Salary	£350
Asst. Clerk—F. W. Humphries	..	"	100
Inspector of Poor Ditto	..	"	100
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House— F. G. DaCosta	..	"	60
Superintendent of Roads and Works—A. Linton	..	..	250
Office of the Board at Halfway Tree.			

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

The parish has 5 divisions, each returning three members.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the Parish are members *ex-officio*.

J. H. Williams, *Chairman*; C. U. Bogle, *Vice-Chairman*; I. J. Mordecai (Senior Res. Justice of the Peace); Hon. H. Cork, M.L.C.; George A. Gores, Charles S. Burke, W. T. Lannaman, A. Donaldson, R. J. McLean, J. T. Edman, T. A. Edman, Captain E. H. Egerton Eves, E. A. Blake, C. A. Binns, Rev. H. C. Quinlan, R. E. Bogle.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins	Salary	£250
Personal allowance	"	50
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hearne	"	250
Travelling Allowance	"	50
Asst. Supt. of Roads—J. I. Hopwood	..	120
Inspector of Poor—Chas. N. Dias	..	66
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. F. A. Norton	..	100
Office of the Board at Morant Bay.		

PORTLAND.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 division returns two members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 two members, and No. 4 five members.

The Custos and the Member for the Legislative Council are Member *ex-officio*.

Mr. A. E. Ffrench, *Chairman*; J. W. Hill, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Commander E. Codrington Hall, R.N., *Custos*; Hon. S. S. Stedman, M.L.C.; R. H. Brooks, P. H. Thompson, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, Thomas A. Douglass, J. S. Newry, C. H. Gale, Hon. Henry Cork, Rev. P. A. Conahan, J. F. Baugh, Rev. W. J. Thompson, T. C. Geddes, G. D. Henriques, R. A. Burgess

Clerk—P. B. Spence	..	Salary	£300
Personal Allowance	..		25
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works and Keeper of Hydrants—J. E. McCrear	..	"	277 10
Asst. Supt. of Roads. Keeper of Cemetery and Clerk Market—W. G. Russell	..	"	170
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Inspector Nuisances and Inspector of Poor—W. H. Stewart	..	"	84
Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale	..	"	90

Note—By Notice 644, Gazette 14.12.11 there are to be 4 divisions in the parish, No. 1 two members, No. 2, six members, No. 3, two members, No. 4, five members, from the date of the general parochial election, 1912.

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two, and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

The Custos and Member of the Legislative Council are members *ex-officio*.

A. Davidson Goffe, *Chairman*; S. Magnus Walker, *Vice-Chairman*; Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Custos*; Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C.; J. A. Benjamin, J. Cecil Sharpe, T. R. B. Vermont, H. E. Vernon, T. McLean Gray, H. R. Cargill, Michael Lawton, Revd. Jas. McNee, Revd. A. A. Barclay, K. M. Pringle, Revd. T. Newton Brown.

Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin	Salary	£300
Superintendent of Roads and Works—C. H. Roe	"	300
Inspector of Poor, Pay Clerk and Clerical Assistant—		
Arthur DePass	"	140
Travelling Allowance		50

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

ST. ANN.

St. Ann has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members; Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

The Custos and Member of the Legislative Council are members *ex-officio*.

J. H. Levy, *Chairman*; S. Cotter, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. E. Cox, *Custos*; Hon. J. H. Allwood, M.L.C.; Dr. W. Miller, C. Costa, E. Lindo, H. Brown, H. Allen, J. E. L. Cox, H. Fowler, A. Roxburgh, Rev. J. Dillon, H. Tennant, J. Myers, A. B. Geddes and J. Cameron.

Clerk—P. Arscott	Salary	£360
Travelling Allowance		80
Inspector of Poor—H. N. Pullar	"	100
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—vacant	"	325
Travelling allowance		60

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

TRELAWNY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, return four members each. No. 4 returns three members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex-officio*.

George Taylor, *Chairman*; E. P. Messado, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. L. C. Shirley, *Custos*; The Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C.; A. L. Delgado, E. J. Hawkes, Percy Sewell, S. A. Stewart, John Stockhausen, H. R. Milliner, Rev. W. S. Lee, Rev. T. B. Prentice, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, G. Pile, E. L. Harris, John H. Clerk.

Clerk—W. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£250
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. N. Ingram	"	240
Inspector of Poor—W. Fitz-Ritson	"	20
Assistant Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk—D. L. Ogilvie	"	120

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

The Custos and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex-officio*.

Samuel Hart, *Chairman*; Joseph Shore, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. C. Kerr, *Custos*; Hon. D. A. Corinaldi, M.L.C.; Rev. H. L. Webster, A. H. Browne, A. B. Lowe, A. D.

Jacobs, C. W. Smith, Jos. Henderson, C. G. F. Robertson, A. E. Hall, Ed. Foster, J. A. Brown, Rev. M. B. Burgess, S. A. Alexander, S. H. Whittingham.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£335
Inspector of Poor—D. M. Isaacs	"	140
Superintendent Roads and Works—D. N. Bingham	"	250

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has 3 divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

G. A. L. Sanftleben, *Custos, Chairman*; D. W. Talbot, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., I. G. M. Robertson, H. E. Clare, A. A. Aird, J. C. Daley, W. N. Forrester, E. E. Melville, Rev. J. Yair, Rev. J. I. Kirschmann, P. E. Corinaldi, G. Smith, Rev. A. B. Mullings.

Clerk—F. L. Roper	Salary	£180
Pay Clerk—F. L. Roper	"	30
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. A. Hogg	"	200
Assistant Superintendent Roads—R. Burey	"	55
Inspector of Poor—J. J. Connall	"	75

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

The parish has 6 divisions. No. 1 returns two members; No. 2 returns three members; Nos. 3, 4, and 5, two members each; No. 6, four members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Hon. F. R. Evans, M.L.C., *Chairman*; Percival O. Williams, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, *Custos*; Benjamin Smith, B. W. Norton, Rudolphus F. Lindo, A. L. Sloyer, William M. Lumsden, Charles Wesley Foote, Thomas A. Junor, Alfred Benjamin Preston, Hugh I. Gunning, Thomas S. Tomlinson, Robert B. Leslie, George Adolph Philipson, T. H. Facey, Charles Kerr Chambers.

Clerk—Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	Salary	£175
Inspector of Poor—Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	"	25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—Alex. Tomlinson	"	90
2nd Assistant of Poor—Richard W. Smith	"	55
Superintendent Roads and Works—W. B. Elworthy	"	275
Travelling Allowance	"	25
Medical Officer of Health—H. Robins, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	"	150
Assistant Superintendents—		
Charles O. Polack	"	84
Hedley Clarke Goodin	"	84
Travelling allowance, each	"	12
Sanitary Inspector, Savanna-la-Mar—Alfred B. Allwood	"	52
Turncock Savanna-la-Mar Water Works—D. N. Williams	"	60
Assistant Turncock—Ezekiel Scarlett	"	30
Pay Clerk Parochial Board—James T. Turner	"	30
Master and Dispenser of medicines, Poor House—W. E. Tullis	"	75
Matron Poor House—Mary Gordon	"	30

In addition to the above there are six certificated nurses, one for each district of the parish, who are paid a salary of £15 per annum, each, and allowed private practice.

There are also six Sanitary Inspectors in the different districts of the parish.

A cart service for the sanitary department has been instituted since August 1912, and is working satisfactorily.

A new male ward, master's and matron's quarters were erected at the Savanna-la-Mar poor house early in the year at a cost of over nine hundred pounds (£900) and a new female ward, porter's lodge, kitchen with store room, office and dispensary are now in course of erection to cost nine hundred pounds.

ST. ELIZABETH.

There are 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Hon. J. M. Farquharson, *Custos*, M.L.C., *Chairman*; Rev. S. J. Marson, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. John Maxwell, O. E. Tomlinson, A. J. Hendricks, jr., P. W. Sangster, F. Stafford Maxwell, Rev. J. R. Gale, J. F. Miller, C. R. Gregory, M. S. Miller, H. M. Messias, Rev. S. M. Binger, R. D. Binns.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£362
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence	"	250
£50 travelling allowance		
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. A. Michaels	"	150
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller	"	68

Office of the Board at Black River.

MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions, each returning five members.

The Custos and Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

Hon. J. P. Clark, *Custos*, *Chairman*; Robert John Miller, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. B. Esson, M.L.C.; Alexander Cochrane Lowe Martin, J. S. Nicholson, E. A. Bailey, Alfred Walder, S. A. Hendriks, D. D. Phillips, W. H. Coke, Rev. R. Johnstone, Capt. A. V. Bonitto, F. J. Delapenha, S. T. Glanville, H. E. Lewis, C. Josephs, Dr. R. M. Stimpson.

Clerk—George A. Bonitto	Salary	£240
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. G. Nash	"	300
Inspector of Poor—R. B. Parker	"	125

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

S. M. DeRoux, *Chairman*; Rev. S. Negus, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. T. Ronaldson, M.L.C., T. Harty, A. A. Lewis, C. A. Sampson, T. B. Thompson, J. A. Wallace, W. F. March, D. Horn, H. F. D'Aguilar, Rev. A. N. Thomson, W. H. McCaulay, U. T. McKay, M. Lopez.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£300
Supt. Roads and Works—E. J. Lewis	"	300
Inspector of Poor—G. P. Hall	"	80

Office of the Board at May Pen.

ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members; No. 2 returns five members; Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

The Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish are members *ex officio*.

The Board was dissolved by an Order in Privy Council as from 9th March, 1912. The Honourable Louis John Bertram, C.M.G., Auditor General, being appointed the Commissioner for the Parish.

Clerk—Jacob A. P. M. Andrade	Salary	£350
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alex. McFarlane	"	300
Inspector of Poor—Rev. W. Clarke MacCalla—£100 by £5 per annum to £120.		

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

PARISH OF PORT ROYAL.

Three Military Members nominated by the G.O.C.

Major A. H. Thorpe, R.G.A., *Chairman*.

Captain R. H. B. Clark, R. G. A. Major W. M. Power, R. A. M. C.

Two Elected Members.

G. P. Myers.

E. W. Russell.

Clerk of the Board—F. C. Lofthouse	Salary	£75.
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The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1913, of the parish of Kingston the Rector of which is still drawing state-pay:—

R. S. Haughton and A. H. Jones

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

IN 1898, in accordance with the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Cane Sugar Experiments Agricultural Schools and Local Experiment Plots at Grenada, St. Vincent St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and the Virgin Islands. His services are also available as Consulting Officer in agricultural matters to the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. He visits these colonies when required to afford assistance in regard to the administration of the local agricultural departments the outbreak of diseases, and the general development of planting industries.

The late Commissioner (Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.) who was formerly Director of the Botanical Department in Jamaica, for twelve years Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and acted as Scientific Adviser to the West Indian Royal Commission, 1896-7, retired at the end of 1908; his services, however, being retained as Adviser in Tropical Agriculture to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following are the principal officers on the staff of the Department:—

Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies—Hon. Francis Watts
C.M.G., D. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Scientific Assistant—A. H. Kirby, B.A.

Entomologist—Henry A. Ballou, M.Sc.

Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer—F. W. South, B.A. (Contab.)

Chief Clerk—Alleyne Graham Howell.

Government Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture for the Leeward Islands—Harold A. Tempany, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.; F.C.S.

Publications.—Official Journal, "The West Indian Bulletin," issued quarterly, "The Agricultural News," issued fortnightly, with numerous Pamphlets, Leaflets, &c., &c.

The West Indian Head Quarters of the Department are at Barbados, where the Commissioner resides during certain portions of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanee Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cocoa, citrus, rubber, nutmeg, vanilla, tropical plants, fruit, etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 31 years is 54.52 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. A cultivation of 25 acres in bananas and cocoa was started in 1910. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.6° Fah.; average annual rainfall 117.32 inches for 38 years.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.3° Fah.; average rainfall 103.94 inches both for 41 years.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.6° Fah.; average rainfall for 33 years is 32.65 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden*, St. Thomas-in-the-East. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of cocoa.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres, of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 19 years is 47.31 inches.

The Director of Agriculture issues a Bulletin which was originally the Bulletin of the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations. The title now is "The Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture," and it is issued half-yearly. The Bulletin is supplied (at 1/ per annum) to residents in the island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

The Legislative Council in the Session of 1909, approved of a proposal for the establishment of a Farm School as a branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The Farm School is situated at Hope. Buildings were altered and new ones put up, affording accommodation for 25 boarders. Provision was made in 1911 for receiving 12 additional students at the School, and in 1912 for 8 more.

The Hope Estate of over 1,700 acres has recently been purchased, and a number of well-bred animals have been purchased for the Farm.

The object of the Institution is to give young men and lads of over 15 years of age a sound knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture. The course includes:—1. Cultivation of staple crops and vegetables; 2. General management of live-stock; 3. Dairying; 4. Poultry rearing; 5. Bee-keeping; 6. Veterinary work; 7. Farriery; 8. Carpentry; 9. Land Measurement.

Instruction is also given in English, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

A full course extends over three years and at the end of that time successful students will be granted a certificate.

All students must pay in advance a fee of £5 per term to cover the cost of board. There are 3 terms in the year of 12 weeks each. Tuition is free. A candidate for admission must furnish:—

- (a) Evidence of being over 15 years of age.
- (b) A certificate of good character from a minister of religion or a justice of the peace.

The first term opened January 25th, 1910 with a full complement of students. Applications for admission, or for further information, should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

Director in Charge—Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A., F.C.S.

STAFF—Head Master—R. S. Martinez; Assistant Master—G. M. Hall; Dp. Ag.; Junior Assistant—L. M. Moody (Lond. Matric.); Veterinary Surgeon—S. Locket, V.M.D.; Farm Superintendent—L. L. Carrington, Dp. Ag. Foreman—J. B. Sutherland.

VISITING INSTRUCTORS—Beekeeping—E. N. Eddowes; Manual Training—C.E. Skyers; Medical Officer—Dr. C. R. Edwards.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Society of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of the agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who are members of the board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who hold office for three years.

In March, 1904, the institution was altered and the board now consists of the Governor as president, two vice-presidents, the Director of Agriculture *ex officio* and fifteen members elected by the society.

The Society receives a grant from the government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is four shillings per annum. Foreign members five shillings.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—His Excellency the Governor, *President*; Hon. Lieut. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Kingston, and Hon. Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G., Annotto Bay, *Vice-Presidents*.

Elected.—Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Kingston, Robert Craig, Clarendon, Hon. D. Campbell, St. Catherine, His Grace the Archbishop, Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J., Kingston, Hon. H. H. Cousins, Director of Agriculture, A. W. Douet, St. Ann, Rev. W. T. Graham, St. Mary, A. C. L. Martin, Manchester, E. W. Muirhead, Manchester, Hon. George McGrath, St. Ann, Hon. H. T. Ronaldson, Clarendon, Hon. R. P. Simmonds, St. Mary, S. S. Stedman, Portland, Conrad Watson, Clarendon, Hon. J. R. Williams, Kingston.

Secretary—John Barclay, Salary £350 and travelling expenses.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

One of the first matters undertaking was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now ninety-one affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society have been regularly held by the Agricultural Instructors.

The Board of Management has made special grants for lectures and practical demonstrations throughout the island.

The attention of the society was given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry have been imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums have also been given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose are now discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the society in 1903 two Aberdeen Angus bulls and one Short-

horn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the society. His Majesty King Edward VII. presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the society.

The society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It has an issue of over 6,000 copies per month and is sent free to all members of the society and of the local branches. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the society is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of sellers and buyers of live stock, plants, and seeds together. The Travelling Instructors of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Wm. Cradwick and Mr. J. Briscoe, work in conjunction with the society, visiting and lecturing to branch societies and assisting in forming new branches. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny, and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co. for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract, and with this amount an extension of the work of the society's instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the contract in January, 1911.

The following are now the instructural districts:—1. St. Mary and West Portland, W. Cradwick, assistant, A. P. Hansin; 2. St. Ann and Upper Trelawny, H. Q. Levy; 3. Southern Trelawny and St. James, E. Harrison; 4. Hanover and Westmoreland, R. C. Somerville; 5. North Manchester and Northern St. Elizabeth, J. T. Palache; 6. South Manchester and Southern St. Elizabeth, E. J. Smith; 7. Clarendon, S. A. Schleifer; 8. St. Catherine, H. L. Mossman; 9. St. Andrew and West St. Thomas, J. Briscoe; 10. East Portland and Eastern St. Thomas, L. A. Wates, Assistant; H. C. Thomas, additional Assistant Instructor, A. H. Hoares; E. Arnett, Travelling Supervisor of Instructors.

In December, 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901 and 1905, Orange Conferences and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings is now in force and groups of parishes are being dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount to be awarded each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1912 and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Laws 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1890, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 2,171,709. Of these 1,230,001 acres are returned as being in wood and ruin, and 941,708 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 661,422 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 280,286 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 34,766 acres are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1911, were as follows:—

Sugar, 401,211 cwt., valued at	..	£247,413
Rum, 1,145,557 galls., valued at	..	85,916

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 24,473 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 60,051 cwts., valued at £154,131. The area in bananas is shown at 82,435 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 16,497,385 stems valued at £1,456,581. Coco-nut palms are shown to cover an area of 16,691 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 20,453,350 nuts, valued at £98,687. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 104,890 acres, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 13,355 acres, the exports being 53,628, cwt. valued at £101,448.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges.	Ground-nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco
1903 ..	14,396	37,543	27,797	31,670	175	21	165	..	..	..	5	..	258
1904 ..	10,385	32,673	24,423	21,479	184	50	86	..	..	..	2	..	378
1905 ..	8,651	44,325	23,871	24,479	401	18	354	..	..	..	62	22	199
1906 ..	10,318	59,958	26,338	27,765	259	29	191	..	..	..	..	480	257
1907 ..	9,782	62,685	29,182	27,783	314	14	743	..	..	..	..	188	537
1908 ..	10,537	62,164	31,178	25,547	360	10	481	..	..	..	..	95	541
1909 ..	11,822	59,779	28,241	25,082	417	19	470	220	99	1,409	..	146	997
1910 ..	14,510	69,066	30,153	25,230	340	20	519	200	100	2,283	..	62	837
1911 ..	16,102	79,283	31,659	24,706	295	17	605	203	97	2,282	..	60	901
1912 ..	16,691	82,435	34,766	24,473	282	15	597	160	80	1,545	..	109	804

Year.	Cocoa.	Tea.	Rubber	Vegetables.	Ground provisions.	Guinea grass.	Common Pasture.	Common pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1903	2,978	..	..	16	132,067	122,653	373,822	56,901	..	801,106
1904	6,532	..	..	23	109,637	119,029	367,839	49,609	17	742,346
1905	4,628	..	..	9	109,166	124,206	583,640	50,794	..	774,961
1906	6,021	..	..	44	113,020	125,687	339,184	120,967	..	817,211
1907	8,586	..	..	42	113,995	138,569	356,392	120,471	..	869,283
1908	8,290	..	..	30	107,828	139,783	399,473	84,523	..	870,840
1909	9,679	..	..	4	102,432	138,521	369,184	95,476	..	843,997
1910	11,350	80	17	127	104,729	137,663	396,209	101,143	..	894,638
1911	11,451	80	..	150	105,156	142,794	414,687	96,269	..	926,797
1912	13,355	80	..	4	104,890	143,592	421,438	96,392	..	941,708

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1911-1912.

Kingston	..	—	Hanover	..	48,494
Port Royal	..	—	Westmoreland	..	80,081
St. Andrew	..	56,613	St. Elizabeth	..	129,598
St. Thomas	..	104,250	Manchester	..	81,965
Portland	..	121,447	Clarendon	..	165,972
St. Mary	..	33,167	St. Catherine	..	143,280
St. Ann	..	101,109			
Trelawny	..	91,719	Total		1,230,001
St. James	..	72,486			

ACRAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1911-12, BY PARISHES.

Parish.	Cassava.	Rubber.	Oranges.	Rice.	Tea.	Cotton	Coco-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Tobacco	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture and Fallow.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston
St. Andrew	40	..	..	..	192	1,561	871	2,296	..	..	6	280	272	4	7,713	3,767	19,872	36,874
St. Thomas	12	..	..	..	4,818	6,346	1,280	2,200	7	..	..	..	713	..	4,565	3,314	20,368	43,683
Portland	22	..	..	..	2,368	10,918	170	521	7	3	..	1	1,173	..	8,179	1,759	10,955	36,076
St. Mary	12	..	..	..	3,161	31,903	536	432	3	4	..	..	8,195	..	3,891	12,071	39,316	99,527
St. Ann	271	..	80	..	1,166	2,630	888	1,391	14	..	60	..	141	..	12,026	26,602	95,195	140,467
Trelawny	16	..	..	..	860	2,050	5,919	774	7	..	20	1	42	..	4,473	17,060	29,864	61,083
St. James	20	..	..	..	460	2,306	2,996	188	38	..	20	..	40	..	6,231	8,857	24,362	45,518
Hanover	5	..	..	..	1,357	3,530	1,866	197	..	..	..	..	306	..	5,720	7,639	35,744	56,364
Westmoreland	5	80	..	..	78	1,087	7,487	236	..	4	2	..	20	..	7,333	14,547	61,775	92,654
St. Elizabeth	49	..	..	..	37	294	1,000	834	20	..	404	140	35	..	8,901	14,317	58,582	84,613
Manchester	289	..	..	..	84	242	858	5,322	73	..	14	..	..	..	9,409	6,794	46,003	69,088
Clarendon	160	..	203	..	109	..	351	2,221	7,986	3,663	91	3	31	12	532	..	12,433	9,286	37,485	74,516
St. Catherine	601	..	..	..	1,726	17,345	2,909	6,416	22	1	40	370	1,886	..	14,011	17,629	38,319	101,275
Port Royal
Total	160	..	1,545	80	80	109	16,691	82,435	34,766	24,473	282	15	597	804	13,355	4	104,890	143,592	517,830	941,705

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1911-1912.

(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney or Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass, Wood & Ruinate
ST. ANDREW—			Acres.	Acres.
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserly		75	346
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	A. R. Hamilton	W. H. Landale	150	1,772
Clydesdale	Rev. G. St. C. McLa- very	W. H. Landale	100	565
Middleton	E. Astley Smith	Capt. H. Egerton Eves	50	1,160
Pleasant Hill	W. H. Landale		160	894
Strawberry Hill and Wood- lands.	C. V. Munn	C. V. Munn	80	892
Westphalia	J. G. Stewart	J. G. Stewart	40	104
Green Valley and Roberts- field	H. Graham	H. Graham	80	51
Properties of less than 20 acres	and small settlers with	cultivation,	1,372	64,120
ST. THOMAS.				
Farm Hill	Hon. B. S. Gosset		100	842
Arntully	Capt. H. E. Eves		175	950
Abbey Green	Hon. C. J. Ward		120	650
Ben Lomond & Newfield			40	1,320
Moy Hall	R. A. Alger	R. A. Alger	210	600
Monklands	Alfred Pawsey		100	1,590
Sherwood Forrest	J. Hale Caird & Co.		140	545
Whitfield Hall	Mrs. DeB. S. Heaven	Hon. B. S. Gosset	150	470
New Monklands	Melville & Eves	Capt. H. E. Eves	52	235½
Mount Teviott	Wm. McDonald		50	240
Radnor	Mrs. M. C. Stephens	M. D. Trench	150	842
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	886	84,460
PORTLAND.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers.	515	116,009
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	413	35,983
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	1,352	98,296
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	769	107,876
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	187	83,062
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	196	57,354
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	232	90,560
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	831	113,896
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne		200	800
Campbell Castle	D. C. Crawford		15	140
Lomax & Somerset	Miss A. Kennedy		150	2,445
Perrins and Park Hall	G. W. Fitzherbert		120	1,338
Virginia	H. Heron		60	252
Properties with cultivation of	less than 20 acres and small	settlers	4,613	102,623
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	Jno. A. Wallace	Jno. A. Wallace	90	1,090
Mt. Industry	Est. J. L. Hibbert	Ad. General	50	1,429
Whitney	Lord Dudley	Hon. L. Shirley	200	2,072
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	3,265	145,441
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and small	settlers	6,293	122,110

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1912.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, Steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop in 31. 8. 12.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. THOMAS.								
Albion	John Grinan	..	500	3,896	Water & steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	400	198
Serge Island	Imperial Loan & Investment Co.	C. Stiles	375	1,641	Steam	do	576	296
ST. ANN—								
Llandoverly	Messrs. Webb, Cotter & Paton	A. J. Webb	273	1,516	Water	Open Battery	186	192
Richmond	Jas. Dougal	do	340	2,332	do	do	191	199
TRELAWNY—								
Bryan Castle	A. W. Gordon	A. W. Gordon	211	1,186	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	62	104
Brampton Bryan	do	do	200	1,035	do	do	25	81
Braco	E. G. Gordon	do	228	1,885	do	do	88	113
Cambridge	J. J. Milliner	J. J. Milliner	230	742	do	do	68	80
Etingdon	Curtis, Campbell & Co	A. C. Houchen	1 3	877	do	Open Battery Wetzel Pans & Centrifugal	..	94
Fontabelle	F. Plunkett	V. Michelin	130	1,374	Water	Common & Centrifugal	29	26

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1911-2.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop in 31.8.12.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. JAMES, <i>cont'd.</i>								
Mafoota	Horatio Arons (lessee)	...	40 leased	...	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery	30	26
Providence	W. G. & H. King	W. L. Kerr	100	966	do	do	23	20
Spring	Spring Estate Coy.	A. D. Jacobs	160	867	do	Canes sold under contract to Northern Ests. Co.	...	...
HANOVER—								
Copse	H. A. Hood-Daniel	H. Hood-Daniel	100	2,071	do	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pans	26	29
Haughton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	Ja. Estates & Rubber Plantations	150	453	do	Old Process	98	56
Kew	Anthony Charley	A. Charley	200	847	do	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	130	97
Prospect	Estate J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	250	799	do	Old Process and Wetzel Pan	255	198
Spring Valley	son	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tryall	H. J. Rudolf	H. J. Rudolf	320	1,470	do	Wetzel Pan	248	239
Phoenix	Eugene Browne	Eugene Browne	162	1,972	do	do	40	52
	W. Sugar Factory	John Charley	80	390½	do	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	52	47
WESTMORELAND—								
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris Est.	Ed. Morris	210	1,271	do	Centrifugal & open Battery	340	130

WESTMORELAND,
contd.

Blackheath	Hugh Clarke	Fred. L. Clarke	400	1,084	Water	Centrifugal & open Battery	425	350
Cornwall	Col. Kitchener	W. H. Farquharson	200	1,482	Water & Steam	Vacuum Pan	597	267
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	Jas. Charley	200	1,300	..	Crop taken off at Masemuir	104	260
Friendship	C. S. Farquharson	L. W. Thomas	280	1,872	Steam	Vacuum Pan	212	185
Fort William	Miss G. C. Hay	J. Shore	250	4,127	Water & Steam	Centrifugal & open Battery	1,663	150
Frome	Belleisle Estate Co.	Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	1000	4,018	Steam	Manufacture at Frome by Vacuum Pan	243	177
Fontabelle	do	do	..	..	..	Centrifugal & open Battery	960	360
Belleisle	do	F. W. Whitelocke	220	1,634	do	Vacuum Pan	265	184
Glasgow	Helen Whitelocke	Jas. Charley	500	1,702	do	Centrifugal & open Battery	297	142
Masemuir	Anthony Charley	Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	200	1,780	do	do	311	234
Mount Eagle	Agnes Burgess	F. L. Clarke	300	2,864	do	do	973	343
Mint	Chas. Clarke	P. H. Greig	260	1,354	do	Vacuum Pan	636	288
Mesopotamia	P. H. Greig	..	300	689	do	do	1,201	308
Retrieve	Jno. Hudson	E. Morris	350	1,770	do	Canes taken to Retrieve	..	..
Retreat	W. H. Farquharson	..	340	3,213	Water & Steam	..	..	..
Shrewsbury	Ker-Seymour & McKenzies	F. L. Clarke	300	3,202	..	..	..	..
Meylefield	Ja. Estates & Rubber Plantation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ST. ELIZABETH—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appleton	A. M. Nathan, Est. of	Hon. J. M. Farquharson, (lessee)	400	5,504	Water & Steam	Ordinary Process	403	..
Holland	W. N. C. Farquharson & al	W. N. C. Farquharson	300	6,053	do	Centrifugal & Wetzel Pan	259	119
MANCHESTER—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Donard	A. J. Thompson	..	40	58	Cattle	Fermentation	..	60

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1912.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop in 1912.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood land and Ruinate.			Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
CLARENDON—								
Amity Hall	Major H. W. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	320	600	Steam	Vacuum Pan	857	384
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	A. Pawsey	600	3,229	do	do	351	183
Denbeigh	Lord Penrhyn	Hon. Geo. McGrath	600	7,032	do	Vacuum Pan	70	56
Hillside-Raymonds	Vere Estate Co., Ltd.	Lionel DeMercado	650	5,423	Canes taken to Moreland	Included in Morelands		
Money Musk	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	E. A. H. Haggart	1070	6,581	Steam	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	906	328
Morelands	Vere Estate Co.	Lionel DeMercado	669	2,613	do	do	1,428	50
Parnassus and Sandy Gully	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	500	4,955	do	do	720	308
Perrins	A. W. Farquharson	A. W. Farquharson	100	1,258	do	Canes taken to Amity Hall		
Pusey Hall	Callaghan & Elliott	J. C. Elliott	268	2,267	do	do		
Sevens Plantation	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	310	3,036	do	Vacuum Pan	400	193
Suttons—Chesterfield	Miss G. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	240	600	do	Canes taken to Amity Hall		
Low Ground	H. C. Munn	H. C. Munn	90	940	do	Centrifugal	42	43
Ritchies	P. Junor	P. Junor	40	462	Common			10
ST. CATHERINE—								
Caymanas	A. Crum-Ewing, Est. of	J. W. Russell	584	4,309	do	Vac. Pan. & Centrifugal (tons)	650	176
Cherry Garden	L. Robinson & Goffe	John Messam	206½	800	do	Centrifugal	27	30
Worthy Park	Hon. J. V. Calder	Hon. J. V. Calder	368	11,394	Steam and Water	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan	397	194

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1911-1912.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Area in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Temple Hall	S. Soutar	..	..	60
Mt. Moses	D. DeLeon	..	5	..
Reformatory, Stony Hill	Govt. of Jamaica	..	5	80
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	260	1,409
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall and Hordley	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Sir J. Pringle	60	400
Belvedere	I. H. Baker	Wm. Dougall	..	300
Bachelors Hall	M. A. E. DeAlcazar	..	80	40
Blue Mountain	R. B. Hopkins	..	..	200
Bowden	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	60
Browns Gully	D. Marchalleck	..	..	50
Clifton Hill	S. E. Hollis	..	30	50
Craighton Hall	T. N. Silvera	..	..	80
Duckenfield	E. T. H. Hawkins	V. A. Michelin	8	250
Georgia	A. Hearne	..	..	40
Golden Grove	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	600
Green Castle	W. B. Isaacs	..	..	50
Hall Head	E. B. Hopkins & W. Watson	..	..	150
Harbour Head	S. F. Noyes	..	62	21
Holland	A. W. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	..	250
Leith Hall	A. E. Marchalleck	..	40	60
Lyssons	C. H. Levy	J. H. Phillips	10	220
Morant	H. M. R. Crichton	..	..	400
New Monklands	Melville & Eves	Captain H. E. Eves	..	50
Nutt's River	M. M. Lannerman	..	..	80
Norris	A. C. Motta	..	..	70
Phillipsfield	A. R. deRuzen	U.F. Co. (Lessees)	..	230
Potosi (West)	V. A. Mitchelen et al	V. A. Michelin	20	50
Pembroke Hall	A. G. Donaldson	..	..	25
Pleasant Hill	A. R. deRuzen	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	115
P. G. River	Heirs of Dent	W. W. Wynne	..	210
Potosi (East)	J. Hamilton	..	8	41
Red Hills	J. G. Marchalleck	..	..	100
Rhine	Thos. Maddison	Estate of C. Stiles	40	100
Rozelle	R. K. Dewar	..	..	50
Serge Island	Impl. Loan & Investment Co.	..	..	125
Stanton	I. J. Mordecai	..	..	50
Stokes Hall	A. St. E. Henriques	A. C. Bancroft	..	22
Stokesfield	S. F. Noyes	..	1	62
Springfield	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	126
Wheelerfield	Do.	Do	..	235
Winchester and Suffolk Park	Ja. Co.	Hon. Sir John Pringle	10	420
Wamba	J. McLean	..	..	50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	344	907
<i>Portland—</i>				
Anchovy	I. S. Levy	I. S. Levy	..	102
Bound Brook	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	71

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>				
Burlington	Mrs. E. A. Miller	Mrs. E. A. Miller	25	50
Bettys Hope	A. H. Hopkins	A. H. Hopkins	..	50
Big Spring Garden	Est. W. S. Espeut	C. E. Scudamore	..	205
Buff Bay River	R. L. Benbow	R. L. Benbow	50	50
Retreat	L. A. Isaacs	J. O. Mason	10	130
Cold Harbour	L. D. Baker, Est. of	J. H. Baker	..	56
Darlingford	Col. C. Darling	Buckley & Hossack	..	100
Elysium	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	226
Norwich	V. E. Grosett	V. E. Grosett	5	13
Canewood	Heirs of Small	Ad. Genl.	10	90
Fellowship	Mrs. A. E. Phillips	U.F. Co. (Lessees)	..	92
Golden Vale	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	327
Grange Hill	L. Harrison	L. G. Harrison	..	100
Hector's River	Hon. E. C. Hall	Hon. E. C. Hall	..	200
Haining	Lionel Scoltock	T. A. Gray	3	48
Hart Hill	S. L. E. Auld	S. L. E. Auld	10	30
Hopewell	A. E. Hollis	A. E. Hollis	..	30
Hermitage	Ferguson & Sewell	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	84
Hart Hill	H. A. Bolton	H. A. Bolton	20	20
Jacks Lodge	Jno. A. Patterson	Jno. A. Patterson	1	20
Lennox	Madam Chevalier	J. O. Mason	50	180
Little Spring Garden	Wm. Watson	W. Watson	..	50
Low Layton	E. P. Binns	Hon. H. Cork	10	350
Mt. Holstein	E. B. Hopkins	A. N. M. Benn	30	70
Milk Bank	Jno. U. Olebar	Jno. H. Olebar	..	25
Mt. Pleasant	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	..	50
Moore Park	R. A. Burgess	R. A. Burgess	10	20
Muirton	E. Gray, Est. of	T. A. Gray	..	160
Mulatto Rover	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	..	60
Orange Bay	J. O. Mason	Jno. O. Mason	140	160
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	10	74
Providence	E. G. Reittie	E. G. Reittie	..	50
Pleasant Hill	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	..	100
Pleasant View	Alex. Davis	Lester Davis	..	15
Prospect	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	68
Rothermarcus	Wm. Grant	Wm. Grant	..	12
Rural Vale	H. S. Carvalho	H. S. Carvalho	..	50
Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	57
Seamans Valley	J. & B. Daure	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	168
Shrewsbury	Est. D. A. Sanftleben	Do.	25	202
Stanton	U. F. Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	100
Terra Nova	A. S. Noyes	Theop. Charles	..	30
Toms Hope	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	..	268
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	69
Vinery	Rowntree Cocoa Co.	Jno. W. Hill	70	100
Windsor Castle	A. E. DaCosta, Est. of	Jno. W. Hill	20	100
Woodstock	S. S. Steadman	S. S. Steadman	50	207
Woodstock	Hy. Braham	Hy. Braham	2	20
Williamsfield	Hy. A. Jones	Hy. A. Jones	..	65
Williamsfield	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	126
Windsor	Do	Do.	..	392
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	557	5,355
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany	Elizabeth Heywood	..	5	25
Agualta Vale	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	100	400

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION. *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Aeres. in C.coa.	Aeres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Albion	Emma Silvera	..	..	100
Do.	George E. Roche	..	..	24
Albany	Dr. P. M. Lyon	..	20	47
Alleppo	C. A. Monaghan	..	4	16
Brighton	E. C. Gruber	Cousins, Jno. S.	..	30
Belfield	Miss N. Clarke	..	5	50
Berry Hill	Hans Olofson	..	..	35
Do.	Robert White	..	..	100
Do.	Gilbert Francis	..	..	30
Bagnolds Spring	E. A. Evelyn	..	..	20
Baileys Vale	L. Francis	..	..	34
Bagnolds Spring	S. M. Roche	..	30	60
Ballards Valley	C. L. Walker	..	8	149
Bonny	S. D. Lindo	..	..	60
Boynes Park	Jas. S. Osborne	..	..	20
Brimmer Hall	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	50	300
Boscobel	E. T. McPherson	..	..	10
Carlton	Jane Baugh	..	5	40
Cape Clear	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	..	160
Castlemine	Hy. Braham	..	6	20
Chovy	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	150	246
Charlottenburg	W. H. Westmoreland	..	50	250
Clermont	Henry Constantine	..	20	80
Do.	Eva Constantine	..	50	150
Clermont	Marie A. Constantine	E. G. O. Nixon	40	60
Do.	H. D. Graham	..	70	70
Clermont Ranch	R. Constantine	R. Lopez	20	43
Do.	Frances Graham	H. D. Graham	40	40
Clifton Hill	Gilbert H. Francis	..	..	80
Coves	Jose A. Benjamin	..	..	100
Content	A. C. Paton	..	..	50
Crescent	Robt. A. Silvera	..	..	200
Do.	Jno. N. Silvera	..	..	150
Do.	Leo. Geo. Silvera	..	..	101½
Do.	Cecil Geo. Silvera	..	..	120
Do.	Victor E. Silvera	..	..	150
Do.	Albert E. Silvera	..	..	100
Do.	H. A. Melville	..	..	150
Crawle	Graham Hawkins	..	..	88
Cromwell & Esher	A. C. Westmoreland	..	50	350
Cromwell Mtn.	Chinna (Marajh)	..	..	30
Cromwell	P. C. Prendergast	..	20	100
Do	P. C. Prendergast	..	60	180
Dover	Ernest Mais	..	..	20
Dover	Lewis & Supersangsingh	..	20	60
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon	..	10	30
Eden Park	Est. J. H. Philpotts	Adm. Genl.	..	150
Epping	J. T. Marsh	..	..	80
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris	..	50	10
Do.	J. T. Morris	..	10	30
Do.	Wm. Morris	..	10	50
Epsom	C. A. Sheriffe	..	5	20
Egypt Pen	Eliza Morris	..	50	20
Esher	A. W. G. Westmoreland	..	200	150
Fontabelle	U R. Sutherland,	..	..	30

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Fontabelle	Harriett Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	..	406
Do.	E. Campbell	..	20	20
Fort George	A. T. G. Ellis	A. C. Westmoreland	80	320
Fort Stewart	Sir Jon Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	100	370
Friendship	Irene & Maud Lindo	Adm. General	45	120
Frontier	Est. D. R. Clemetson	Do.	..	210
Gayle	Silvera L. G.	..	..	80
Do.	Mais & Roxburgh	..	..	60
Gibraltar	Victor Silvera	..	..	20
Do.	A. C. Westmoreland	..	72	290
Governors Pen	Henry Tracey	..	..	30
Do.	Rosa E. Orrett	..	..	20
Grays Inn	Emslie's Grays Inn Estate (Limited)	J. H. Scarlett	300	560
Greenwood	A. W. Farquharson	R. A. H. Stone	..	100
Greenside	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	10	15
Golden Grove	E. E. C. Hossack	..	..	149
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	..	40	200
Harmony Hall	A. Legg	..	..	20
Do.	W. E. Prendergast	..	..	25
Hazard	Thos. Champenay	..	..	40
Do.	Thos. Kelly	..	..	20
Do.	E. E. W. Brown	..	5	20
Heywood Hall	J. E. Kerr & Co.	..	..	350
Highgate	W. Sterling	..	..	60
Hopewell	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	120	300
Do.	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	..	..	44
Home Castle	S. M. Walker	..	..	35
Islington	Loren S. Clark	..	4	30
Iter Boreale	E. E. C. Hossack	..	100	315
Industry	J. T. Marsh	..	..	30
Islington	James Campbell	..	..	24
Do.	M. A. Lewis	..	..	21
Koeningsberg	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	84	100
Kendal	John D'Aeth	..	10	50
Lanquedoc	R. T. Rigg	..	..	24
Langley	C. F. A. Johnston	..	..	150
Do.	Est. of M. E. Johnston	D. F. McCormack	100	200
Llanrumney	J. E. Kerr & Co.	..	..	430
Lambkin Hill	Albert E. Silvera	..	..	160
Do.	C. R. Tyson	..	..	80
Lewisburgh	Isabella McGregor	..	10	30
Do.	A. A. Northover	..	25	100
Lucky Hill	J. H. Jefferson	..	2	30
Maiden Hall	Thos. Gray	..	30	100
Moore Hall	Annie McDonald	..	20	150
Montrose	H. G. DeLisser	..	20	100
Do.	J. M. Fletcher	..	50	290
Nonsuch	A. E. St. Clair Walker	..	..	80
Do.	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	50	350
Do.	H. J. Rudolf	..	..	130
Nutfield	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	30	600
New Friendship	Edwd. Kirkland	..	10	10
New Ramble	Leo. Geo. Silvera	..	..	500

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Oxford	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	..	..	450
Osborne	Richd. L. Benbow	..	50	150
Orange River	Est. of Isabella Nelson	..	..	73
Do.	Dyer, E. H.	..	2	40
Do.	Est. of Isabella Nelson	..	..	40
Do.	E. Foster	..	..	30
Do.	E. J. Grubb	J. M. Fletcher	10	29
Do.	Rosa Nelson	J. H. Byles	50	100
Do.	Jane Bradshaw	G. H. DeLisser	20	80
Orange Hill	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	20	384
Palmetto Grove	Graham Hawkins	..	..	45½
Pembroke Hall	Charles Ellis	..	2	30
Do.	John Sinclair	..	50	150
Preston	W. S. Pickwick	..	..	40
Do.	James Osborne	..	5	40
Do.	W. G. White	..	..	27
Do.	John Parodie	..	10	40
Platfield	T. M. Gray	..	20	220
Pemberton Valley	W. Taylor	..	..	80
Petersfield	J. G. Peet	..	..	25
Quebec	Harriet Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	20	537½
Richmond	Jas. A. Hudson	..	10	12
Do.	H. B. Wolcott	..	25	200
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill	..	..	30
Do.	A. L. Roper	..	10	30
Roslyn	J. B. & H. C. Goffe	..	52	150
Russell Hall	A. E. Silvera	..	..	150
Rosemount	R. P. Thompson	..	2	30
Richmond Castle	J. D. Bridgmahon	..	10	40
Sherness	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	30	100
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais	..	..	60
Salisbury	Mais & Cotter	..	10	78
Smailfield	G. Williams	..	..	20
Try All	Lillian Motta	..	..	140
Tinsbury	Julia Maxwell	..	5	20
Tremolesworth	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	70	250
Do.	S. M. Walker	..	..	35
Trinity	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	37	403
Townsend Pen	Etly Grant	..	10	10
Union Hill	A. D. Clemetson	..	10	70
Up Park Pen	Ellen Jane Roper	..	10	62
Warwick Castle	John Wilson	..	..	20
Do.	Edwd. Hyatt	..	..	30
Do.	J. T. Marsh	..	..	120
Do.	R. T. Rigg	..	..	100
Do.	Frank Lindo	..	..	27
Wentworth	Ferguson & Small	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	187
White Hall	L. B. Melville	..	..	700
Water Valley	C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	125	225
Do.	Edmund Broughton	C. D. Matthews	100	200
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	..	..
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Bellevue	Arthur C. Paton	H. E. Capstick	..	40
Bengal	Alexander Hopwood	..	..	50

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Area in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>				
Buckfield ..	A. C. Goffe ..	..	..	80
Content ..	F. N. Cox ..	A. N. Dixon ..	..	50
Cranbrook ..	Louis Townend ..	..	..	25
Cardiff Hall and Belleair ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	A. B. Rerrie ..	..	21
Cave Valley ..	S. Bernard ..	..	..	36
Coolshade ..	E. L. Gordon & C. H. Picot ..	A. Gordon ..	..	25
Drax Hall ..	Est. Henry Sewell ..	..	20	294
Devonside ..	Arthur Townend ..	..	..	20
Eltham ..	Thomas B. Scott ..	..	..	20
Home Castle ..	Est. of Henry Sewell ..	H. S. Hoskin ..	..	60
Hyattsfield ..	Rev. S. Swaby ..	..	..	20
Lilyfield ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	..	..	50
Malvern Park and Mammee Bay ..	Edward Pratt ..	E. C. Pratt ..	..	25
New Ground ..	A. N. Dixon ..	..	..	100
Orange Valley ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	A. B. Rerrie ..	..	100
Richmond Estate ..	J. Dougal ..	Do. ..	..	20
Roaring River ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	..	..	57
Retreat ..	Rev. I. H. Hall ..	..	..	90
Seville ..	H. J. Hoskins ..	..	..	124
Scarlett Hall ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	..	30
Tingleys ..	C. J. Treasure ..	..	..	200
White River ..	Dixon, Cotter & Rerrie ..	..	..	20
Windsor ..	Louisa Cameron ..	Jos. Cameron ..	..	140
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	121	934
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Bristol ..	H. Stephenson ..	H. Stephenson ..	..	40
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	Geo. Taylor ..	..	10
Freemans Hall ..	R. Walcott ..	R. Walcott ..	..	15
Do. ..	S. M. Fisher (Lessee) ..	..	..	18
Lancaster ..	Geo. P. Dewar ..	Geo. P. Dewar ..	..	120
Mahogany Hall ..	S. M. Fisher et al ..	Sterling Fisher ..	..	91
Olive River ..	Amy Walder ..	Amy Walder ..	..	14
Spoksmen Hall ..	N. S. Todd ..	N. S. Todd ..	..	30
Steelfield ..	Exors. Est. S. Thomson ..	..	..	37
Stewart Castle ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	..	20
Troy ..	A. A. Carter ..	A. A. Carter ..	..	30
Ulster Spring ..	Ann Stobbs ..	..	13½	13½
Wales ..	J. H. Clark ..	Jno. H. Clark ..	..	60
Weston Favel ..	A. C. Russell ..	A. C. Russell ..	..	100
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	28½	1444½
<i>St. James—</i>				
Belfont ..	J. D. & G. Fennell ..	..	..	30
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co. Ltd. ..	..	..	250
Ducketts ..	Do. ..	..	..	318
Friendship ..	Harold Greaves ..	C. Smith ..	..	20
Fairfield ..	C. W. Hewitt ..	..	..	12
Guilbsow ..	Mrs. F. N. Kerr ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	..	100
Glencoe ..	A. D. Jacobs ..	..	..	50

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. James, contd.—</i>				
Garland ..	A. G. Facey ..	..	..	60
Stivenage ..	F. A. Cory ..	..	..	100
Irwin ..	A. M. Mills ..	..	..	45
Lapland ..	A. J. McCatty ..	..	..	80
Latium ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	Fletcher ..	..	80
Leyden ..	D. A. Jacobs (lessee) ..	..	..	90
Mocho ..	Est. of Eugene Whitting- ham ..	U.F. Co. ..	..	200
Seven Rivers ..	F. H. DeLisser ..	..	..	150
Spring Mount ..	Oswald Chisholm ..	O. Chisholm ..	..	10
Stonehenge ..	J. D. & G. Fennell ..	..	..	30
Sunderland ..	A. B. Lowe ..	..	..	50
Virgin Valley ..	David Reddie ..	..	..	20
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	40	608
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Barbican ..	F. Topper ..	F. Topper ..	..	40
Cousins Cover ..	Mrs. Kennedy ..	J. Charley ..	..	80
Eaton ..	H. Sanfleben ..	H. Sanfleben ..	..	30
Georgia ..	A. E. Davis ..	A. E. Davis ..	..	40
Green River ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	..	120
Greenwich ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	37
Hopewell ..	H. G. M. Davis ..	H. G. M. Davis ..	..	50
Haughton Court ..	A. Watson Taylor ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	140
Industry Cove ..	H. C. L. Sanfleben ..	H. C. L. Sanfleben ..	..	30
Kenilworth ..	Browne Bro. ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	100
Mosquito Cove ..	L. Sanfleben & Sons ..	L. Sanfleben & Sons ..	..	100
Mt. Pleasant ..	G. A. Sanfleben, Hon. ..	G. A. L. Sanfleben ..	..	30
Newfound River ..	E. A. Bell ..	E. A. Bell ..	..	50
Orange Bay ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	..	60
Point ..	Mrs. A. R. Mudie ..	Mrs. A. R. Mudie ..	..	50
Pell River ..	D. W. Talbot ..	D. W. Talbot ..	..	20
Phoenix ..	Ed. Clodd ..	..	..	50
Recovery ..	A. S. Samuels ..	A. S. Samuels ..	..	60
Riley ..	A. E. Davis ..	A. E. Davis ..	..	500
Round Hill ..	J. Scott ..	J. Scott ..	..	25
Rhodes Hall ..	F. G. Bond ..	F. G. Bond ..	..	40
Saxham ..	A. A. Aird ..	A. A. Aird ..	20	50
Spring Valley ..	A. J. Rudolf ..	..	50	..
Salt Spring ..	F. Brumby ..	F. Brumby ..	..	33
Tryall ..	E. R. Browne ..	E. R. Browne ..	..	20
Westfield ..	Robert Hay ..	Robert Hay ..	10	100
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	226	2,121
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Lamb Spring ..	J. K. Whittingham ..	..	..	25
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	..	..	120
Hermitage ..	Mrs. E. E. Cooke ..	P. H. Cooke ..	..	20
Greenwick ..	Jos. Ramsay ..	..	..	30
Small settlers of less than 20 acres	..	..	20	884

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Aberdeen ..	Marion Calder ..	Dr. J. A. L. Calder ..	25	25
Appleton ..	Heirs of A. M. Nathan ..	Hon. J. M. Farquhar- son ..	..	10
Barton Isles ..	Dr. J. Hudson ..	Jno. N. Hudson ..	..	15
Bogue ..	A. J. Hendricks et al ..	A. J. Hendricks ..	..	100
Georges Valley ..	A. G. Robison ..	A. G. Robison ..	..	40
Ginger Hill ..	Jos. McIntosh ..	.. ..	..	22
Haughton ..	Mrs. Barclay ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	..	15
Hodges ..	H. W. Griffith et al ..	H. W. Griffith ..	..	20
Holland ..	Farquharson, W. N. C. et al ..	W. N. C. Farquharson ..	..	23
Ipswich ..	C. Hendricks ..	M. S. Farquharson ..	..	78
Magotty ..	S. Muschett ..	J. A. Muschett ..	..	20
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	10	..
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	..	239
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Ashley Hall ..	G. W. Fitz-Herbert ..	G. W. Fitz-Herbert ..	..	40
Danks Savoy ..	R. Craig ..	Robt. Craig ..	163	210
Glendale ..	J. A. Wallace ..	J. A. Wallace ..	7	..
Harewoods ..	T. Abrahams ..	T. Abrahams ..	..	80
Halse Hall ..	Isaac Fox ..	Isaac Fox ..	..	100
Hermitage ..	A. K. Elliott ..	G. W. Fitz-herbert ..	..	50
Ivy Store ..	W. F. March ..	W. F. March ..	..	21
Kinloss ..	W. J. Gordon ..	W. J. Gordon ..	..	7
Longville ..	Amalgamated Products Co..	Amalgamated Pro- ducts Co. ..	7	..
Mt. Hindmost ..	T. Abrahams ..	T. Abrahams ..	..	40
Mears ..	A. H. Davis ..	A. H. Davis ..	..	6
Morgan's Valley ..	Geo. Abrahams ..	Geo. Abrahams ..	..	20
North Hall ..	D. Girvan ..	D. Girvan ..	..	60
Do. ..	H. D'Aguilar ..	H. D'Aguilar ..	..	35
New Yarmouth ..	Lord Dudley ..	Conrad Watson ..	..	5
Perrins ..	A. W. Farquharson ..	A. W. Farquharson ..	..	50
Trout Hall ..	F. G. Sharp ..	F. G. Sharp ..	70	180
Tavanore ..	Thos. Abrahams ..	Thos. Abrahams ..	..	35
Whitney ..	Lord Dudley ..	J. Clarke ..	100	..
Vere Pens ..	Thos. Abrahams ..	C. Lopez ..	..	200
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	185	1,076
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Alexandria ..	United Fruit Co. ..	.. ..	..	60
Blair Pen ..	C. G. Hudson ..	.. ..	..	60
Bernard Lodge ..	A. L. Keeling ..	F. C. Billingshea ..	..	160
Bog ..	Col. W. G. Dawkins ..	United Fruit Co. (lessees) ..	..	120
Belmore ..	Alice J. Rhese ..	.. ..	..	78
Berkshire Hall ..	H. G. Taylor & J. T. Baylis ..	J. T. Baylis ..	30	30
Burtons ..	N. A. Rudolf ..	L. F. Fanconer ..	..	6
Bybrook ..	R. L. & H. G. Constantine ..	R. L. Constantine ..	30	30
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	.. ..	..	250
Bushy Pond Pen ..	A. Dolphy ..	.. ..	..	25
Bellevue ..	Dr. C. R. White ..	.. ..	..	100
Crawle ..	A. Crum Ewing, Estate of ..	Alex. Stewart ..	..	119

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>	—			
Craigellachie	V. Tivy			40
Cedar Grove	E. A. Sanguinetti	United Fruit Co. (lessees)		125
Carew Castle	P. H. Bather		25	25
Cambrians	F. H. DeLisser		50	50
Charlemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath			30
Cow Park	Lord Carrington	U. F. Co. (lessees)		550
Congreve Park	U. F. Co.			300
Cottage	Mrs. Elliott	J. S. Powell		40
Cooksons	U. F. Co.			275
Cumberland Pen	Ernest Verley			1,200
Dawkins Caymanas	Dr. J. J. Edwards			40
Dove Hall	John M. Mills		10	80
Do.	R. T. Rigg & Mary Mon- crieffe		40	40
Dawkins Caymanas	Col. Dawkins, J. F. Russell	A. Crum Ewing		357
Dunkfield	Magnus, Magnus, and Crosbie			20
Enfield	Alex. Dolphy		30	75
Ellis' Caymanas	A. Crum Ewing, estate of	M. Russell		154
Farm	Lord Carrington	U. F. Co. (lessees)		550
Goshen	L. Fulford			300
Glengoffe	E. R. Northover		4	60
Government Park	Dr. L. Russell			185
Great Salt Ponds	U. F. Co.			220
Grange	Caro Lewis	F. C. Billingshea		300
Hayfield	C. G. Hudson			40
Harkers Hall	J. C. Leceane		30	30
Halfway Tree Pen	R. H. B. Hotchin	A. W. Douet		520
Hyde Park	T. J. Crawley			200
Hyde	T. H. Baker		50	50
Kendal	Magnus & Vaz			50
Kew Park	Jas. C. Leceane		25	25
Lawrencefield	J. Allwood, c.m.g.	A. W. Douet		146
Leigh Farm	J. C. Leceane			40
Lime Tree Garden	M. A. Ellis	F. C. Billingshea		190
Mt. Olive	H. V. Lindo	H. Lindo	20	100
New Works	F. W. Aris		40	150
New Hall	R. L. Constantine & S. DeLisser	R. L. Constantine	70	130
New Works	F. L. Falconer		10	7
Orange Park	H. R. Smith			100
Palm	O. R. Graham			50
Phoenix Park	A. L. Keeling			500
Phoenix Park	W. R. Turner			134
Pear Tree Grove	Mrs. J. J. Robinson	A. E. Fouche		50
Portmore	Col. Dawkins	U. F. Co. (lessees)		100
Phoenix Park	A. Crum Ewing, estate of	Jno. Russell		224
Rodons	J. Allwood, c.m.g.			119½
Reids Pen	H. R. Smith	A. W. Douet		38
Rodons	A. A. Delapenha			60
Reevesdale	Hy. McGilchrist			24
Rio Magno	Cecil DeLisser		60	100
Rio Cobre Valley	H. St. J. Clarke Est.	Ad. General	40	40

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Riversdale ..	A. R. McIntosh ..	..	10	40
Rose Hall ..	Hon. Dugald Campbell, ..	..	50	90
Reids Pen ..	Wm. Watson ..	..	..	100
Riverhead ..	E. Foster ..	..	..	5
Springvale ..	C. F. W. Rhese ..	..	20	50
Sunnyside ..	Robert Lindo ..	..	7	8
Twickenham Park ..	Mrs. W. Watson ..	..	..	100
Turnbull Pen and Lakes Pen ..	Dr. J. J. Edwards ..	..	..	21
Turnbull Pen ..	E. S. Galbraith ..	..	..	23
Tulloch ..	J. H. McPhail ..	..	150	280
Tulloch Mtn. ..	John Gordon ..	..	10	20
Tamarinds ..	D. I. Feurtado ..	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	60
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	..	120
Villa Pen ..	N. N. McGilchrist ..	..	..	30
Woodlands ..	M. A. Ellis ..	F. C. Billingshea ..	..	136
West Prospect ..	M. Cookman ..	..	10	10
Whitemarl ..	Henry McGilchrist ..	..	..	48
Wakefield ..	A. D'C. Levy ..	..	8	10
Worthy Park ..	J. V. Calder ..	..	300	100
Watson Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	200
Williamsfield ..	Mrs. Ella Linton ..	..	40	40
Windsor Parke ..	J. S. Powell ..	..	..	30
Wakefield ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	..	10
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	704	6,525

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, 1911-1912.

Grazing Pens having 100 heads of Cattle and over are alone particularized.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Cherry Garden ..	Major Marescaux ..	..	1,000	..	100
Constant Spring ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. C. Farquharson (lessee) ..	450	1,259	250
Halberstadt ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	..	1,150	527	275
Mona ..	Mrs. E. Verley ..	S. L. Schloss ..	150	1,398	180
Waterhouse ..	Mrs. F. J. Farquharson ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	550	800	315
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Amity Hall & Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	700	2,258	70
Belvedere ..	J. H. Baker ..	W. Dougall ..	350	1,942	400
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	1,500	1,301	300
Coley ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..	..	223	410	200
Duckenfield ..	E. T. H. Hawkins ..	V. A. Michelin ..	420	1,580	100
Friendship ..	R. E. P. Gordon ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	328	817	159
Garband Hall ..	Imperial Loan Invest- ment Co. ..	C. Stiles ..	1,000	5,019	250
Holland ..	A. W. W. Taylor ..	G. P. Dewar ..	630	485	314
Llandewey ..	Chas. S. Burke ..	..	600	758	100
Lloyds ..	J. W. McLean ..	..	623½	4,600	180
Lyssons ..	C. H. Levy and J. H. Phillips ..	..	230	2,659	150
Mount Sinai ..	Chas. S. Burke ..	..	620	1,000	100
Pera ..	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	..	530	815	155
Retreat ..	Wm. Asten ..	..	656	535	50
<i>Portland—</i>					
Boston ..	Est. of F. K. Jenoure ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	160	246	201
Boundbrook ..	U. F. Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	200	1,213	320
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	300	250	150
Content ..	do. ..	..	350	150	150
Elmwood ..	L. A. Waites ..	..	205	270	160
Fair Prospect ..	R. H. Elworthy ..	A. R. Dunn ..	220	80	90
Fair Prospect ..	C. G. Street ..	..	394	203	150
Friendship ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	90	..	10
Grange Hill ..	L. G. Harrison ..	L. G. Harrison ..	300	680	100
Golden Vale ..	U. F. Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	500	2,759	510
Kildare and Spring Garden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	270	3,780	602
Mulatto River ..	Est. J. A. Hinchelwood ..	C. A. S. Hinchel wood ..	250	340	180
Muirton ..	Elzth. Gray ..	F. A. Gray ..	200	669	110
Norwich ..	Dr. F. G. Grosett ..	..	215	168	275
Passey Garden ..	J. Boors ..	J. Boors ..	170	224	60
Unity Valley ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	100	850	142
Haining ..	L. Scoltock ..	T. A. Gray ..	200	164	30

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Areas in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of Cattle.
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>					
Whitshall ..	Dr. F. G. Grossett ..	..	200	240	110
Zion Hill ..	W. A. O'Sullivan ..	..	299	40	120
<i>St. Mary.</i>					
Agualta Vale ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	1,116	940	440
Ballards Valley ..	C. L. Walker ..	..	606	572	159
Cape Clear ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	771	467	216
Charlottenburgh ..	W. H. W. Westmoreland ..	..	314	600	180
Chovey ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	100	445	100
Crescent ..	L. G. Silvera ..	..	120	151	72
Eden Park ..	J. H. Phillpotts ..	Ad. General ..	450	850	60
Esher and Cromwell ..	A. L. Westmoreland ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	552	705	350
Frontier ..	Est. of D. R. Clementson ..	Ad. General ..	973	410	259
Fontabelle ..	H. Simmonds ..	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ..	2,049½	406	393
Fort George ..	A. F. G. Ellis ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	1,527	2,300	774
Fort Stewart ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	1,049	1,721	446
Gray's Inn ..	A. F. Emslie ..	J. R. Scarlett ..	356	1,650	139
Gibraltar ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	503	432	104
Huddersfield ..	Jno. Cameron ..	E. Mais ..	720	180	165
Halifax ..	A. E. Silvera ..	..	260	457	129
Hopewell ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	1,076	663	539
Industry ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	300	583	148
Koningsburg ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	1,078	813	370
Llanrumney ..	J. E. Kerr, & Co. ..	L. B. Melville ..	420	608	146
Lucky Hill ..	Adam Roxburgh ..	..	695	206	271
Nonsuch ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	765	818	240
Nutfield (Ellis Estate) ..	do. ..	do. ..	2,241	1,654	900
Osborne ..	R. L. Benbow ..	..	242	260	109
Oxford ..	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe ..	A. D. Goffe ..	100	563	129
Prospect ..	A. N. Dixon ..	..	1,054	140	231
Quebec ..	H. D. Simmonds ..	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ..	1,908	728	165
Salisbury ..	Mais & Cotter ..	..	402	120½	119
Sherness ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	620	340	160
Tremolesworth ..	do. ..	do. ..	754	646	264
Union Hill ..	Est. of A. B. Clementson ..	..	500	581	229
Up-Park Pen ..	Ellen Roper ..	..	400	362	234
Warwick Castle ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	200	656	164
Water Valley ..	E. Broughton ..	H. Cork ..	330	770	105
Water Valley ..	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	450	681	136
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park ..	A. W. Douet ..	..	100	840	300
Arthur's Seat & Bogue ..	Mrs. Drysdale ..	S. M. Fisher ..	450	1,200	540
Annandale ..	Thos. L. Roxburgh ..	K. L. Roxburgh ..	853	1,467	701
Albion and Barrett Pen ..	Colonel E. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G. ..	..	500	2,001	620

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.—</i>					
Armadales ..	Edwin Helwig ..	..	410	220	82
Beverly ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	312	330	220
Bellevue ..	A. C. Paton ..	..	342	313	200
Bonneville ..	Misses Cork ..	..	200	230½	250
Bridge Water ..	Mrs. Ella Stephenson ..	Harry Stephenson ..	360	914	150
Bengal ..	Alexr. Hopwood ..	Alexr. Hopwood ..	600	1,149	145
Bromley ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	..	710	120	270
Belmont ..	A. C. Paton ..	..	500	200	350
Belmont ..	Wm. Conran ..	..	127	220	20
Brooms Hall ..	Lord Penrhyn ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	318½	1,000	..
Belair and Cardiff Hall ..	Col. C. J. Blagrove ..	R. E. L. Purchas ..	2,870	421	780
Ballintroy ..	Rev. C. A. Winn Est. ..	A. H. Davis ..	700	1,075	44
Crescent Park ..	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G. ..	..	119	1,268	340
Carton ..	Tom Dobson ..	..	400	1,093	400
Chippenhams Park ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	50	1,740	239
Content ..	Dr. J. L. Cox, Est. of ..	..	350	349	44
Cave Valley ..	S. L. Bernard ..	..	250	836	17
Cedar Valley and Relief ..	W. V. Townsend ..	..	396	460	162
Coolshade ..	E. L. Gordon ..	..	46	600	100
Colliston ..	Est. Thos. Wilson ..	..	80	880	40
Culloden ..	C. J. Helwig ..	..	838	260	40
Cyprus ..	H. E. Crum Ewing ..	..	255	323	72
Drax Hall ..	Henry Sewell, Est. of ..	G. P. Dewar ..	551	987	484
Dunbarton ..	Dutton Trench ..	W. J. Nash (lessee) ..	367	200	86
Edinburgh Castle & Roden ..	W. Conran ..	..	240	1,030	300
Enfield ..	Hon. J. H. Allwood ..	..	225	50	120
Farm ..	P. Fox ..	..	435	..	150
Friendship ..	Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. ..	..	462	396	400
Friendship ..	J. H. Levy ..	..	346	255	125
Greenfield and Endeavour ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,736	143	747
Goshen ..	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	..	123	2,553½	364
Grier Park ..	C. A. Brown ..	..	181	885	..
Green Castle, Diary & Mt. Edgcomb ..	Miss E. H. Raffington ..	..	580	233	128
Greenock ..	Heirs of Anderson ..	S. L. Bernard ..	800	714	..
Hadden ..	Hon. G. McGrath ..	..	334½	111	..
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant ..	Wm. Conran ..	..	560	509	250
Hopewell ..	C. L. Walker ..	..	315	269	150
Hopewell ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	..	800	307	220
Home Castle ..	E. E. Gordon ..	..	2,444	1,598	644
Huntley ..	Mrs. A. O. Addison ..	F. Carr ..	600	168	136
Hyde Park ..	E. Helwig ..	..	1,000	564	182
Knutsford and Lime Tree Garden ..	Arthur Corlett ..	..	560	290	140
Knappdale ..	Mrs. H. A. J. Purchas ..	..	190	1,004	175

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Lydford & Bradfield	Percy Fox	..	1,119	7	..
Lily Field	Alex. Hopwood	Alexr. Hopwood	1,400	602	270
Lindale	A. L. Simmonds	Chas. Coster	551	60	180
Mount Plenty	Adam Roxburgh	..	372	270	235
Mount Pleasant	Rev. J. P. Hall	..	271	50	50
Malvern Park & Mammee Bay	E. Pratt	..	836	1,200	469
Minard and New Hope	Hon. George McGrath	Hon. George McGrath	1,659	135	580
New Ground	A. N. Dixon	..	40	980	130
Orange Valley	Col. H. J. Blagrove	R. E. Purchase	2,360	1,040	750
Phoenix Park	Mrs. A. Harris	H. A. Fowler (lessee)	407	1,034	..
Pennys	St. Leger Tivy	..	1,000	900	300
Pedro Farm, Browns Valley & Knowsley Park	H. Brown	..	339	627	..
Rio Hoe	Col. E. Moulton- Barrett, C.M.G.	..	1,050	2,885	1,041
Retirement	John R. Braham	..	441	232	..
Ramble	Hon. H. E. Cox	..	289	3,343	400
Roaring River	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	20	1,680	292
Rock Hall & Gol- den Spring	S. Cotter	..	82	350	160
Rose Hill	Sylvester Cotter	..	273	..	40
Richmond Penn Ridge	C. E. G. Gordon	H. S. Hoskins	341	3,111	148
Retreat	Heirs of R. Todd	..	1,000	485	170
Soho, Woodfield and Halifax	James P. Hall	James P. Hall	1,044	1,150	300
Schwallenburg	Hy. Conran	..	370	1,473	600
Southampton	J. Allwood, C.M.G.	..	512	1,715	150
Southfield	Delgado Bros.	..	400	229	108
Shaw Park	Jno. Cameron Est.	..	250	900	340
Seville	Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	350	205	120
Trafalgar, Pros- per Hall and Mammee Ridge & Tydenham	H. S. Hoskins	..	920	1,372	262
Thicketts and Lookout	Est. of Robinson	..	1,791	485	550
Tingleys	C. L. Walker	..	800	820	500
Thatchfield & Burts Run	A. Davis	Cargill & Cargill	..	2,160	..
Tobolski and Queenlythe	Hon. Geo. McGrath	Hon. Geo. McGrath	875	734	337
Unity Valley & Greenfield	Mrs. Trench	R. L. Young	2,356	1,640	446
Winefield	Mrs. E. J. Roper	..	475	3,374	578
White River	John R. Scarlett	..	200	230	190
Windsor	Dixon, Cotter & Rerrie	..	93	332	4
Walton	Mrs. L. Cameron	..	103	587	110
Union	E. M. Mais	..	100	2,178	90
	Alfred Moncrieffe Est.	..	307	1,916	162

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny—</i>					
Barnstaple ..	Mrs. Lewis ..	A. Doull ..	100	600	250
Colchis ..	F. P. Powell et al ..	Geo. Taylor ..	400	196	288
Florence Hall ..	F. Plunkett ..	F. E. Plunkett ..	300	393	143
Golden Grove ..	E. E. Jarrett ..	D. O'Kelly-Lawson (lessee) ..	90	1,560	200
Good Hope ..	J. F. & J. S. Thompson ..	J. F. & J. S. Thompson ..	600	1,201	300
Hague & Clifton ..	J. H. Clerk ..	J. H. Clerk ..	1,101	454	160
Hampstead, Reserve and Retreat ..	Jane Gentles ..	Jane Gentles ..	700	1,324	200
Johnson Pen ..	G. P. Dewar ..	G. P. Dewar ..	364	210	120
Lancaster ..	do. ..	do. ..	300	835	100
Harmony Hall ..	do. ..	do. ..	671	435	100
Holland ..	H. Sewell et al ..	H. S. Hoskins ..	942	726	100
Mahogany Hall ..	S. M. Fisher et al ..	S. Fisher ..	1,128	1,762	400
Merrywood and Top Hill ..	V. E. Silvera ..	V. E. Silvera ..	750	320	155
Phoenix ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	732	108	100
Stewart Castle ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	850	390	280
Spring ..	W. E. Johnson ..	W. E. Johnson ..	660	661	120
Sportsman Hall ..	U. T. Todd ..	..	210	337	100
Wales, Potosi & Lansquenet ..	J. H. Clerk ..	J. H. Clerk ..	1,600	332	400
Windsor ..	W. D. Hill ..	W. D. Hill ..	886	5,669	200
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall & Greenwood ..	Northern Estates Co., Ltd. ..	Jos. Shore ..	700	454	150
Bellefield ..	D. Mills ..	..	260	340	150
Canaan ..	J. Fletcher ..	Jos. Shore ..	260	545	150
Eden ..	J. L. Lynch ..	..	209	548	250
Garland ..	A. G. Facey ..	..	210	1,137	100
Hazelymph ..	Dutton Trench ..	..	430	940	300
Kempshot ..	Maxwell Hall ..	..	300	300	155
Kirkpatrick ..	Est. R. McFarlane ..	A. Mills ..	400	533	140
Montpelier ..	Hon. E. Ellis ..	J. W. Edwards ..	2,871	4,280	1,579
Retirement ..	D. Mills ..	..	500	1,060	300
Rochampton ..	C. P. Ogilvie ..	..	280	1,193	200
Spot Valley and Carlton ..	D. Grant ..	..	656	731	310
Springvale ..	Hugh Ramsden ..	..	960	1,011	300
Unity Hall ..	P. McFarlane ..	..	285	590	100
Windsor Lodge ..	D. Mills ..	..	400	1,250	210
Irwin ..	A. M. Mills ..	..	590	1,042	120
<i>HANOVER—</i>					
Belvedere ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	950	130	600
Challacombe Castle ..	A. Charley ..	A. Charley ..	1,700	1,546	1,000
Chester Castle ..	E. C. Cooke ..	E. C. Cooke ..	800	296	384
Content ..	Jno. Hudson ..	J. Hudson ..	1,000	310	600
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben ..	S. Sanftleben ..	600	630½	100
Eardley ..	H. Whitelocke ..	H. Whitelocke ..	475	54	150

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Hanover, cntd.</i>					
Fish River ..	R. F. Lindo ..	R. F. Lindo ..	240	1,768	130
Golden Grove ..	E. Haughton James ..	..	504	1,999	567
Great Valley ..	Mrs. W. L. Kerr and Mrs. C. McGregor ..	W. L. Kerr ..	840	2,000	600
Green River ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	459	120	200
Haughton Grove ..	A. W. Taylor ..	G. P. Dewar ..	940	10	520
Do. Court ..	do. ..	do. ..	497	370	307
Knockalva ..	Col. E. D. Malcolm ..	M. Malcolm ..	2,893	2,010	960
New Milnes ..	R. H. Robertson ..	J. G. M. Robertson ..	895	592	150
Orange Bay ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	Hon. C. W. Hewitt ..	550	1,145½	150
Point ..	Mrs. A. R. Mudie ..	Mrs. A. R. Mudie ..	100	950	200
Ramble ..	deB. S. Heaven ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	1,386	852	812
Round Hill ..	J. Scott ..	Jno. Scott ..	215	1,124	198
Sadler's Hall ..	E. Haughton James ..	..	668	232	434
Try All ..	E. R. Browne ..	E. R. Browne ..	250	1,924	275
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown ..	A. S. Aguilar & Bro. ..	..	950	586	250
Amity ..	M. Campbell ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	500	498	210
Barnyside ..	Mary Mills ..	A. M. Mills ..	1,167	510	444
Bluefields ..	T. S. McNeil ..	..	300	473	122
Bog ..	Dr. L. Gifford ..	..	1,345	203	300
Bulstrode ..	H. C. Whitelocke ..	F. M. Whitelock ..	460	957	250
Bath ..	A. W. Alcock ..	..	314	380	120
Clifton and Lundie ..	A. H. Sinclair, Est. ..	Dr. F. A. Sinclair ..	829	50	240
Chilton ..	J. W. Mennell ..	..	280	220	170
Enfield ..	Hon. J. R. Williams ..	..	822	267	494
Georges Plain ..	Adelaide Watt ..	W. Wooliscroft ..	600	1,237	391
Granvale ..	M. A. King ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	229	707	300
Galloway ..	M. H. Harvey ..	R. E. Harvey ..	300	899	146
Haddo ..	G. A. Malcolm ..	..	550	513	250
Hermitage ..	E. C. Cooke ..	..	814	125	300
Hatfield ..	C. P. Bovell ..	..	146	..	100
Kew Park ..	Hon. J. R. Williams ..	..	1,011	97	718
Kings Valley ..	Eustace Hart ..	..	400	1,461	200
Leamington ..	Jos. Findlay ..	..	700	32	200
Llandilo ..	Hugh Clarke ..	..	1,432	5	326
Lennox ..	W. J. H. Cooke ..	..	539	51	150
Mt. Edgcombe ..	C. B. Vickers ..	..	1,447	318	425
Moreland ..	H. M. Whitelock ..	F. M. Whitelock ..	730	1,128	283
Mt. Stewart ..	Est. R. H. Robertson ..	..	234	..	100
Mt. Ricketts ..	H. H. La Reom ..	H. H. Latham ..	932	1,040	100
Meylersfield ..	Ja. Est. R. P. Ltd. ..	F. L. Clarke ..	1,300	2,202	300
Negril Spots ..	Dr. F. A. Sinclair ..	..	875	60	270
New Hope ..	Jno. Hudson ..	..	1,200	762	250
Nonpariel ..	R. E. Harvey ..	..	520	522	200
Old Hope ..	Col. A. Sandbach ..	J. W. Edwards ..	1,440	2,200	620
Petersville ..	F. A. McNeil ..	R. E. Harvey ..	500	1,536	354
Prospect ..	Lindo & Lindo ..	R. H. Lindo ..	800	1,129	300
Paradise ..	S. M. Haughton James ..	P. H. James ..	1,024	1,475	297
Robins River ..	Mrs. C. P. Cahusac ..	R. M. Ewen ..	485	600	300
Retirement ..	Jno. Hudson ..	..	500	655	202
Shafston ..	E. M. 'ait ..	..	767	20	125
Shafston ..	A. H. Sinclair ..	Dr. F. H. Sinclair ..	1,000	971	100

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle
<i>Westmoreland, contd.</i>					
Sweet River ..	Stainton Clarke ..	..	1,107	480	350
Spring Garden ..	B. H. Segree, et al ..	B. H. Segree ..	529	2,114	150
Three Miles River ..	Adelaide Watt ..	W. Wooliscroft ..	610	1,127	400
Valetta ..	A. B. Ventresse ..	..	240	136	125
Walbro Hall ..	F. A. Ewen ..	R. M. Ewen ..	835	113	350
White Hall ..	J. G. Clarke ..	P. H. Northcote ..	900	986	250
Woodstock ..	Mrs. Harvey ..	R. E. Harvey ..	950	420	600
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton ..	A. M. Nathan (Est. of)	Hon. J. M. Farquharson	2,015	3,130	47
Allscott ..	Heirs of C. G. Farquharson	W. N. C. Farquharson	425	..	100
Ambeden ..	Mrs. M. Calder ..	Dr. I. A. Calder ..	81	950	100
Ashtorn ..	Jno. Earle ..	C. E. Earle ..	240	125	120
Baton Isles ..	J. Hudson ..	Dr. J. W. D. Hudson	915	1,670	335
Borgue ..	Hendricks & Co. ..	A. J. Hendricks ..	1,500	5,095	600
Biscany and Newton ..	R. B. Daley ..	..	765½	1,100	300
Belmont ..	I. Calder ..	Hon. J. V. Calder	100	650	150
Brownberry ..	Jno. Clarke ..	..	329	20	50
Cornwall ..	M. H. M. Farquharson	..	150	349	150
Cabbage Valley ..	Heirs of J. M. Farquharson	W. Farquharson ..	700	1,061	200
Cashew ..	J. C. Hutchinson ..	..	500	700	200
Claremont ..	A. J. Hendricks ..	..	900	340	150
Elphenstone ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	..	450	1,091	100
Elim ..	Est. J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	1,100	3,614	375
Fullerswood ..	Est. of Salmon ..	E. T. Forrest ..	1,300	2,184	400
Font Hill ..	Capt. Drummond ..	C. E. Isaacs ..	1,800	1,347	362
Friendship ..	Hy. Maxwell ..	..	700	1,000	300
Fellowship ..	Jno. S. Cooper ..	..	378	272	122
Goshen ..	R. B. Daley ..	..	2,500	512½	700
Gilnock and Northampton ..	Jan. Phillippo ..	Hy. A. Jacobs ..	1,633	1,010	500
Giddy Hall ..	Jno. Cooper ..	..	68	1,100	315
Holland ..	W. N. C. Farquharson et al ..	..	2,000	4,353	750
Haughton ..	Mrs. Barclay ..	Stafford Maxwell ..	400	774	200
Hampstead ..	Capt. Drummond ..	C. E. Isaacs ..	600	1,197	142
Hodges ..	Spencer-Smith ..	..	..	..	..
Hodges ..	H. W. Griffith ..	..	1,700	759	350
Hermitage ..	Jos. White ..	Jno. Cooper ..	496	180	217
Hermitage ..	Geo. R. Smith ..	..	250	50	190
Luana ..	Est. H. J. Lewis ..	Mrs. Ada Lewis ..	500	3,000	100
Lower Works ..	A. J. Hendricks ..	Hendricks & Co. ..	580	150	160
Long Hill ..	Est. J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	700	1,091	400
Malvern ..	A. Lawrence ..	..	234	..	100
New Buildings ..	Mrs. E. J. Barry ..	Hy. A. Jacobs ..	100	700	200
New River ..	C. H. A. Iver ..	..	450	291	150
Oxford ..	C. F. Pengelly ..	..	200	1,421	270

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.</i>					
Peru	Hon. J. V. Calder		630	400	230
Pepper	W. Deckenson	A. M. Lewis	1,300	930	350
Rahcen	Heirs of W. D. Pearman	A. E. Harrison	700	3,893	800
Southampton	Isabella Williams		500	477	200
Stanmore Hill	Hon. John V. Calder		500	969	200
Torrington	G. R. Smith	G. R. Smith	200	634	230
Thatchfield	E. T. Forrest		350	299	140
Vaux Hall	Est. of Salmon	E. T. Forrest	550	190	300
Vineyard	E. T. Forrest		480	379	200
White Hall	Louis Crooks	O. E. Tomlinson	1,216	577	270
Warminster	A. E. Harrison		700	905½	275
Windsor	Florence Lewis	E. B. Lewis	300	74	100
Williamsville	A. J. Hendricks, jr.		150	130½	100
Y. S.	P. J. Browne	P. J. Browne	650	4,618	1,060
<i>Manchester.</i>					
Cocoawalk	Fanny D. Heron		370	1,566	209
Etam	I. F. Goodison		100	221	100
Great Valley	Margt. Logan	A. C. L. Martin	1,000	381	150
Grove Place	Mrs. E. Verley		1,400	1,606	325
Kendal	J. P. Clark		418	67	200
Lyndhurst	E. F. Coke		500	575	160
Litchfield	H. G. Sturridge		300	270	156
Marshalls Pen	M. E. Muirhead	E. W. Muirhead	916	984	326
Martins Hill	H. W. Coke		116	145	132
Mt. Nelson	M. J. Sturridge		416	159	132
Marlborough	Mrs. Hall	H. A. Jacobs	600	600	250
Perth	Est. of Hon. Arthur Levy		400	350	176
Ramble	S. A. Hendriks		500	654	150
Spur Tree	Adin Gurst	C. Facey	115	785	100
Shooter's Hill	H. H. Heron		830	3,778	309
Stones Hope and Grove	Est. of R. W. Miles	Leo. Isaacs	402	288	100
Weir Pen	Thos. Anderson		530	433	225
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Ashley Hall	G. W. Fitz-Herbert	G. W. Fitz-Herbert	180	420	100
Belmont	A. A. Green	A. A. Green	200	1,101	100
Budleigh Park	Est. of R. W. Miles	Hon. H. T. Ronaldson	800	500	160
Beauchamp Cottage	Hy. Hodelin	Hy. Hodelin	395	1,255	100
Denbeigh	Lord Penrhyn	G. W. Muirhead (lessee)	1,500	6,132	400
Dunkley	T. Ellis	T. Ellis	140	198	50
Ehren	Quintin Logan	Quintin Logan	440	10	50
Eden	A. W. Douet	H. H. Eastwood	500	150	140
Gibbons	Alfred Pawsey	A. Pawsey	190	436	200
Halse Hall	Isaac Fox	Isaac Fox	2,150	790	332
Hermitage	Mrs. A. K. Elliott	J. C. Elliott	300	110	120
Brumalia	J. Daly Lewis		629	371	300
Blue Mtn.	Est. of Hon. Arthur Levy		324	876	120
Chudleigh	W. Heron		405	920	245

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Clarendon, contd.</i>					
Knights and Exeter	Hon. C. J. Ward	Hon. E. Haggart	1,006	1,366½	646
Morgans Valley	George Abrahams	Geo. Abrahams	195	895	110
Milk Pen	C. Lopez	C. Lopez	170	2,764	90
Milk Spring	S. Ronaldson	H. T. Ronaldson	640	30	600
Springfield	do	R. Melhado	1,380	330	..
New Yarmouth	Lord Dudley	Conrad Watson	464	383½	80
Old Yarmouth	Est. E. A. Robinson	E. F. Robinson	190	1,085	..
Pennants and Cupies	Lord Penrhyn	Hon. Geo. McGrath	660	1,971	375
Rock River	John Scully	John Scully	200	1,890	200
Rowington Park	L. & C. Isaacs	L. & C. Isaacs	596	604	215
Rhymesbury	Lord Dudley	L. C. Shirley	671	4,316	336
Ramble	C. Elliott	A. A. Lewis	400	318	146
Saint Jago	H. W. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	2,400	4,100	380
Spring Plain and Mount Pleasant	A. E. Harrison	H. Fray	805	1,000	120
Sheckles	H. Greenough	T. Harty	310	1,010	110
Sandy Gully	Juan Grinan	J. H. Gutrenz	500	1,860	160
Vere Pens	Thos. Abrahams	C. Lopez	2,492	2,048	590
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Amity Hall	U. F. Co.	..	2,098	780	700
Boddles Pen	J. & G. D. Fulford	..	300	588	200
Bridge Pen and Polly Dore	H. G. Melhado	A. R. Melhado	700	229	350
Bellevue	Dr. C. R. White	..	2,000	1,100	250
Burtens	N. A. Rudolf	..	300	200	30
Bybrook	R. L. & H. G. Con- stantine	..	712	110	306
Charliemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath	..	1,217	3,090	150
Cumberland Pen	Ernest Verley	..	500	4,554½	360
Colbecks	Jamaica Tobacco Co.	..	558	5,005	200
Dove Hall	J. M. Mills	..	200	1,650	220
Dove Hall	R. T. Rigg	..	200	330	200
Enfield	A. Dolphy	..	200	630	100
Fellowship Hall	W. R. Turner	..	625	1,000	240
Harmony	W. R. Turner	..	310	2,094½	170
Hartlands	Hartlands Co., Ltd.	A. E. Wigan	819	1,551	280
Hampton	Est. J. H. E. Hemans	..	250	219½	12
Heathfield	R. A. March	..	60	62	20
Lodge	H. G. Melhado	A. R. Melhado	830	156	300
Lloyds	F. E. Hopkins	C. G. Hudson	538	4,000	250
Longs Wharf	H. G. Melhado	A. R. Melhado	515	800	240
March Pen	A. L. Keeling	G. C. Bulington	950	399	430
Mendez Pen	Mrs. G. Sturridge	H. G. Sturridge	900	79	350
New Works	F. W. Aris	..	711	127	300
New Works	Est. B. A. Harrison	P. A. Pine (lessee)	70	29½	30
New Hall	R. L. Constantine & A. S. Delisser	..	300	560	175
Phoenix Park	A. L. Keeling	..	342	800	..

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
Pleasant Farm	A. J. Foster	..	230	270	80
Rio Magno	C. Delisser	..	900	1,172	300
Rhodens Pen	C. G. Lord	..	150	220	130
Riversdale	H. H. Cobban	..	152	355	60
Rose Hall	Hon. Dugald Campbell	..	200	496	120
Spring Garden	Leo. C. Verley	..	640	1,478	350
St. Helens	do.	..	834	1,001	3,380
Springvale	C. F. W. Rehse	..	400	1,950	200
Sunnyside	R. Lindo	..	317	75	90
Tulloch	John H. McPhail	..	600	1,102	200
Treadways	Wm. Gyles	..	400	794	200
Thetford	Vincent Verley	..	214	1,800	360
Whims	Lionel Fulford	..	560	156	200
Worthy Park	Hon. J. V. Calder	..	1,719	10043	560
Wakefield	Salvation Army	..	80	230	20
do.	A. D. C. Levy	..	150	66	30
Wallens	Nicholas Gyles	..	520	734	150

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a resident magistrate's court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertized in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertize goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Entering an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainor.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a resident magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainor either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a.) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s.	d.
(b.) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	1	0
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	0	6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid	0	6
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0	6

When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainor.

FOR POUND FEES—

	s.	d.
1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double, the above rates		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, or pig, for the first day of detention	0	6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1	6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1	0
For every sheep, goat, or pig	0	6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertizing or publication expenses actually incurred

For notice of impounding when given to the owner

0 6

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respecting holdings," while section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE OF IMPORTED ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the inspection and quarantine of imported animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898 and 19 of 1909.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words, "cattle," "animals," "disease," and "foreign"—

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898 and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and *before* being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the inspector believes them to be, imported for breeding purposes only.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days, or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.

2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits of ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

At present Kingston is the only prescribed port at which cattle may be landed and the cattle quarantine ground of the port is at Rock Fort, 3 miles from Kingston.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on "cattle" as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

There is a standing order absolutely prohibiting the importation of dogs from any country but Great Britain.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Compiled by Wm. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens.)

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the compiler visited the principal market in Kingston once a week for twelve months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annatta, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions, and the prices also vary according to supply and demand.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana ..	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry ..	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry ..	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coco-nuts—dry ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Coco-nuts—green ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Cherimoya ..	Anona Cherimolia	October to February—1d to 3d. each.
Custard Apple ..	Anona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep ..	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—¼ to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla ..	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit ..	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—5s. to 10s. per 100.
Grapes—black ..	Vitis vinifera var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Grapes—white ..	Vitis vinifera var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb., June to end of year fair supply—1s 6d. to 2s. per lb.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Lime ..	<i>Citrus medica</i> , var. <i>acida</i>	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon ..	<i>Cucurbita Melo</i> ..	Winter and spring months— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d to 9d. each.
Melon ..	<i>Cucumis Melo</i> ..	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Cantaloupe ..	var.	
Melon—Musk ..	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water ..	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry ..	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d. per dozen; none July to October then fairly plentiful to April— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen.
Orange—Sweet ..	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangierine ..	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> ..	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen
Papaw ..	<i>Carica Papaya</i> ..	Throughout the year—1d. to 2d. each.
Pine-apple ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Rather scarce September to March—5d. and 6d. each; fair supply March to May— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. each plentiful May to end of August—2d. to 6d. each.
Bull-head		
Pine-apple, Ripley ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Same seasons as previous—3d. to 6d. each when plentiful; 6d. to 1s. each when scarce.
Pine-apple Sugar-loaf ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> ,	Same seasons and prices as for Bull-head.
Pindar-nut ..	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d—2d. per quart.
Shaddock ..	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop ..	<i>Anona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November—3d. each.
Star-apple ..	<i>Chrysophyllum Cainito</i>	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup ..	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>	Throughout the year— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per dozen.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Sweet Sop	<i>Anona squamosa</i>	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
<i>Vegetables.</i>		
Akee	<i>Blighia sapida</i>	Plentiful July to October— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	<i>Persea gratissima</i>	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September— $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each scarce from October to end of April—1d. to 2d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb. when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	Throughout the year— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	<i>Amarantus viridis</i> <i>A. gangeticus</i> <i>A. spinosus</i>	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Carrot	<i>Daucus Carota</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Throughout the year, most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas	<i>Xanthosoma sagittæfolium</i>	Throughout the year, most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Green Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian, or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year, small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year, 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen
Gourd, Bottle, or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Lettuce ..	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads
Ochra ..	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley ..	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i> ..	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye ..	<i>Vigna Catjang</i> ..	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—3d. to 6d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ..	Throughout the year—3d. to 6d. per quart
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—2½ and 3d per quart.
Pea—Red Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—4½d. to 6d. per quart.
Plantain ..	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisica</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to 1d. each finger.
Potato—Irish ..	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring. months—1½d. 2d. per lb.
Potatto—Sweet	<i>Ipomœa Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb., or 4s. to 5s. per 100lbs.
Pumpkin ..	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion ..	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Spinach (See Calalu, and Indian Kale)		
Tomato ..	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip ..	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress ..	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d to 1½d per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c.	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i> ..	June to December—7s. to 10s. per cwt.
Yam, white, Guinea, Barbados, &c.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> ..	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou	<i>Disocorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year 8s. to 10s per cwt.
Yampee or Indian Yam	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i> ..	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 2s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata ..	Bixa Orellana ..	25s. to 30s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood ..	Picraena excelsa ..	30s to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts., 6s. per ton extra for free on board From April to October there was no demand and no trade
Cocoa ..	Theobroma Cacao ..	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 44s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy) ..	Coffea arabica ..	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market
Coffee (Fine) ..	Coffea arabica ..	33s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 30s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 32s. dropping to 30s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.
Coffee (Ordinary)	Coffea arabica ..	28s to 30s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 20s. per 100lbs this price is advanced to 22s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 23s. and 24s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 22s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	Coffea arabica ..	30s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 23s. per 100lbs.; this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 26s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Coffee (Parchment)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January, rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct. none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi ..	<i>Cæsalpinia coriaria</i>	5s. 3d. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots) ..	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	35s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks) ..	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	48s. to 52s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger ..	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	January 25s. to 28s. per 100lbs.; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts.
Kola-nut ..	<i>Cola acuminata</i>	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.
Logwood (roots and trunks)	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>	48s. to 52s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board.
Orange, Sweet ..	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	10s. to 11s. per 1,000 January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s., May; 16s. to 18s., June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Pimento	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	16s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s. full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 14s. 6d. at end of month; October 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 8s. to 10s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen. Both in good demand.
Pine-apple (Bull head)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen, July, 5s. per dozen, August, 4s. per dozen
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from January to end of August. The real crop time is from January to end of June.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE regular steamship lines maintaining connection with Jamaica are the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which runs between Southampton and Kingston *via* Central American ports, and also to and from New York; the Hamburg American line, (Atlas Service,) and the United Fruit Company, to and from the United States; and the Halifax and West India Steamship Company to and from Halifax, N.S. Since the withdrawal of the Imperial Direct West India Steamship Company at the expiration of the contract, Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Shipping Company's vessels sail from Kingston to Bristol *via* Santa Marta every Thursday.

Several other lines of steamers touch at Jamaica ports with more or less regularity.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have a fast direct fortnightly service between Jamaica and New York.

A coastal service is maintained to the outports of the island fortnightly.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office:—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England:—32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Buildings, Southampton; 5 Albert Square, Manchester; 14 Castle St., Liverpool, and at Birmingham and Glasgow.

Chairman—Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Manager—R. L. Forbes.

Representative in Jamaica—S. Buckland Cockell, 8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

Arlanza, (Triple Screw)	15,044 tons	Potaro	..	4,378 tons
Asturias (Twin Screw)	12,002 "	Parana	..	4,182 "
Demerara	11,500 "	Denbighshire	..	3,844 "
Desua	11,500 "	Flintshire	..	3,837 "
Deseado	11,477 "	A Steamer	..	3,760 "
Avon	11,073 "	Teviot	..	3,271 "
Araguaya	10,537 "	Tamar	..	3,207 "
Amazon	10,037 "	Tyne	..	2,909 "
Aragon	9,588 "	Agadir	..	2,733 "
Arcadian	8,939 "	Arzila	..	2,732 "
Orotava	5,980 "	Caroni	..	2,652 "
Oruba	5,971 "	Conway	..	2,650 "
Nile	5,887 "	Catalina	..	2,645 "
Danube	5,885 "	Berbice (Twin Screw)	..	2,379 "
Thames	5,621 "	Balanta	..	2,379 "
Clyde	5,618 "	Dee	..	1,871 "
Tagus	5,545 "	Eider	..	1,236 "
Trent	5,525 "	Kennett	..	827 "
Magdalena	5,373 "	Arno	..	745 "
Atrato	5,347 "	Spey	..	470 "
Monmouthshire	5,097 "	Yare	..	299 "
Carmarthenshire (Twin-Screw)	4,747 "	Taw	..	180 "
Pembrokeshire	4,745 "	Tees	..	180 "
Pardo	4,410 "	Wear	..	180 "
		Steam Launches, &c.		3,396 "

The transatlantic mail steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton every alternate Wednesday, for the West Indies, Cherbourg, the Azores and Barbados to Trinidad, whence branch steamers proceed once a fortnight to Demerara, and to Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Trinidad to Savanilla, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston (Jamaica), Antilla (Cuba) and New York, returning homewards via the same ports.

Cargo steamers leave London monthly for Jamaica direct and Mexican ports returning to Jamaica monthly for Havre and London with calls at certain times of the year at Antander and Bilbao.

Transatlantic cargo services are also maintained from London and Glasgow to other West Indian Islands and Demerara at frequent intervals.

Local services are maintained around the islands of Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Tobago and Dominica.

Steamers leave Jamaica for New York every alternate Friday at 8 a.m., arriving in New York on the following Wednesday, and leaving on the following Saturday at noon; returning to Jamaica on alternate Thursdays.

Steamers leave Jamaica for Colon, Central America, and other West Indian Islands every alternate Friday at 2 p.m.

Rates of passage and freight, and all information, on application at the Company's Offices, R.M.S.P. Building, Port Royal St., Kingston.

JAMAICA COASTAL SERVICE.

A steamer sails from Kingston on alternate Mondays proceeding alternately eastwards and westwards with freight and passengers. Ports of call (subject to variations) as under:—

List of Ports and Agents.

Morant Bay	Hope & Co.	Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy (Browns Tn.)
Port Morant	Hope & Co.	Falmouth	J. E. Kerr & Co.
Port Antonio	A. A. Brown	Montego Bay	do.
Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen	Lucea	L. Sanfteleben & Sons.
Port Maria	J. E. Kerr & Co.	Sav.-la-Mar	Leyden & Co.
Ocho Rios	H. W. Weyrauch & Co.	Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co.
St. Ann's Bay	J. E. Kerr & Co.	Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.

The vessel has very good accommodation for saloon passengers. Fare for the round trip 1st Class £5. Deck passengers carried at low rates.

ELDERS AND FYFFES SHIPPING, LIMITED.

Owners—Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31-32 Bow Street, London, W.C.

Agencies—Jamaica—United Fruit Co., 164 Harbour Street, Kingston and Port Antonio.

Costa Rica—Port Limon—United Fruit Company.

Colombia—Santa Marta—United Fruit Co.

S.S. Bayano	5,500 tons	S.S. Barranca	..	4,115 tons
" Patia	5,500 "	" Chirripo	..	4,041 "
" Patuca	5,500 "	" Manistee	..	3,869 "
" Chagres	5,050 "	" Pacuare	..	3,891 "
" Aracataca	4,400 "	" Nicoya	..	3,911 "
" Manzanares	4,400 "	" Matina	..	3,870 "
" Tortuguera	4,161 "	" Miami	..	3,762 "
" Reventazon	4,041 ..	" Zent	..	3,890 "

The above steamers maintain a regular direct service to Bristol, sailing from Kingston every alternate Thursday, and from Jamaica to Limon every Saturday.

Rates. First Class to Bristol: single fare £20; return £35; deck passage to Limon £1 7s. 6d.

LEYLAND-HARRISON LINE.

(Joint Service between Liverpool, Glasgow and Kingston direct.)

Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., 27 James St., Liverpool.

Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers,

Agents in Kingston—Arnold L. Malabre & Co.

Steamers of the above Joint Service are despatched every 10 days from Liverpool for Kingston, calling once a month at Glasgow, and performing the voyage to Kingston in 16 days.

From Kingston these steamers proceed to Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Progreso; and thence to U. S. (Southern Ports) and homeward.

The Leyland Line boats have accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers, and are large and comfortable steamers of 4,000 to 6,000 tons register.

SALOON FARES.

Liverpool or Glasgow to Kingston	..	..	£16
Kingston to Puerto Mexico	..	..	8

The steamers at present on this service are:—

	tons.		tons.		tons.
Artist	..	Dictator	.. 4,116	Musician	.. 4,764
Alexandrian	.. 4,467	Engineer	.. 5,882	Nestorian	.. 6,394
Antillean	.. 5,608	Jamaican	.. 4,501	Student	.. 3,579
Asian	.. 5,613	Louisianian	.. 3,642	Senator	.. 4,689
Barbadian	.. 4,501	Logician	.. 4,878	Tampican	.. 4,838
Barrister	.. 4,750	Mercian	.. 6,305	Texan	.. 3,257
Californian	.. 6,222	Median	.. 6,305	Wanderer	.. 4,086
Colonian	.. 6,443	Meltonian	.. 6,305	Workman	.. 6,116
Cuban	.. 4,201	Memphian	.. 6,305	William Cliff	.. 3,352
Comedian	.. 4,489	Mexican	.. 4,201	etc., etc., etc.,	
Director	.. 4,931	Magician	.. 5,065		

Freight and passage rate, and all other information may be had from Arnold L. Malabre & Co., agents for Jamaica.

Steamers berth at Kingston at the Leyland Line dock, Orange Street, Kingston.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(Atlas Line Service.)

PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE, KINGSTON TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston for New York weekly taking freight, mails and passengers.

Weekly sailings from Kingston for Colon and Port Limon.

Weekly sailings from Kingston to Santiago.

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON.—A steamer leaves New York every week for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves fortnightly, Tuesdays, from New York calling at all outports of Jamaica.

Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company on through Bills of Lading.

The Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg and New York. 41-45 Broadway.

General Agents, Liverpool—Messrs. Japp and Kirby.

Agents, London—Messrs. Shaw, Adams & Co., 78 Gracechurch St., London.

Superintendent, Jamaica—Captain W. Peplow Forward.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

S.S. Prinz August Wilhelm	5,100 tons	S.S. Emil L. Boas	6,000 tons
" Prinz Joachim	5,100 "	" Altai	2,480 "
" Prinz Eitel Friederich	5,100 "	" Allemannia	5,100 "
" Prinz Sigismund	5,100 "	" Karl Schurz	6,000 "
" Albingia	5,100 "		

The four Prinz steamers are large and fine ships, and are fitted up with all the comforts and accommodations of the newest and best trans-atlantic steamers. The cabins are all located amidship on the promenade, saloon and upper decks, in the superstructure of the vessel, thus affording the maximum degree of ventilation.

All the ships of the company are lighted with electric light and are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers in a warm climate.

The S.S. Prinz August Wilhelm, Prinz Joachim are fitted with refrigerating chambers for the safe carriage of fruit and perishable cargo.

Through tickets issued via New York to London, Cherbourg, Southampton and Paris.

FARES TO NEW YORK.

		1st Cabin.	2nd Cabin
Single	..	\$45.00 } and upwards	\$30.00
Return		85.00 }	57.00

The rates vary according to steamer and accommodation selected. Children between 8 and 12 years of age half fare, between the ages of 3 and 8 quarter fare. One infant under 3 years of age free. Servants in first cabin two-thirds the regular fare.

Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York to London, Paris, Southampton and Cherbourg by the Hamburg-American line express steamers Deutschland, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Amerika, Moltke, Blucher, Pretoria and Graf Waldersee, President Lincoln, President Grant, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(European Service.)

A Steamer is scheduled to leave Hamburg (via Antwerp and St. Thomas) on or about 5th of each month with cargo for Kingston, arriving on or about the 26th of the month. She sails hence for Puerto Colombia, Carthagena, Colon, Bocas del Toro, Port Limon and Port Cesar.

A steamer is scheduled to arrive at Kingston on or about 24th of each month to load cargo for Havre and Hamburg, etc., and to sail on or about 26th of the month *via* Haytian ports, etc., taking mails and passengers.

The new intercolonial steamer, President, sails about the middle of each month for Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and St. Thomas, taking mails, freight and passengers.

The above schedules are subject to alteration at any time without notice.

Agents in Jamaica—Messrs. Finke & Co., 59 Port Royal St., Kingston.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(For New York.)

THIS Company has recently inaugurated a weekly service to and from New York with the new magnificent steamers, "Carrillo," "Tivives," Sixaola" and "Turrialba," which proceed from Kingston to Colon, Bocas-del-Toro, and Limon. These steamers arrive in Kingston on Thursdays from New York, sailing same day for Colon, etc. They also arrive in Kingston on Thursdays from Colon sailing same day for New York.

The steamers "Almirante," Metapan," "Zacapa," and "Santa Marta," continue to give a weekly service between New York, Kingston, Colon, and Santa Matra and return. The steamers arrive in Kingston on Mondays from New York, sailing for Colon, etc., same day, and arrive in Kingston from Colon on Saturdays, sailing same day for New York.

All the steamers touch at Port Antonio during the Tourist season, and are due at New York on Tuesdays and Thursdays respectively at 2 p.m.

These steamers were built for service in the tropics and provide superior passenger accommodation, including private suites, luxuriously appointed social rooms, spacious promenade decks, large bright staterooms, and are in every respect the finest steamers operating between Jamaica and the States. The temperature in the staterooms, social

rooms, etc., may be regulated to suit by means of apparatus providing artificially cooled air.

The rates on these steamers are as follows:—

		In Suites A. and B.		In Stateroom with bath.		In Stateroom without bath.		Deck.
Per Adult.		One Way.	Round Trip.	One Way.	Round Trip.	One Way.	Round Trip.	One Way.
Between	and							
Kingston	New York	\$75.00	\$142.50	\$30.00	\$114.00	\$45.00	\$85.50	—
"	Colon	45.00	90.00	35.00	70.00	25.00	50.00	\$6.00
"	Pt. Colombia	60.00	120.00	50.00	100.00	40.00	80.00	8.00
"	Carthagenia	60.00	120.00	50.00	100.00	40.00	80.00	8.00
"	Santa Marta	60.00	120.00	50.00	100.00	40.00	80.00	8.00
"	Bocas	50.00	100.00	40.00	80.00	30.00	60.00	8.00
"	Limon	60.00	120.00	45.00	90.00	30.00	60.00	8.00

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE.

Steamer "Admiral Dewey" sails from Port Antonio fortnightly on Tuesday.

BOSTON SERVICE.

"Admiral Schley" sails every Tuesday from Port Antonio.

BALTIMORE SERVICE.

From Port Antonio every Tuesday p.m.

BETWEEN PORT ANTONIO, (JAMAICA) AND BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. Currency.
One Round
Way. Trip.

On steamships "Admiral Schley," and "Admiral Dewey"—

First Cabin:—In rooms 1 to 17 inclusive \$40.00 \$76.00

Summer Excursion Tickets:—

On sale June 15th to September 30th, inclusive (Limit 35 days):
First Cabin 50.00

JAMAICA COASTWISE PASSENGER RATES.

As this service is irregular and the ports of call in Jamaica are not determined until the ships arrive at Port Antonio from the United States, tickets between coastwise points will only be issued at Port Antonio and coastwise ports.

S. D. LIST, Manager,
Jamaica Division,
Port Antonio, Jamaica.

E. A. H. HAGGART, P. & F. Agt.
Kingston,
Jamaica.

HALIFAX AND WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HALIFAX, TURKS ISLAND, SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND JAMAICA.

STEAMERS are appointed to sail fortnightly between Halifax and Jamaica and vice versa (calling at Turks Island monthly and Santiago fortnightly).

PASSENGER FARES AS UNDER:

Jamaica to—	First Class.		Second Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Halifax	£9 7 6	£16 13 4	£7 5 10	£13 10 10
Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Freight carried to Turks Island and Halifax, also to all points in Canada.

Halifax	Pickford & Black, <i>Managers.</i>
Bermuda	W. T. James & Co., <i>Agents.</i>
Turks Island	W. S. Jones, <i>Agent.</i>
Kingston, Jamaica	E. A. H. Haggart, <i>General Agent.</i>

THE ATLANTIC FRUIT AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A Steamship Service is maintained by this company between Port Antonio, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York via northside ports of the island.

The steamers are interchanged from place to place according to the necessities of the trade, and have a limited passenger accommodation.

Fares to United States of America \$25.00

The Head Office is at 1208-1210 Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway, New York.

Joseph di Giorgio, *President.*

General Manager, Jamaica—C. E. Johnston, 10 West Street, Port Antonio.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENTS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica:—

Lloyds, London	} L. M. Pietersz
Board of Underwriters of Liverpool	
The Bureau Veritas de France, E. A. H. Haggart.	} A. George, of George and Branday.
Board of Underwriters, New York, Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.	
National Board of Marine Underwriters, of New York,	
Boston Board of Marine Underwriters	} George & Branday.
The British Corporation Registry, Surveyor for Jamaica, Capt. W. P. Forwood	
Comite des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Parish & Marseilles	
Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Maritimes Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa	
Societe Anonyme d'Assurances Franco-Hongroise, Budapest	
Austrian-Hungarian Veritas	
La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain	
La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain	
New Fenix of Madrid	
Association of Underwriters, Bremen		} Finke & Co.
do. do. Hamburg	

Lloyds' Agents.

Kingston—L. M. Pietersz.	} Sub-Agents.
Port Antonio—D. S. Gideon	
St. Ann's Bay—A. B. D. Rerrie	
Sav-la-Mar—Frank Bastian.	
Black River—H. S. Peynado	} Sub-Agents.
Alligator Pond—S. A. Shaw	
Montego Bay—Walter Coke Kerr.	
Falmouth—Walter Coke Kerr.	

THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships.

The board also have the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

The present members of the Board are:—

Hon. H. I. C. Brown, B.A., LL.B., K.C., *President*; J. W. Russell, R.N., E. A. H. Haggart, T. C. D. Thompson, Harbour Master, Honble. P. R. A. Willoughby, Capt. H. H. Neale, Capt. E. C. Hauch; *Secretary*—T. R. Mould, Customs, Kingston.

The following are the fees now payable by pilots for examination and license (Law 21 of 1891):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12 ..	3	3	0
For each examination under Section 13 ..	0	15	0
For every Pilot's original license for one Port ..	10	0	0
For every additional Port ..	2	10	0
For each renewal of license for one Port ..	1	0	0
For every additional port ..	0	5	0

The fees payable to pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891):—

For First Class Ports.

	Inward.			Outward		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet ..	2	5	0	1	8	0
For each additional foot and part of a foot ..	0	6	0	0	4	0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet ..	1	7	0	0	17	6
For every additional foot and part of foot ..	0	3	6	0	2	0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively ..	—			—		
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south)—						
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet ..	0	18	0	0	10	6
For every additional foot and part of a foot ..	0	2	6	0	1	6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet ..	2	5	0	1	8	0
For each additional foot and part of a foot ..	0	6	0	0	6	0

For Second Class Ports.

Not exceeding seven feet ..	1	10	0	1	5	0
For every additional foot or part of a foot ..	0	4	0	0	3	0

The second class ports are:—

Port Morant
Morant Bay
Alligator Pond
Black River
Lucea

Montego Bay
Rio Bueno
Dry Harbour
St. Ann's Bay
Ocho Rios

Oracabessa
Port Maria
Annotto Bay
Port Antonio
Manchioneal

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed.

2. Joseph Parodie, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay.
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
6. Owen Jones, Kingston.
9. Philip Hall, Kingston.
10. Charles Peak Langmaid, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond.
11. W. A. Leeman, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Sav-la-Mar.
15. Joseph Israel, Old Harbour, Salt River
16. Edw. Spencer Grosett, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav-la-Mar.
19. Ole Martin Lund, Kingston, Lucea, Montego Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa.
20. A. R. Boor, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Ocho Rios.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Green Island, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio.
22. W. E. Smith, Kingston.
24. F. R. Saunders, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay.
26. P. L. Petersen, Kingston.
27. F. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
28. H. W. Hunt, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
29. Robert Walker, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios, Montego Bay, Lucea.
30. J. Boor, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Salt River, Old Harbour.
31. A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno.
33. W. T. Forrester, Kingston.
34. J. E. Corinaldi, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno.
36. Alf. Scott Foster, Montego Bay, Lucea
37. J. Chambers, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Lucea.
38. S. H. Simmons, Kingston.
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
44. John, Cooke, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River, Old Harbour, Sav-la-Mar.
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River, Old Harbour.
47. G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay.
54. E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay, Lucea.
55. E. C. Hauck, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Old Harbour.
56. Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar, Rio Bueno.
57. J. A. Soas, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa.
58. G. B. Franklin, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea.
60. C. M. Jensen, Kingston, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Dry Harbour,

PILOTS, *continued.*

- Falmouth, Alligator Pond, Old Harbour, Oracabessa, Salt River, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno.
61. W. Owen, Kingston, Port Morant.
64. James Witter, Black River, Sav-la-Mar.
66. Uriah Davis, Black River.
68. W. F. Bodden, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
69. F. T. Panton, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston.
70. W. N. Davis, Kingston, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria.
71. J. G. Parsons, Kingston.
73. A. T. Fergusson, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
74. W. Woodward, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
75. W. R. Rowe, Kingston.
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston.
77. N. A. Jennings, Salt River.
78. A. C. Selfe, Kingston.
79. Peter A. Moodie, jr., Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay.
80. Edw. Cox, Sav-la-Mar.

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the Governor in privy council, for the appointment of harbour masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under section 6 of law 17 of 1893 harbour masters are placed under the control and superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that law created. Under the law of 1873 the harbour masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessels trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
All other harbours	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

LAW 12 of 1904 enacts as follows:—

1—Anything in any law of this Colony to the contrary notwithstanding, any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, or of obtaining medical assistance for any sick person on board such Vessel, shall not be liable to pay any harbour fees or light dues; and any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of calling for orders, or of obtaining coal, water, ships' stores, or necessary provisions, shall be liable to pay one half only of the usual harbour fees and light dues. Provided always, that if such Vessel, except for the purpose of enabling repairs to be effected, takes in or discharges any cargo or ballast, or takes on board, or lands any passenger, other than a passenger whom it is necessary to land on account of the state of his health, she shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption under this Law, and she shall before Customs clearance is granted to her on her outward voyage, pay to the Collector of the Port, the difference between the full light and harbour dues, and the amount of such dues that has actually been paid. Provided further, that the proviso to Section 6 of Law 8 of 1900, shall not apply to any Vessel which has obtained relief under this Law.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigam Continuous burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Wigam Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A fixed red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Beacon Shoal Light—A fixed red light upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water, it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A fixed red light upon a pile in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A fixed red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters light on Two Sisters Stake—a white fixed light 10 feet above water.

Position—

Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64° 56'
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 18'

St. Alban's Light—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on St. Albans Stake.

Mammee Light—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	89° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Albans," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes are marked upon the Chart, and the angles between the different points are as follows:—

	Angles.
<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and south end	
Gun Cay	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	83° 50' 0"

<i>St. Albans Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	58° 4' 90"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson	62° 23' 0"
<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N Tangent, Fort Augusta, and Inner House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point	29° 0' 0"
<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N Tangent, Fort Augusta	21° 56' 0"
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson	29° 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water for shipping is charged by the Water Commissioners at the following rates, viz.:—

From 70 tons to 150 tons ..	£0 12 0	From 701 tons to 1,000 tons ..	£3 12 0
" 151 " 250 " ..	1 4 0	" 1,001 " 1,400 " ..	4 4 0
" 251 " 350 " ..	1 16 0	" 1,401 " 2,000 " ..	4 16 0
" 351 " 500 " ..	2 8 3	" 2,001 " 3,000 " ..	5 8 0
" 501 " 700 " ..	3 0 0	" 3,001 " and upwards ..	6 0 0

Yachts and Telegraph ships are exempt from paying harbour dues.

Ballast is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
		£ s. d.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson	550 0 0
Morant Bay	E. P. Mudie	20 0 0
Port Morant	W. M. Lewin	15 0 0
Port Antonio	W. B. Isaacs	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	D. M. Robertson	20 0 0
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	C. McMuir	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	C. McMuir	20 0 0
Falmouth	G. H. Davidson	15 0 0
Montego Bay	C. P. McGrath	12 0 0
Lucea	E. F. Wilson	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	J. K. Collymore	15 0 0
Gravesend, Black River	John Smythe	12 0 0
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Rio Bueno	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Manchioneal	J. P. K. King	6 0 0
Mosquito Cove	A. J. dePass	6 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old act, 53 Geo. III., cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and

may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

- (1.) Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.
- (14.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

No. 1 Kingston	..	R. E. Nunes, Collector of Customs.
No. 2 Morant Bay	..	E. P. Mudie, Collector of Taxes.
No. 3 Port Morant	..	W. M. Lewin, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 4 Port Antonio	..	W. B. Isaacs, Collector of Taxes.
No. 5 Annotto Bay	..	D. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 6 Port Maria	..	W. C. Gauntlett, Collector of Taxes.
No. 7 St. Ann's Bay	..	C. M. Muir, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 8 Dry Harbour	..	A. W. Kennedy, Landing Waiter.
No. 9 Falmouth	..	G. H. Davidson, Collector of Taxes.
No. 10 Montego Bay	..	G. P. McGrath, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 11 Lucea	..	J. H. B. Mais, Collector of Taxes.
No. 12 Savanna-la-Mar	..	J. K. Collymore, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 13 Black River	..	John Smythe, Collector of Taxes.
No. 14 Milk River	..	St. George Vivian Thompson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follow:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea. ;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress a fee not exceeding	£1 0 0
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But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor
the sum of

£0 10 0

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light-houses are by law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E. (afterwards Sir George Grove, Mus. Doc.) who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Mineral oil is the illuminant in this and the other light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for coco-nut oil being thereby effected.

The position of the light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 55'$ north, and longitude $76^{\circ} 10'$ west.

PLUMB POINT.—This light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and after the earthquake of 1907 strengthened at the base with a massive reinforced concrete casing, and is 70 feet in height, and was erected in the year 1853. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from an incandescent lamp (recently substituted for the old 4 wick burner lamp) and it is now arranged (by a further alteration) to show a white light over the entrance of the Eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles, thus reversing the arrangement existing previously. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47'$ west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This light-house was built under the powers of law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a white light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. And the position of the light-house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 12'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 26'$ west.

NEGRIL POINT.—A light-house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island, and completed in July 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light-house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 15'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ} 23'$ west
GALINA POINT.—A framed steel tower was erected at Galina Point (in St. Mary) to carry a three wick Wigham light. Its position is approximately latitude $18^{\circ} 25'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 55'$ west. The light is 44 feet above high water and is visible at a distance of 12 miles and much appreciated by coastwise shipping between bearings N 40° west and S. 68° E.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	.. C. Durrant	£ s. d. 150 0 0	25th June, '96
Keeper	.. R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	.. W. H. Boorman	170 0 0	1st April, '86
Keeper	.. J. Lowe	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	.. W. Sturgeon	100 0 0	10th Feb., '01
Under Keeper	.. E. Francis	60 0 0	25th Oct., '02
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	.. J. S. Brownhill	170 0 0	2nd July, '95
Keeper	.. W. N. McKenzie	70 0 0	1st April, '09

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &c.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	5	75
Port Henderson Branch	4	25
Subsidiary Channels	2	10½
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	31
Subsidiary Channels	8	10½
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Subsidiary Channels	2	76
Total	47	54

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and guinea grass.

During the last few years the cultivation of Bananas under irrigation has been greatly extended in the district.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 14,400, and the total quantity of water regularly supplied is about 17,500 cubic yards per hour, in addition to which considerable extra supplies are taken during dry weather under section (f) of rule V.

The gross revenue in 1911-1912 was £12 568 16s. 3d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town water works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A large number of coco-nut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore is capable of yielding a large mill-power. It offers a good field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar. Amongst the crops which might be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, bananas, plantains, cocoa, oranges and limes.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation on 31st March, 1912:—

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	10,600	14,700
Sugar	750	800
Guinea Grass	2,300	1,600
Provision grounds	160	188
Oranges	600	200
Total	14,410	17,488

The following scale of rates were settled by the Governor in Privy Council and published in Gazette of 20th July, 1911, together with regulations for the management and care of the works, etc., rescinding the regulations previously in force, and to take effect from 1st August, 1911.

5. Water will be supplied to Consumers at the discretion of the Colonial Secretary, all supplies being subject to uniform abatements dependent upon the maximum available flow in the canal, and will be paid for at the rate set out in the Regulation 8 (b).

Payments will be subject to rebate in the event of shortage in supply, subject to the provisions in Regulation No. 10 being complied with.

6. Any reduction of water under any Agreement whether such reduction be under the preceding regulation or any other regulation or otherwise, shall be deemed to be an "accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary" within the meaning of Regulation 10 hereof.

7. The water is to be conducted to the fence line of the canal by appliances provided by the Director of Public Works. All arrangements, appliances or works for conducting and using the water beyond the fence line of the canal must be provided by the consumer; but, should he desire it, the Director of Public Works may consider any special application for the construction by his officers of such appliances or works at the cost of the consumer.

8. Payments according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons who take water from the canals or works, provided also that no water, except as hereinafter provided, shall be supplied for any period less than six months:—

- (a) When water is taken only for purposes other than irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—
 1. For supplies of 5 cubic yards per hour or less, a sum of £12 per annum.
 2. For supplies of more than 5 and not exceeding 10 cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 5s. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
 3. For supplies of more than ten and less than fifteen cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 2s. 6d. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
 4. For supplies of fifteen cubic yards or over per hour, at the rate of £2 per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation, at the rate of 16/8 per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (c) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of six shillings per annum shall be paid unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be twelve shillings per annum for each person.
- (d) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.
- (e) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.
- (f) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 16/8 an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of two shillings and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

9. The abatements of supply under Regulation No. 5 will be calculated by the Director of Public Works and his decision in regard to the amount of any abatements and the corresponding rebate shall be final and binding upon the consumer.

10. If the stipulated supply of water should at any time be stopped or reduced in quantity by any accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary or purposely for the sake of altering or repairing the canal or any works in connection therewith, the Colonial Secretary shall not be responsible for any damage that may in consequence thereof accrue to the consumer; and the payments to be made by the consumer shall not abate in consequence of such stoppage, unless the supply of water shall have been stopped for a continuous period of seven days or more, nor shall any deduction be made in respect of any claim on account of short delivery unless and except a notice thereof in writing is given by the consumer to the Engineer of the Works at the time when such short delivery occurs, in which cases a deduction in proportion to the whole time the water shall have been so stopped, or to the amount of such short delivery, as the case may be, shall be made from the amount of payment otherwise claimable. The flow of water in the canals will, in general, be stopped during continuous rainy weather and,

notwithstanding anything hereinbefore provided, no abatement from the payments hereinbefore specified to be made by the consumer will be allowed on account of such stoppages of water.

11. The payments hereby prescribed are to be made to such officer or person as the Colonial Secretary shall appoint to receive the same and if any such payment be not made within fourteen days after the day on which it shall have become due, the Director of Public Works by his agents shall be at liberty to cut off and discontinue the supply of water without any notice whatever and without prejudice to the rights of the Colonial Secretary.

Superintendent—F. E. Taylor, £300, travelling allowance, £75; appointed 1st Oct., 1897.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed and are being conducted under the provisions of law 39 of 1897.

They are managed by a commission styled the Vere Irrigation Commission, consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loan of £40,000 sanctioned by the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

Lt. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., *Chairman*.

Conrad Watson.

Lionel DeMercado.

Clarence Lopez.

Alfred Pawsey.

Secretary—C. O. Magnan, Public Works

Superintendent of the Works—

Office, Kingston.

H. Upton, Race Course P.O.

The works were constructed during the years 1901 to 1903, under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and comprise the head-works or dam and sluice on the Milk River at St. Jago, in Lower Clarendon, to divert the water of the river into the main canal, which runs in a south-easterly direction across the plain of Vere, and is intended to carry about 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour, as far as the Rio Minho, and 6,000 cubic yards thence to the reservoir at Raymond's. Between St. Jago and the crossing of the Rio Minho at Dry River estate the canal is carried over ten gullies aqueducts consisting of steel troughing carried on abutments and piers of cement concrete. At Dry River it is carried under the Rio Minho by a steel syphon 650 feet long and 2 feet inches in diameter, and thence continues, crossing four more gullies by means of aqueducts, to Raymond's estate, discharging into an impounding reservoir created there by the erection of a dam across the valley of the Raymond's gully. The total length of the main canal is sixteen miles seventeen chains, and that of the aqueducts about 2,000 feet.

The reservoir at Raymond's is calculated to hold about 4,610,000 cubic yards, equivalent to about a month's supply at the rate of 5,000 cubic yards per hour, or to the amount required for irrigating 5,000 acres at one cubic yard per hour, which is approximately the amount required in the irrigation of sugar cultivation on the estates to be supplied. Distribution channels for the supply of water to the estates west of the Rio Minho are taken off from the main canal, and another one for the estates east of the river commences at Raymond's dam, branching off in several directions to give the supplies where needed.

The carrying capacity of the canal is calculated at 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour. Guarantees have been given for the taking of 5,005 cubic yards, of which 1,585 cubic yards are on the west side of the Rio Minho, and 3,420 cubic yards on the east side.

The water is now paid for at the rate of 15s. per annum per cubic yard per hour.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals:—

	M.	C.
Main Canal, St. Jago to Raymond's Reservoir ..	16	17
<i>Branches West of Rio Minho—</i>		
Exeter Branch	3	54
Heathfield “	3	60
Springfield “	1	03
Paradise “	0	39
<i>Branches East of Rio Minho—</i>		
Church Pasture Branch	4	62
Pusey Hall “	0	54
Dawkins Pen “	0	9
Total	30	58

THE KINGSTON GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

By a law passed in the session of 1897 by the Legislative Council, called the Kingston General Commissioners law, No. 24 of 1897, the several commissions hitherto governing the Kingston Markets, the Kingston and Liguanea water works, the gas works, the slaughter houses, and the Kingston Improvements, under the law of 1890, were amalgamated, and their united powers conferred upon a body of commissioners, called the Kingston General Commissioners. The various undertakings controlled and managed by this body are described in the following articles under their respective heads.

By order in Privy Council 20th November, 1907—under the powers given by section 20 of Law 24 of 1907—the Kingston General Commissioners were invested with all rights powers, duties, immunities and discretions conferred on the Mayor and Council of Kingston by Laws 5 of 1883 and 24 of 1907, and the Commissioners were constituted the Building Authority for the purposes of these Laws.

By order in Privy Council dated 20th November, 1907, the Governor transferred the powers given by the Kingston Building Law, Amendment Law, 1907, from the Mayor and Council of Kingston to the Kingston General Commissioners, to take effect on 1st December, 1907, Mr. H. Gould is the surveyor under the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Director of Public Works.	R. S. Haughton
Hon. Superintending Medical Officer	Dr. G. C. Henderson
Hon. Custos of Kingston	Simon Soutar
Hon. Custos of St. Andrew	G. P. Myers
His Honour the Mayor of Kingston	
The Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew.	

STAFF.

Managing Commissioner—R. S. Haughton, £750 per annum, and Residence at Cavaliers.

Engineer in Charge—H. Gould, A.M.I.C.E., and Mem. San. Inst., £800 per annum inclusive of travelling expenses.

Secretary and Accountant—R. H. Isaacs, £500 per annum.

Clerks—G. C. Linton £200, H. L. Harris, £150 per annum.

Attached to Water, Gas Works and Sewerage Works.

Assistant Engineer in Charge—Fred. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., £500 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Asst. Engineer—Braham Judah, A.M.I.C.E., £350 per annum inclusive of travelling expenses.

Clerks—L. E. Pouyat, £250; C. V. Harris, £150; C. G. Wilson. £120.

Attached to Markets.

Superintendent—E. Morand, £200; *Clerks*—E. C. Clarke, £150.

Asst. Clerk—A. A. McCallum, £120. D. Palma, £78.

Attached to Slaughter House.

Superintendent—H. B. Robinson, £120 per annum.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when the late Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Clinie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18^s per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to the late Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that the of 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhaust engine, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal-shed, and two gas-holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 649 street lamps for lighting the city, was £39,313 18s. 10d. The works are situated beyond the Railway station.

The retort house has now been extended, new benches of two regenerative settings have been erected.

The quantity of gas made in 1911-12 was 26½ million cubic feet; the coals carbonized amounting to 2,367 tons. The public lights consume about one half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1912, were £9,230 13s. 2d., and the expenditure £6,649 1s. 6d., without the charges for Interest, Sinking Fund, &c. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	..	£5 0 0	(With 1/ discount per 1,000 c. ft.
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	..	0 8 0	for prompt payment.
For coke, per ton	..	1 10 0	
For tar, per gallon	..	0 0 6	retail.
For temper lime, per phn.	..	2 4 3	
For temper lime, per barrel	..	0 7 3	

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to

100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens are effectively lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat flame lamps.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE city of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from three sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water and the Ferry River. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner (now called Cross Roads) and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for house hold purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded to the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works, completed in 1876, consist of:—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average day's supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £19,112.

The works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long, carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. A 12-inch trunk main now connects Constant Spring with the Cavaliers Works direct. Branch

mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park, Grant's Pen and Leader's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available for building purposes which were previously of little value to the owners.

Law 37 of 1910 provides for increasing the water supply of Kingston by erecting a pumping station at the Ferry River, authorising a loan of £40,000.

This work has now been completed and is in operation. The Pumping station is situated about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kingston and consist of an intake sluice and channel, and engine and boiler house and coal store in which are installed two horizontal triple expansion, surface condensing Worthington pumping engines, with two multitubular Babcock and Wilcox boilers with superheaters and an economiser. The water is pumped to the Cavaliers reservoirs through a street main 21 inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Each pumping engine is capable of delivering 3,000,000 gallons per 24 hours into the reservoirs.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, Campbell Town, &c., &c. are supplied with filtered water, from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 5,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analyses by the Director of Agriculture:—

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates	Nil	Nil
Do. Nitrites	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	13.61	9.57

WATER RATES.

When the property within the prescribed limits shall be under the gross value of £60 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)

When the property shall be of the gross value of £60 and under £100

						1/6 per month
"	"	"	"	100	"	2/
"	"	"	"	200	"	3/
"	"	"	"	300	"	4/
"	"	"	"	400	"	4/6
"	"	"	"	500	"	5/6
"	"	"	"	600	"	6/6
"	"	"	"	700	"	8/
"	"	"	"	800	"	10/
"	"	"	"	1,000	"	12/
"	"	"	"	1,500	"	14/
"	"	"	"	1,500 and upwards	"	16/

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westward to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	..	100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	..	400 gallons a day.
2/	"	.. 150 "	8/	"	.. 500 "
3/	"	.. 200 "	10/	"	.. 600 "
4/	"	.. 250 "	12/	}	.. 1,000 "
4/6	"	.. 300 "	14/		
5/6	"	.. 350 "	16/		
			Stores	"	.. 250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1911-12 was £20,215 4s. 0d. and the expenditure £7,767 1s. 1d., without the charge of £9,406 10s. 11d. for interest and sinking funds.

MARKETS.

THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a handsome and commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four

feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah, seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns, giving additional protection against rain and the slanting rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches of cast iron with slate tops to receive the articles exposed for sale; each twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building. Sanitary arrangements of modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, named it "The Victoria Market."

A Public Market called The Sollas Market was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox. Thirty stalls were erected in the new market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d. It was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Majesty and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. This market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £956.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1911-12 was £3,714 5s. 5d., and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £1,933 6s. 11d. without the charge of £1,000 0s. 0d. for interest and sinking fund.

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other officer in charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market ..	A. A. MacCallum.
Jubilee Market ..	E. C. Clarke.
Port Royal ..	Henry Wade

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

THE law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be

applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the parochial boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and nowhere else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority, with the names of the persons in charge:—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
St. Andrew—	
Halfway-Tree	Mrs. I. E. Fraser, Lessee
Cross Roads	Clerk Parochial Board
St. Thomas—	
Morant Bay	M. Cresser
Yallahs Bay	A. T. Bogle
Golden Grove	W. A. Thompson
Seaforth	S. Brown
Easington	C. R. Johnson
Port Morant	R. R. Soares
Portland—	
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio ..	A. H. Carnegie
Victoria Market, Buff Bay ..	G. DePass, Lessee
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	R. A. Thomson
Annotto Bay	D. M. Segre
Gayle	A. B. Greenland
Highgate	P. S. Gordon
Richmond	A. U. Brown
Oracabessa	J. Neil
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	W. Gray
Claremont	C. Atterbury
Moneague	T. E. Rose
Brown's Town	W. Brown
Ocho Rios	A. C. Mesquita
Cave Valley	E. Lawson
Pedro River	T. Atkinson
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	Joseph L. Gibbs
Jackson Town	M. McHardy

PAROCHIAL MARKETS, *contd.*

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
St. James—	
Montego Bay	J. B. Stephenson
Adelphi	Albert Spence, Lessee
Hanover—	
Lucea	Patrick J. Lyon, Lessee
Green Island	A. J. Mackenzie “
Hopewell	J. D. Witter “
Westmoreland—	
Sav.-la-Mar	William Henry Gooden
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	These markets are leased to individuals annually
Malvern	do do
Lacovia	do do
Santa Cruz	do do
Shaws	do do
Mountainside	do do
Balaclava	do do
Manchester—	
Mandeville	James Daley, Lessee
	G. A. Bonitto, Clerk
Porus	James Daley, Lessee
Newport	Joseph DeLeon, Lessee
Richmond Hill	James Daley, Lessee
Christiana	J. S. Miller, Lessee
Clarendon—	
Chapelton	John Thompson
May Pen	T. E. Doyen
Four Paths	T. A. Badley
The Rest	W. B. Rose
The Alley	M. G. Beckford
Hayes	W. H. Manning
St. Catherine—	
Spanish Town	Alfred W. Macfarlane
Linstead	Daniel M. Henderson
Old Harbour	Charles R. Llado
Old Harbour Bay	(Leased out)
Bog Walk	Hezekiah Henry
Caymanas	Harry Ranns

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,506 10s. 8d.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1909, amounted to £1,270 11s., the expenditure to £496 12s. 10d. without the charge of £502 for interest and Sinking Fund.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen, 5,480, Calves 1, Sheep 854, Pigs 522, Turtle 250, Total 7,107.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Calves “	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sheep “	0 1 6	0 2 0
Goats “	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 6
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31 of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the streets. The Commissioners empowered under the law to carry out the necessary work, secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the sewerage works and to advise the commissioners during their execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character; and in order to reduce the size of the sewers, rain water is excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the streets sewers and house drains of glazed fire-clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey it to the pump well at the pumping station near the gas works. From the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower Street and the Windward road, and conveys the sewage to the sea near the mouth of the Hope River.

At the pumping station 3 steam pumps of 20 horse power each are provided. The sewage is received into a pump well which is closed by an air tight deck.

In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer commenced and was completed on September 30th, 1895.

The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, 1895, and all the pumping machinery erected and ready for working.

The work on the street sewers has not been completed. A total mileage of about 46 miles, including the corresponding house connections, have been laid.

The improvement of the streets and lanes was taken in hand in November, 1897. About 12 miles have been reconstructed to date. King Street and portions of Harbour and Orange Streets have been paved with vitrified bricks laid on a foundation of cement concrete; East Street, from Harbour to East Queen Street has been paved with sheet asphalt; Gold Street from Harbour to East Queen Street has been laid in tar macadam; the remainder of the streets reconstructed have been macadamised.

Extensive works for the diversion of storm water have been carried out in connection with the street improvements.

THE KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the elected members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

BOARD.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, <i>Chairman</i>	}	Appointed by the Governor.
Hon. Attorney General, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>		
E. W. Lucie Smith		
David Henderson		
G. P. Myers	}	Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Legislative Council.
P. H. Bather		
Philip Stern		
Hon. Dugald Campbell		

Secretary—C. C. Anderson.

Loans under the law can be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire; or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person is precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he has prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application is made. All loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made.

The defined Districts under section 9 of the Law are:—

The whole of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Portland, and the Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly payments	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

The Board granted to the 31st March, 1911 loans which were accepted to the amount of £366,915, of which 673 to the amount of £355,115, were proceeded with.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912. Under Section 2, the Governor appointed Mr. C. C. Anderson, the Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C., and the Hon. Robt. Johnstone, I.S.O., members of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board, with the first named as Chairman. The Hon. H. I. Brown was later appointed a member.

The Board framed Rules under section 5, sub-section (1), for the control and superintendence of such Societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These Rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

No loans were made to 31st December, 1913.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre irrigation canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into two settling reservoirs, formed at that place, having a capacity of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, equal to about twenty days' supply. From the reservoirs the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply is constant, day and night.

Owing to there not being sufficient fall from Hog Hole the pressure in the town is very low, and at times the upper portion of the town was without water; during the financial year 1910-11 two very powerful hydraulic rams were erected, and one in 1911-12 which now deliver water into a steel tank or tower 30ft. above the old water level in the reservoirs, the town supply is now connected to this tower, the increased pressure is now over 50 per cent. greater, and when the rams are at work the highest point of the town is well supplied.

The old settling reservoirs are still used for supplying the rams with clean water, and should any accident occur to the rams, the reservoir supply is available.

The Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 23 of 1898, substituted for them.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—C. A. J. Smith, salary £40 per annum.

WATER RATE.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto one penny half penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof when the property shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare. If the property is not used as a residence or for any of the purposes aforesaid the rate shall be one-fourth of the prescribed rate.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

For many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. Mackinnon, then custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government, and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works Department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's river, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's estate. The late Mr. Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of law 18 of 1881. The works were accordingly commenced in December, 1981; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's river to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a double line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consists of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 360 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The mains have since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, Church and Bonner's pen district, the water being supplied to the ratepayers from stand-pipes.

The Jamaica Railway and several properties, &c., outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water at special rates. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour; water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d.; they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine municipal board; they are now managed by the parochial board of that parish. The Government subsequently made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d. for laying down a new 4in. auxiliary main and for the construction of a reservoir for the purpose of giving an increased supply of water. The area of supply was increased during 1905.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour Water Supply District paid monthly in advance:—

On all properties below £40 in gross value—sixpence.

On each amount of £10, *i.e.*, the whole reckoned as £20 of such value—one shilling.

And on all properties of £40 or over in gross value—an additional 2d. in every £10 of gross value or fraction thereof.

LINSTEAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Colonial Secretary) presented to the municipal board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale estate or from the Berkshire Hall lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The parochial Board, as the successors to the municipal board, made overtures to Mr. J. H. McDowell, the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights for £600; but that gentleman declined to sell.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner, Mrs. Mitchelin, for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully, the name Cistern being taken from a peculiarly formed basin in the course of the stream.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is for the 4-inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source if the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Cistern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 343, each having a ½-inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £500 per annum, a sum at present quite inadequate to meet interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred for the purpose of laying the plant.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead water supply district payable monthly in advance:—

On every property under the value of £40—One shilling.

On every property of the value of £40 and upwards but under the value of £70—One shilling and sixpence, and in addition thereto sixpence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £49.

On every property of the value of £70 and upwards but under the value of £210, two shillings and ninepence and in addition thereto threepence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £79.

On every property of the value of £210 and upwards but under the value of £360, six shillings and twopence and in addition thereto twopence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £219.

On every property of the value of £360 and upwards—eight shillings and sevenpence and in addition one penny for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £369, provided always that the rate chargeable on any single and undivided property shall not exceed twelve shillings and threepence.

In accordance with Law 19 of 1900 these Water Works were taken over by the Director of Public Works on the 2nd July, 1900. The works were handed back to the Board on 1st April, 1908.

THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.

This company was established by an act of incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae river.

The subscribed capital of the company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae river by pipes a distance of about one and a half miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

The plant and rights of the company were acquired by the parochial board of Trelawny for £1,600 and possession was taken over on 14th September 1903.

The parochial Board under the water supply law requested the Director of Public Works to carry out the improvements necessary to make the water supply service of Falmouth an up to date and efficient one, and under the directions of that officer Mr. G. N. Cox, prepared in November 1904, four plans and drawings shewing in detail the nature of the proposed improvements—together with an estimate of the cost totalling to £3,760 13s. 0d. in addition to the purchase money of £1,600.

In 1906 the board decided on account of the bad condition of the old main conveying the water from the head works at the Martha Brae into the town, to take up this portion of the improvements first; by laying down all the new mains which would be required. The board experienced great difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Government to borrow the amount required to improve the service. The terms the latter required were first full payment to be made in eight years, then afterward 15, and then on the earnest representations of the board the Government ultimately agreed to the repayment being made in 25 years.

The board then obtained an instalment of £1,500 to lay down the mains.

Shortly after the beginning of the Financial Year, 1908-9, the work of laying down a 6 in. main along the Holland road into the town was commenced. It was then discovered that it would require a much larger amount than £1,500 to undertake the necessary work. The Parochial Board endeavoured to obtain a full advance from the Government to give each householder of the town a service pipe; but the Government was of opinion that a larger loan than £3,500 could not be financed by the Board and this sum would only put down the new mains, attach existing service pipes to them (between two and three hundreds) and re-adjust the wheel and receiving trough at the headworks. The work of laying down new mains and connecting existing service pipes were completed by the P.W.D. and handed over to the Parochial Board on the 20th May, 1911. The dam at Martha Brae has been renewed by the Board and is now in good order. The water supply for the town is giving satisfaction and all that could be desired.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible, the legislature passed law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the municipal (now the parochial) boards for the purpose of erecting water works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the municipal boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefitted by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions, but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water to the earnest attention of the parochial authorities, and law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout the district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely:—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon, and Porus in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the public general hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville parade.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right or western bank of the Milk river, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the round hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park railway station, 13 miles from the May Pen railway station, and two miles south of the Rest village where there are stores, a market, a post and telegraph office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slopes down to within fifty yards of the river's page.

All the lodging-houses are now screened against mosquitoes, the greater portion of the expenditure incurred in carrying out this important work was provided by a grant of money from the Malaria Commission.

The river which was overgrown with hyacinths has been cleaned from the sea to some distance above the Baths.

While there has been a falling off in the number of foreign visitors there has been a steady increase of visitors from different parts of the Island.

The upper lodging house known as the "Ark" has been rebuilt in an improved manner.

The following charges are now made:—

1st Class.—(a) One person occupying 1 room in the 1st Class Lodging House for 7 days or more, at the rate of 3s. per day.

(b) Two persons occupying 1 bedroom 5s. per day for a period not exceeding 14 days, except with the consent of the Directors.

2nd Class.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bedroom the charge for each is 1/6.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

" " 2nd " " 6d.

" " 3rd " " 3d.

Visitors are restricted to the use of the bath corresponding with the class of lodging house occupied by them.

To meet the additional expense incurred by the institution through the large number of pleasure seekers who resort to it on Sundays, the directors have found it necessary to charge a special rate to such transient visitors.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a government medical officer countersigned by the Inspector of Poor of the parish, the Parochial Board for such parish agreeing to pay 1/6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the institution.

The matron boards visitors at rates varying according to bill of fare, from 5/ to 6/ per diem for 1st Class lodgers, and from 4/ to 5/ per diem, for 2nd class. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons. Wines and spirits may be obtained on payment.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. A pleasure boat is kept by the directors for the use of visitors.

Visitors have hitherto recorded any complaints they may have to make against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	..	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	..	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium		4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares are for 1 person, 12s.; for 2, 15s. One shilling for portage must be paid on all telegrams to the matron.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take buggy at May Pen Station; the Secretary, if required, will make arrangements.

Vehicles are run from Milk River, to Clarendon Park Railway station and also to May Pen Station; if desired, the matron makes the arrangements:—The fares from Clarendon Park to the Bath are, for 1 person, 8s.; for 2, 15s.

DIRECTORS.

S. M. DeRoux. *Chairman*; A. A. Lewis, T. Hardy, C. A. Sampson, Rev. S. Negus, T. A. Wallace, T. B. Thompson, W. F. March, D. Horn, H. F. D'Aguilar, N. T. McKay, W. H. McCaulay, M. Lopez, Rev. A. N. Thomson.

Secretary—J. W. Welsh, salary £20 per annum.

Matron—Mrs. E. V. Arscott, £48 per annum.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

This thermal spring is situated a mile and a half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep

and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built around its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128° F., and it rises in dry weather to 130° F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120° F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *elite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the corporation has taken it over and maintain it. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery. The acreage of land now in possession of the corporation is 179½ acres.

A building has been erected at the bath for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is fitted up as a lodging. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths. There is also a matron's quarters.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water.

Chloride of Sodium ..	13.84	Silica ..	2.72
Chloride of Potassium ..	0.32	Oxide of Sodium, com- bined with Silica	1.00
Sulphate of Calcium ..	5.01		
Sulphate of Soda ..	6.37		
Carbonate of Soda ..	1.69	Organic matter	0.99

By law 23 of 1896, the Member for the Legislative Council, the Custos, the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas the Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. It was found that this law left much to be desired since the directors were (owing to the duties of their respective offices) unable to give the time and attention necessary to improve the corporation. Law 17 of 1904, the Bath Corporation Laws Amendment Law, 1904, was therefore enacted. This law makes the number of directors seven—the Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of St. Thomas, together with five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor.

The following are the charges at the Baths lodgings—single person, per night, 2/6; per week 14/. Two persons in one room, per night, 4/; per week, 24/6. One bath, 1/; two baths (taken on the same day), 1/6.

The terms for board may be ascertained from the matron.

Stabling provided without charge.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman. Chas. Hope Levy, The Custos, Hon. H. Cork, L. G. Harrison, V. A. Michelin, Dr. F. R. Evans, J. H. Phillippis.

OFFICERS.

Clerk, J. W. King; *Matron,* Miss M. Evans; *Male Attendant,* C. J. Hamilton. *Address,* Bath P.O.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the municipal board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations:—

	Acres.	Roods.	Prchs.
Episcopalians	32	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Salvation Army	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	9	2	00
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 01

Many of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave, if for an adult irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions .. £0 8 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 8 years .. 0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition or the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault	£3 0 0
For the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	10 0 0
Class 1—Marble or Granite Pedestal Monument from 5 ft. to 10ft. high	5 0 0
" 2—Memorial Marble or Granite Crosses with base and Tomb	2 10 0
Marble or Granite ledger Tomb	2 10 0
Tomb with massive Slab and recumbent Cross	2 10 0
" 3—Brick or Plastered Tomb with large head stone from 3ft. to 6ft. high	1 10 0
" 4—Brick or Plastered Tomb with Slab or Single Head Stone, &c., from 3ft. to 4ft. high	1 10 0
" 5—Brick or Plastered Tomb with or without Tablet inserted, not exceeding 13 inches high	0 15 0

Class 6—Small Head Stone or Cross without Tomb, not exceeding 3ft. in height	£0 10 0
“ 7—Grave Board with inscription	0 2 6
For setting up a railing	1 0 0
The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault tomb or grave.	
For any vault	1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave	2 0 0
The returns for the year ending 31st March 1912, are as follows:—	
Church of England	542
Baptist	17
Moravian	5
Congregational	8
Church of Scotland	10
Roman Catholic	—
United Methodist Free Church	8
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	14
Wesleyan	34
Salvation Army	1
United Presbyterian	5
Paupers, (of all denominations, including Roman Catholics)	715
	<hr/>
	644 1,3 9

Superintendent—M. E. Duval, salary £140 per annum.

Clerk—L. Foster Davis, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, corner of Duke Street and Water Lane, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the cemetery was opened orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the subjoined schedule:—

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Locality.</u>
Burial Ground of the Parish Church	.. Parade.
Strangers' Ground	.. Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	.. Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary Strangers' Ground	.. Race Course, West. .. Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church.	.. Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	.. Ditto
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	.. Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land
German Jews Ground	.. Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	.. Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	.. North Street, West
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover Streets.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Streets.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Sovereign in one of two ways, viz. by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society has become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette." This Law was amended by the passing of Law 25 of 1909 which authorized the Association to guarantee any person appointed by the Governor to hold an office paid from Public or Parochial Funds. It was further agreed with the introduction of that Law for the Association to guarantee the office held by an associate for a period of three months during the temporary absence of the holder.

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the first law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the committee the senior member by date of appointment is chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the associates.

Any civil servant of the crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve month's notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the association as to allow its division every third year, among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £3,122 7s. 8d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1912, a period of nearly thirty-nine years, guarantees to the amount of £615,360 were issued,

and losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £2,771 3s 1d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the association in force is more than eight times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the association on 31st March, 1912, amounted to £6,235 6s. 1d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £5,643; Government Savings Bank and Treasury £592 6s. 1d. Of the total assets £5,457 4s. 9d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £778 1s. 4d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the association for a period of upwards of forty years have been under £70 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office Kingston.

MANAGERS.

G. M. Livingston, Hon. P. R. A. Willoughby, appointed by the Governor. Hon. H. I. C. Brown, C. C. Anderson, elected by the Associates; *Secretary*, R. Nosworthy.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872 and Law 2 of 1893. The fore-going article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favour of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

Under Law 14 of 1905 every person in public employment who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, but who is not entitled to give such security through the guarantee of the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association, may give such security by his own personal bond and the bond or bonds of one or more sureties; provided, such surety or sureties are approved by the Auditor General.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1912, was £11,252 12s. 2d. on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st October, 1899, paid the following rates:—widows, £60; first class orphans, £30; second class orphans, £20 a year. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the funds at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1911-1912 amounted to £974 3s. 0d. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Acting Secretary*, I. R. Latreille.

ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established prior to the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1912, was £28,062 17s. 11d. This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty-five pounds per annum and to children fifteen pounds per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Some cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1911-1912 amounted to £1,499 6s. 0d.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund and of the Clergy Pension Fund; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate his widow receives a

pension according to the actuarial table attached to the canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergymen (whether they were associates or not) as to the board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 99 on the 31st December, 1911. A canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates six have died, two as bachelors and four leaving widows and children. Four widows are at present pensioners on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1911 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £391 10s. 6d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £300 3s. 4d. Grant from guarantee account in aid of interest £150 1s. 7d. The sum of £1 4s. 0d. was received for interest on Ice Shares. The payments were, for insurance premiums £234 18s. 2d., Directors fees, £10 10s. 0d.; books and printing, £5 12s. 2d.; refund to Mrs. Nethersole, £44 15s. 0d; pensions £143 14s. 4d; giving a balance of £8,215 17s. 1d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1912.

The lives of 37 clergymen are insured for £150 each (25 in the Jamaica Mutual and 12 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £2,226 0s. 7d. on Guarantee Account.

Seventeen churches contributed to the voluntary fund during the year, 1911, giving a total of £18 17s. 0d., or an average of £1 2s. 2d. each.

From this fund £17 5s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, leaving it with a debit balance, £18 0s. 2d.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Archbishop of the West Indies.

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.,

J. M. Nethersole.

Honorary Secretary: Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Kingston P.O.

PENSION FUND FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

This fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The fund opened the year 1911 with a credit of £1,649 4s. 1d. This, with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £278 16s. 9d. for interest, gives a total of £5,028 0s. 10d; Pensions amounting to £284 15s. 0d. have been paid, leaving £1,743 5s. 10d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1911.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate

On the 27th May, 1854, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £134 9s. 0d. on the 31st March, 1896. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year, among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893. The interest to 31st March, 1903, was distributed on the eve of Victoria Day, 1903, and the interest to 31st March, 1909, was distributed at Christmas, 1909 to such of the poor as were also blind.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

This trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in deposit in Bank of Nova Scotia, the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-poor poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the executrices and executor of Mr. D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. Wood bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve. The interest is distributed annually.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, doctor of medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion poor girls at marriage. The trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). At present (September 1912) there are 40 distressed persons receiving relief.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

IN March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The churchwardens and vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which was until the passing of Law 32 of 1908 in the possession of the parish. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three laides of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this law, appointed as trustees the Auditor-General, the Custos of Saint Mary, and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s. 6d., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.*

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the charity was on 31st March, 1912, £14,818 12s. 10½d., of which amount £11,276 0s. 0d. is invested in Jamaica Debentures and Inscribed Stock, and £3,400 on deposit at the Island Treasury. The remainder £142 12s. 10½d. was uninvested at that date.

Trustees—Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.; A. D'C. Levy, E. H. Kerr, Rev. J. H. H. Graham, A. Davidson Goffe, and the Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C.

Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School Girls, under the direction of their teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy connected with the church with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

The members meet in the schoolroom on the third Tuesday afternoon in each month at half-past four, and carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been relieved by this society; but for lack of support the last annual distribution of made-up garments amounted to only 50 and gifts for food to 30 poor persons. The committee is anxious to extend its usefulness, provided more subscribers come forward.

The Rev. S. O. Ormsby, rector of the church, is president of the society, and Mrs. J. W. Sheridan is honorary secretary and purchaser of materials to be worked up by the members. Since 1905 another branch of the Dorcas Society has been started in connection with St. Michael's Christian Workers Guild, with the object of providing clothes for poor children.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society consists of about 30 Lady Members of the Congregation, who meet every Tuesday in the School room from 3 to 5 p.m., during the months February to July, and

October to December, for the purpose of making garments for the poor. In the first part of the year these garments are made and supplied to any person irrespective of Church or Creed, whose case is brought before the Society by any member. In the second part of the year, the garments are made specially for persons on the poor list of St. George's Church, whose measures are taken for the article required. At the close of each year funds are collected by the members of the Society, and other friends, and on Christmas Eve 80 poor people receive a Christmas present of rice, sugar, beef, bread, etc., together with a new shilling from the hands of the Archbishop. The garments are likewise handed to those for whom they were made.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish alms-houses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The charity was supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the Home principally aged, and children, who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each, every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. The funds amount to about £300. "The Jewish Home" which was wrecked in the Great Earthquake of 1907, was rebuilt and consecrated in 1910.

President, H. Stern; Vice-President, F. C. Henriques; Treasurer, C. C. Vaz.

GEMILUT HASADIM SOCIETY.

THIS society has been in existence over a century. It provides for the burial of the dead besides giving relief to respectable poor outside of the Home.

President—N. M. Alexander; Treasurer—C. D. Davies.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional building was erected for the purpose by the City Council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Destitute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street were purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of Poor, parochial dispensary, and consulting room for the district medical officer. Quarters therein were also provided for the inspector of the Poor and the dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of pauper relief convenient to the public, as the inspector of the poor and the dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

The building was almost completely destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at No. 62 Hanover Street.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and, by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a vice president) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1912 was £153 11s. 5d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1912, amounted to £112; for education fees, £22 10s.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £5 4s. 2d., leaving a balance, on 31st December 1912 of £736 6s. 1d; of this amount £600 are in Government Debentures, Masonic Association, £82, and £54 6s. 1d. in Government Savings Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Presidents—Rt. Wor. Bro. Hon. Sir J. M. Pringle, D.G.M., M.B., K.C., M.G.; Rt. Wor. Bro. E. A. H. Haggart, D.G.M.; *Vice-Presidents*, Rt. W. Bro. G. P. Myers, D.D.G.M., E.C.; M. H. Lawrence, D.D.G.M., S.C.; R. S. Haughton, P.D.D.G.M.; A. H. Jones, P.D.D.G.M.; *Treasurer*, Wor. Bro. E. J. Andrews; *Secretary*, Wor. Bro. F. G. Sale.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. C. H. B. Armstrong, E. J. Andrews, C. T. Burton, H. Corinaldi, F. Bavin, H. R. C. Garsia, D. G. Parsons, J. E. Streadwick, E. X. Leon, R. J. Macpherson, F. G. Sale, S. A. Nightengale, F. C. Henriques, H. Cocking, J. F. Cargill, C. M. Ogilvie.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. J. V. Calder, H. E. Crum Ewing, A. D. Goffe, J. E. L. Cox, A. Roxburgh, A. E. Sampson, H. P. F. Nugent, J. A. Holmes.

The presiding Masters and the Immediate Past Masters of contributing Lodges.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free; and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £150, and married persons £200, are eligible for admission to membership.

Married women whose husbands and children are members attended in midwifery free after one year's membership.

Employers may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee—one shilling, and one shilling for four weeks subscription.

Subscription payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

	1912.	1911.
Number of Members attended at their homes ..	1,102	1,349
“ Visits	3,005	3,962
“ Prescriptions	3,096	4,541
“ Members attended at Surgery ..	1,732	2,872
“ Prescriptions to do.	3,291	3,763
“ Deaths (certified)	11	14

Subscriptions and entrance fees aggregated £312 15s. 3d.

The D'Espinose's bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the trust, namely, Archbishop Nuttall and Bishop Collins. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise. The sum of £9 1s. has been expended on this department during the year.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d. A grant of £500 was made, by the Assistance Committee.

President—J. M. Nethersole; *Vice-President*—M. M. Alexander; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—M. M. Alexander.

DIRECTORS.

A. H. Jones, Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Thos. N. Aguilar, M. M. Alexander, E. X. Leon, J. M. Nethersole, Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., G. P. Myers, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. Father John Harpes, Arthur George, Rev. W. J. Williams.

Trustees—J. M. Nethersole, Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., T. N. Aguilar.

Secretary—Michael A. Rowley.

Medical Officer—G. F. DaCosta, Esq., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen.

Solicitors—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

Offices—14 & 16 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (now Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn-thread work, embroidery, etc., as well as preserves, chutney and pickles. There is also a stock of useful clothing for servants and working people.

The premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

The society is self-supporting but the members of the committee pay an annual subscription, and this amount, together with periodical donations from some friends in England and Jamaica, is devoted to charity. Depositors are charged 1d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE:

Patronesses—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble, Lady Norman, Lady Blake, Lady Hemming Lady Swettenham and Lady Olivier; *President*—————; *Vice-Presidents*—Lady Clarke, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. G. Henderson.

Miss Allwood, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Sidney Cargill, Mrs. D'Aeth, Mrs. A. Farquharson, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Haggart, Mrs. R. Hill Jackson, Miss MacDermott, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. J. R. Williams.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Miss Burke.

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

42 Church Street.

This institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne, with the co-operation of other philanthropists

The institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home, there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the legislative council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

The following are the particulars of Receipts for 1912 to March 31st:—

Balance brought from 1910-1911	..	..	£1	7	10
Government Grant to 31st March, 1912	..	..	200	0	0
Board and Lodging of Inmates	..	..	73	1	9
Subscriptions and Donations	..	..	68	3	6
Profits from sale of refreshments	..	..	1	19	6
Donation from Coronation Committee	..	..	2	0	0
			£346	12	7
Loan from Col. Ward, C.M.G.	..	..	30	0	0
			£376	12	7
Expenses	..	..	373	4	3
Leaving a balance of	..	..	3	8	4
to be carried to next year.					

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

Hours—Open from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G.; *Managing Director*—Charlton Thompson; R. E. Nunes, D. Henderson, E. A. H. Haggart, Archibald Munro, S. Buckland Cockell; *Secretary*—A. S. Spratt; *Resident Superintendent*—Chas. Gausson; *Auditor*—Thomas Arbouin, A.S.A.A.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM.

18 Duke Street.

This institution was started by Mrs. Denniston to afford sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read, play games, etc. For too long there had been only the park or the rum shop to which they could go.

The Reading Room proved such a successful institution, that it was removed from Mrs. Denniston's private residence to No. 18 Duke Street. Here there was combined with the reading room, a temperance bar, where the men can get a cool drink and cigar without having to visit the rum shop and so run the risk of losing their ship and being stranded in the city in consequence.

The Reading Room, it should be noted, does not either interfere with or in any degree cover the same objects as the Sailors' Home in Church street, which is exclusively for the use of stranded and shipwrecked sailors (the latter being paid for by their own nationalities), and affords no facilities for the ordinary run of sailors on leave from ships visiting the port.

The Reading Room is for sailors on leave who are glad to have a place in which to sit, write home letters, (paper, etc., being provided) read, chat, and amuse themselves without having to seek a rum shop.

The buildings were wrecked in the earthquake of January 1907, but a new building was erected during 1908. Funds are much needed.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Denniston, J. Lucie-Smith, A. V. Kingdon, R.M., G. MacNab Livingston, C. W. Magnan, Henry Littelljohn, E. B. Hopkins, W. P. Clark, R.M., G. P. Myers J. Briscoe, the Mayor of Kingston.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

This institution, opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the inspector of poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The institution accommodates 500 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 7½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers composed of all the members of the parochial boards of the respective parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who elect their chairman and vice-chairman. Five members form a quorum. In the case of dissolution by the Governor of either parochial board, 3 form a quorum.

Chairman—Geo. N. Penso; *Vice-Chairman*—Cecil A. DeLeon; *Master*—F. G. DaCosta, salary £160; *Matron*—Mrs. Church, salary £70; *Clerk*—F. G. DaCosta, £60. *General Assistant and Dispenser*,—G. F. Madden, salary £75

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

This society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then Resident Magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves. It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the monthly meeting, which meeting authorizes payments of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent, and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds, the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued; and the Parochial Committee in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The aim of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

Outside the fact that the society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been as usual, that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty for us lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready to employ ex-prisoners; and second, there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task of getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties.

The society has a Branch in Lucea of which Mr. C. A. Cover, B.A., is Hon. Secretary. There is also a Branch at Montego Bay, the Secretary being Mr. A. Savage.

The society was practically at a stand-still during 1907, but regular work in dealing with cases was resumed in 1908.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—W. P. Clark, R.M.; *Vice-President*—Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—J. E. Randall; A. V. Kingdon, T. H. MacDermot, Revs. W. Graham, J. Reinke, C. A. Wilson, J. F. Gartshore, M.A., J. Duff, Staff-Capt. Shaw, Mrs. Col. Maidment, Sister Emily, Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. S. O. Ormsby.

THE KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THE above Association is the outcome, first of all, of a resolution carried at a meeting of ministers of religion of various denominations, held in Edmondson Hall on October 29th, 1900, and then of a subsequent gathering which met at Bishop's Lodge on the invitation of the Archbishop on November 7th, of the same year. The meeting at Bishop's Lodge agreed to the formation of the society on somewhat similar lines to those which were adopted by the Charity Organisation Society in existence in Kingston in the year 1882. The meeting also drafted a constitution and bye-laws to be submitted to a public meeting in the Collegiate Hall on November 16th, 1900. The objects of the Society are the charitable relief and the general welfare of the poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It seeks:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of over-lapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.

2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts, of money for the purchase of tools, or of finding suitable work for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendicity by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
 - (a) Servants' Registry; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor; (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening, or other light agricultural work.

Patrons and Patronesses.

Sir Sydney and Lady Olivier, Sir Alexander and Lady Swettenham, His Grace the Archbishop and Mrs. Nuttall, His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Collins, Sir Anthony Michael Coll, His Hon. the Custos of Kingston, His Worship the Mayor of Kingston, Mrs. A. W. Farquharson.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. P. Myers, *President*; Rev. J. Reinke, *Vice-President*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, *Hon. Treasurer*; Rev. J. W. Wright, *Hon. Secretary*; Miss Pike, *Assistant Secretary*; Bank of Nova Scotia, *Bankers*; Rabbi Dobrin, Rev. W. Graham, Rev. W. Pratt, Rev. W. Priestnal, Col. Maidment, Rev. J. L. Ramson, Rev. J. E. Randall, Rev. R. J. Ripley, Rev. W. J. Williams, H. Rushie Grey, Miss M. Burger, Miss F. Burke, Sister Isabel, Mrs. L. Lee, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. Ellis Wolfe.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. F. Gartshore, Rev. R. J. Ripley, Rev. J. E. Randall, Miss M. Burger, Mrs. F. Saunders, Miss Burke, Sister Isabel, Mrs. Wolfe.

Address: 65 Church Street, (Old Wolmer's Boy's School).

JAMAICA NURSES' UNION.

AND DISTRICT NURSES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Nurses' Union, was founded in 1904, by His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information, 93 Hanover Street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of one of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *President*; Lady Olivier, *Vice President*; Mrs. Reinke, *Honorary Treasurer*; Mrs. Bourne, Miss F. C. Burke, *Honorary Secretaries*. Sister Madeline, Sister Isabel. Sister Emily, Sister Adelaide, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. A. DaCosta, Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Priestnal, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Arthur Douet, Miss Duff.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

THE object of the society which was founded 1903, is, as its name implies, the *protection of animals*. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, recourse to the law.

Medals are presented annually, under certain conditions, to those who can show that they are kind to the stock in their charge.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

President—Lady Olivier; *Vice-President*—Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. R. Williams, *Chairman*; Frank Cundall, J. C. Ford, Mrs. A. W. Gardner, Dr. G. C. Henderson, Hector Josephs, LL.B., K.C., G. P. Myers, W. Morrison, Mrs. Richmond, F. N. Isaacs, J. Barclay, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, E. W. Muirhead. Mrs. Bourne, *Honorary Secretary*; Ellis Wolfe, *Honorary Treasurer*.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THE objects of the society are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life, and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

President—Miss Marvin; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Swift; *Secretaries*—Mrs. C. L. Mais (Correspondence); Mrs. Martin (Minute); *Treasurer*—Miss Guy, *Editor of the Magazine*—Miss Wolcott.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP HOME.

President—Mrs. J. E. Kerr; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Miss B. Mills.

MOTHERS' UNION.

THERE are 21 branches of the Mothers' Union in Jamaica and 900 members, showing a steady increase of numbers.

The Jamaica Branch of the Mothers' Union keeps in touch with the Central Society in England and is in constant communication with it. Several branches in Jamaica are now affiliated to branches in different parts of England.

An effort is being made to increase the influence of the Mothers' Union in all the parishes where it exists, and to secure its wider extension.

It is hoped to gain the co-operation of the members of the Nurses' Union in making the Mothers' Union known among the patients they attend.

Diocesan President—Mrs. Nuttall; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Joscelyn; *Diocesan Secretary*—Mrs. Gruchy.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The published report shows the amount of £14 530 at credit of proprietary shares to the 31st December, 1911. The amount of loans during the year 1911 amounted to £8,296 5s. 3d., and the total advanced on mortgages to the end of the same period is £35,100 17s. 4d. The special feature of this society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out, and perfect security for subscribing members and borrowers. Deposits, on which 5% is paid half-yearly and which are a first charge on the assets of the Society, are received subject to three months notice on either side for re-payment. Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. 3d. respectively and interest 1s. 3d. per month.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Herbert A. Cunha; *Deputy Chairman*, R. J. MacPherson; Colin A. C. Hogg, Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, John Macdonald, M. Delgado, Lewis Ashenheim, Frank E. Jackson, Major O. H. E. Mareseaux; *Secretary*, Colin G. Campbell; *Accountant*, Donald Campbell; *Solicitor*, William Morrison; *Bankers*, The Colonial Bank; *Auditors*, H. E. Laidman, S. G. Corinaldi.

OFFICE: 5 Duke Street, Kingston.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY,

THIS, the second building society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Societies Act, 1865, and was incorporated Dec. 1898, under the Building Societies Amendment Law of 1897.

The objects of the society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the act of 1865.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds, realizable by a monthly payment of two shillings and sixpence, during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly. Mortgagors are from time to time allowed to capitalize their accounts, thus extending the term of re-payment beyond a period of ten years.

The law charges range from 3s. for a loan of £60 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800 and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense.

The society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, E. J. Andrews; G. P. Myers, R. H. Otto, A. L. Keeling, T. N. Aguilar, Thomas M. Burke, A. W. Farquharson, J. F. Milholland, A. W. Gardner, Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., V. E. Manton. *Auditors*, H. A. Cunha, M. D. Farrier; *Solicitors*, Messrs. Harvey & Bourke; *Secretary*, T. F. Clarke; *Arbitrators*, E. X. Leon, David Henderson, R. S. Gamble, Thos. Arbouin, M. H. Lawrence.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—5 Port Royal Street.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Subscription shares are 2s. 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, J. H. Philipps; *I. J. Mordecai*, Chas. Hope Levy, R. Ehrenstein, O. H. Williams, Jno. W. McLean, A. B. Saunders, D. Marshallleck, R. J. Osborne, Dr. T. M. Bartlett, C. J. Chamberlain; *Solicitor*, W. O. Reid; *Auditors*, J. H. Ramsay, R. E. Sharrers; *Secretary*, J. M. Prince.

OFFICE—Morant Bay.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This society was inaugurated early in 1874 and incorporated in 1901, active operations began in July of 1874. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first president, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its secretary and founder the Rev. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the society would have found it utterly impossible. A new feature of the society is a depositor's branch or savings department for small sums and this is fulfilling its objects admirably.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. N. Dixon; *Vice-Chairman*, John J. Lyon; J. F. Lauther, S. M. Roche, A. B. Rerrie, J. H. Levy, F. A. Morris, Dr. H. Joslen, P. Arscott; *Solicitor*, Daniel Hart; *Auditor*, Wm. Brown, jr.; *Arbitrators*, A. J. Webb, Syl. Cotter, Ed. Pratt, Adam Roxburgh; *Secretary*, Miss Paulina Cork; *Assistant Secretary*, Chas. G. Hay; *Bankers*, The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Office, St. Ann's Bay.

THE BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED 1899.)

The Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893. The Reserve Funds at the end of its nineteenth financial year stood at £661 14s. 9d.; the assets were £7,658 5s. 10d. Loans made during that year amounted to £1,819 9s. 4d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class a, 13/; Class b, £1 3s., and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity get bonus.

This society issues subscription shares in for classes, viz.:—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid Up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition.

Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to amount.

Loans are made on landed security, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, according to amount and period.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, J. H. Levy; *Chas. Costa*, E. S. Lindo, J. A. Thomson, Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Dr. W. E. Wilson, J. A. Harris; *Auditors*, A. C. Dunkley, Wm. Brown, jr.; *Solicitor*, Hon. J. H. Allwood; *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

Office—Brown's Town.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October, 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Deposit accounts are now opened from 1s. upwards to bear interest at 5% on each completed £ until further notice.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, H. Joseph; *Hon. Dr. S. T. Vine*, M.B., M.L.C., E. P. Messado, J. J. Simpson, H. V. Young, J. W. Whittingham, Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, H. M. Broderick, Guy S. Ewen; *Trustees*, Rev. J. Kingdon, J. R. T. Main; *Arbitrators*, Hon. L. C. Shirley, P. E. F. Robertson, Rev. C. G. McGregor, L. S. H. Booth, G. H. Davidson; *Auditors*, S. A. Stewart, J. R. T. Main; *Solicitor*, Guy S. Ewen; *Secretary*, Thos. Petgrave Sawers; *Assistant Secretary*, Miss R. I. Gibson; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia.

Office in Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED, 1906.)

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1912, 4,012 shares.

The society was incorporated under the Building Societies Law of 1897, in 1906. The amount at credit of the Reserve Fund was £642 17s. 9d. on 1st August 1912 and £180 17s. 4d. was added.

Paid-up shares "C" in the society at £15 each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue, are issued with sanction of the board of directors. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured.

The board of directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half-yearly. The deposits amount to £7,002 10s.

The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1911-1912 was £1 16s. per share and on 31st July, 1912, the gross surplus was £2,592 19s. 4d. and the amount due on shares "A," "B" and "C," £28,594 10s. 5d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage or real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are contemporaneous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount on the 31st July, 1912, of loans was £36,070 5s. 4d.

The value of premises in possession of the society is £1,098 12s. 7d.

Cash in hand £1,492 11s. 2d. The bonus declared for 1909-10 and 1910-11 was £1 15s. per share

The directors have been pleased to advance loans for the erection of several modern ornamental cottages in the town of Montego Bay; and will be glad to consider applications for the same purpose from members of the society. The securities of the society have not been appreciably affected by the storm of 1912.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Samuel Hart; *Hon. W. C. Kerr*, Thomas A. Salmon, Horatio A. Aaron, Edgar Turnbull, Ivor McK. Levy, Joseph Shore, Austin H. Browne, David Mills, George P. Brown; *Arbitrators*, Maxwell Hall, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Rev. Joseph Massiah. *Auditors*, R. P. Collymore, Clifford M. Clark; *Solicitor*, R. P. Rennie; *Secretary*, J. S. Corinaldi; *Asst. Secretary*, Charles F. Gray; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank.

Office (Corner Market and Harbour Streets, Montego Bay) open for general business daily from 10 to 4, except on public holidays.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the thirty-eight years ended in December, 1911, its receipts have amounted to £719,458 18s. 7d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards 6 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from one shilling upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £83,232. The gross reserve fund amounts to £10,369 9s. 2d. with a clear nett surplus of £5,970 3s. 2d., after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the 38 years is only seventy-three pounds eight shillings (£73 8s.) while for the past 14 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares which is by far the largest bonus paid by any Building Society in the island.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman and Manager, Hugh Clarke; *Vice-Chairman*, Venble. C. Henderson Davis; *Stainton* Clarke, B. H. Segre, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Fred. L. Clarke; *Secretary*, Henry A. Tate, Sav.-la-Mar; *Assistant Secretary*, Arthur Clarke; *Solicitor*, John S. Nash, Sav.-la-Mar; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank.

OFFICE : Savanna-la-Mar.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

THIS society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1911, shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £9,000 18s. 1d.; Deposits £5,516 16s. 10d.; Reserve Profits £201 8s. 6d.; Profit and Loss £1,342 8s. 2d.; Loans £15,840 1s. 11d.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. J. Hendriks; *Hon.* J. M. Farquharson, John Clark, Harold A. Iver, Dr. A. R. Todd, E. T. Forrest, A. N. Williams; *Arbitrators*, John Cooper, H. P. Maxwell, R. B. Daley; *Auditors*, C. M. Farquharson, Sept. Nash; *Solicitor*, J. M. MacGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, W. N. C. Farquharson; *Asst. Secretary*, J. Connacher; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia

OFFICE : Black River.

MODEL DWELLINGS, LIMITED.

THE Model Dwellings Limited was incorporated in 1910 under the Companies Laws 1864 to 1908, with a capital of £2,000 divided into 2,000 shares of £1 each.

The principal objects for which the Company is established are:—

To purchase and acquire from time to time parcels of land in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew for the purpose of erecting thereon residences, rooms, cottages, or other buildings to be let to tenants, or sold to tenant-purchasers at such rental or upon such terms as may from time to time be decided upon by the Company—the intention being that such residences, cottages, rooms, and other buildings, are to be occupied as dwellings of a better class than are at present available by working people of limited resources at a moderate rental, and the profits and dividends on shares are to be limited to 5% on the amount of capital paid up from time to time after payment of all necessary working expenses. The Company purchased premises No. 47 Highholborn street, and has erected

buildings containing sixteen rooms. There are also provided kitchens and a washhouse for the use of the tenants.

The buildings were opened in November, 1910. They present a graceful appearance and are well ventilated and provided with extensive verandahs.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, R. S. Gamble; *Vice-Chairman*, M. M. Alexander; the Archbishop of the West Indies, R. W. Bryant, W. R. Durie, M. D. Farrier, D. Henderson, F. E. Jackson, Hector Josephs, G. P. Myers, A. Munro, J. M. Nethersole, E. Nuttall, Rev. Wm. Pratt; *Secretary*, Hector Josephs; *Treasurer*, M. M. Alexander; *Solicitor*, E. Nuttall; *Auditor*, Thomas Arbouin; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

OFFICE—Kingston.

WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

BOND ISSUE—\$600,000.

CAPITAL—\$800,000. (£160,000).

This company, which is incorporated under laws 33 of 1897 and 38 of 1898, acquired the property of the Jamaica Street Car Company in December, 1897.

The company acquired property and rights for the development of water power on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk. This power has been developed and is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and St. Andrew for tramway purposes.

Construction was commenced June 23rd, 1898, and the whole system came into operation on March 31st, 1899. The construction is of the most improved description, and the plant is up to date and standard. There are in all 25 miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the city but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring, and Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the north, and out to the Rock Fort Gardens towards the east. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are twopence in each.

This company is also the lessee of the property and business of the Jamaica Light and Power Company, Ltd., of Canada, which company is the successor of the Jamaica Electric and Power Company, Ltd., and as such operates the electric lighting and power business of Kingston and also in St. Andrews.

OFFICERS.

President, Jas. Hutchinson; *Vice-President*, G. F. Crowdy; *Attorney*, Hon. E. A. H. Haggart; *Comptroller*, Archibald McGillivray; *General Manager*, Walter H. Tittensor, M.I.E.E.; *Supt. of Traffic*, David N. Barr; *Electrical Engineer*, Henry A. Campbell.

Jamaica Office—Orange Street, Kingston.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Archibald Munro; *Vice-Chairman*, Arthur George; John Tillman, E. X. Leon, R. J. Macpherson, Colin A. C. Hogg, Thomas N. Aguilar; *Auditors*, E. G. Nixon, C. A. Malabre; *Secretary*, G. C. H. Lewis, address No. 1 Orange Street, Kingston, Post Office Box 198; *Solicitors*, A. J. Corinaldi.

HOTEL COMPANIES.

THE necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which Law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this Law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed:—

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour Street, Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood Street, Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Constant Spring Hotel, the Moneague Hotel, and the Rio Cobre Hotel were taken over by the Government under Section 10 of Law 27 of 1890 which gives power to the Governor to take possession on failure to fulfil the terms of the contract or failure for three consecutive years to pay interest on the debentures.

The Queen's Hotel, Kingston, is still being carried on by the original company.

The Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels are now being held for the Government by caretakers who, however, provide accommodation upon request. The Constant Spring Hotel was leased for some years to, but was finally bought by, the Elder Dempster Co., who have closed it as a Hotel.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel was also leased to the Elder Dempster Company but it was completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1907 and the lease fell in. The site has since been sold to a local Company who have erected a fine modern Hotel thereon.

In 1904 a large and commodious hotel was built at Port Antonio known as the Hotel Titchfield, but this was destroyed by fire in January 1910. It was, however, replaced in 1911 by another Hotel. This Hotel is opened only from January to March in each year.

A stimulus was given to Hotel development by Law 15 of 1904 which enabled persons erecting an hotel of more than 40 bedrooms to obtain an Import License from the Governor whereby they might obtain the Importation free of duty of all materials, fixtures and furniture necessary for the building and equipment of the Hotel and were exempt for 10 years from increased taxation—attributable to Hotel Buildings. This Law, however, expired on the 30th June 1907, but has been renewed by Legislation to extend the facilities thereof (except as regards taxation) to the new Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio and to the new Myrtle Bank and South Camp Road Hotels in Kingston.

The Spring Hill Hotel Company at Montego Bay have acquired the Spring Hill property and by alterations to the former buildings and the addition of bungalows put up a very comfortable Hotel, which with its modern equipment is quite able to supply the needs of visitors to that part of the Island.

 THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was established in 1884. The present capital is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. The demand for ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888. The latest addition was the erection in 1897 of a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day. The plant and business of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company were purchased by the Kingston Ice Making Company, which sells ice at 2s. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail at 3lbs. for one penny.

Should the necessity arise, 95 tons of ice per day can be put on the market.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, Hon. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., M. Delgado, L. A. Isaacs, Dr. F. H. Saunders, D. Henderson, Alfred Pawsey, E. X. Leon, C. A. Malabre, Major O. H. E. Marescaux; ; *Secretary*, Raymond Davison; *Auditors*, Messrs. A. A. Samuel & W. G. Surridge. *Office*—34 Harbour Street.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED)

THIS company works a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and to Constant Spring Water Works, to Gordon Town and its communications extend to Halfway Tree, Hope, Constant Spring hotel and to many residents in the lower part of St. Andrew. The central office is at 1 Port Royal St., Kingston.

The License to this Company has been amended in Privy Council and extended for a further period of five years from 1st May, 1910. The License was published in the Jamaica Gazette of February 2, 1911.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

THERE are two lines of cables connecting Jamaica with the outer world.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company operate cables running to Cuba and thence to Key West in Florida, connecting with the Western Union and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, and to Porto Rico and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Direct West India Cable Company's cables are laid to Turks Islands, Bermuda and Halifax, they connect with cables to United Kingdom—thus giving a cable line touching on British territory alone.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies. &c.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s. d.		s. d.	
Antigua	2 5½	Haiti, other stations ..	6 7
Barbados	3 4	Holland Bay	0 3
British Guiana, Georgetown ..	4 1	Martinique	5 8
“ other stations ..	4 2	Panama and Canal Zone ..	2 1
Colon	2 1	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce ..	3 6
Cuba—all stations	1 4½	“ other stations ..	3 8
Curacao	5 10½	San Domingo	5 6½
Dominica	2 9	Santa Cruz	4 1
Dutch Guiana	6 5½	St. Kitts	2 4
French Guiana	6 5½	St. Lucia	2 11½
Grenada	3 3½	St. Thomas	3 10
Guadeloupe, Basse Terre ..	5 3	St. Vincent	3 1½
“ Pointe a Pitre ..	5 4	Trinidad, Port of Spain ..	3 6½
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas ..	3 5½	“ San Fernando ..	3 7
“ Port-au-Prince and Cape ..	4 6	Venezuela, all stations ..	5 1½
Haitien	4 6		

Tariff from Jamaica to North America and Europe, via Havana.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s. d.		s. d.	
United States, East of Mississippi } ..	2 0	Florida	1 6½
“ St. Louis (Missouri) ..		Great Britain and Ireland, France, ..	
“ Minneapolis & St. ..		Germany, Holland & Belgium ..	3 0
Paul		Norway, Denmark	3 5
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, ..		Italy	3 3
Canada		Spain, Barcelona	3 6½
United States, West of Mississippi ..	2 2½	“ Other stations	3 7½
Newfoundland	2 2½	Austria and Hungary	3 3½
Prince Edward's Island ..	2 3	Switzerland	3 2½
Nassau	3 3	Sweden	3 6½

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America *via* Panama are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, thence by the Central and South American Company's cables to destination.

STAFF.

Manager and Secretary—R. T. Brown, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

General Superintendent, St. Thomas—R. Morrell,

Manager Jamaica—E. Grigg, the Royal Mail Co's. Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Tariff from Jamaica to North America and Europe.

Via Bermuda.

			s	d.
Hayti, Mole St. Nicolas	..	..	3	5½
Port-au-Prince, Cape Hayti	..	..	4	6
Other Stations	..	..	6	7
United States, E. of Mississippi	}	..	2	0
Galveston		..	2	2½
“ “ W. of Mississippi		..	2	0
“ “ Cape Breton		..	2	2½
Vancouver Is.	..	..	2	0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick	Canada	..	2	3
Prince Edward Island	..	..	2	2½
Newfoundland	..	..	2	2½
Miquelon	}	..	3	3
British Columbia		..	3	3
Nassau	..	..	3	5
Great Britain and Ireland	}	..	3	3
France and Germany		..	3	3
Holland and Belgium		..	3	3
Norway and Denmark		..	3	5
Italy	..	..	3	3
Spain, Barcelona	..	..	3	6½
—Other stations	..	..	3	7½
Austria-Hungary	..	..	3	3½
Switzerland	..	..	3	2½
Sweden	..	..	3	6½
Cuba	..	..	1	4½

This company operates a Wireless Telegraph (shore to ship) station in Jamaica, at Bowden near Port Morant.

Tariff TS/4 for 10 words and 10d. each additional word. Minimum 10 words.

Office—8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

Superintendent.—John C. Hagen.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DOING BUSINESS IN JAMAICA.

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co.	Agent—Wessels Bros. & Von Gontard.
British Crown Ins. Co.	“ T. R. MacMillan
Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.	“ S. R. Cargill.
Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ E. A. H. Haggart.
Jamaica Co-Operative Fire Insurance Co., Limited (See next page.)	Secretary—H. M. Burke.
Legal Insurance Co.	Agent—Harvey & Bourke.
London Assurance Corporation	“ R. S. Gamble.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	“ Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	“ John Bonitto
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	“ D. Henderson & Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	“ N. B. Livingston.
Netherlands Fire Insurance Co.	“ Williamson Bros.
Palatine Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ M. M. Alexander.
Prussian National Fire Insurance Co.	“ Lascelles de Mercado & Co.
Royal Insurance Co.	“ E. X. Leon & Co.
Queen Insurance Co., of America	“ Lascelles, De Mercado & Co.
Northern Insurance Co.	“ A. deC. Myers.
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	“ S. Soutar & Co.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful.

Authorised Capital	..	..	£200,000
Subscribed Capital	..	..	91,666
Claims Paid exceed	..	..	148,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Hon. Lt. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.; *Deputy Chairman*, Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A.; H. H. Dunn, Sir John Pringle, N.B., K.C.M.G.; Hon. H. Cork, J. Macdonald.

STAFF.

Secretary, H. M. Burke; *Senior Clerk*, F. G. Rouse; *Clerks*, A. K. Butler, A. M. Wright, L. Lindo.

Office—8 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, coastwise and foreign.

By Law 47 of 1908 the Articles of Association were amended and enlarged to enable the company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open policies are issued to cover imports and exports. Policies coastwise include fire risk while on decks in Kingston awaiting shipment.

Policies on imports from the United Kingdom and continent and the United States of America and Canada, include fire risk while at docks awaiting shipment, also the fire risk at Kingston while on docks awaiting delivery.

Policies on exports for the United Kingdom and Continent include fire risk while on docks at Kingston awaiting shipment, also fire risk while on docks awaiting delivery to consignees at destination.

A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Hon. E. A. H. Haggart; *Deputy Chairman*, John Tillman; E. X. Leon, T. N. Aguilar, John Macdonald, Alfred Pawsey, R. E. H. Melhado. *Secretary and Manager*, John F. Squire; *Auditors*, M. D. Farrier and E. G. Nixon; *Bankers*, The Colonial Bank; *Office*, 23 Church Street, Kingston; *London Agent*, H. Leighton Piper, 4 Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The operations of the society, established in 1844, have in 69 years reached over a million sterling.

Twenty-two bonuses have been paid	..	..	£267,525	6	2
Claims by death and endowments paid	..	..	533,689	0	0
Accumulated Funds	..	..	249,616	5	10

The number of policies issued is 6,412 and the income of the society exceeds £39,000 per annum. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £751,318 8s. 6d., and the total assets are £251,871 4s. 9d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar society in the island.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.; *Deputy Chairman*, Col. A. H. Pinnock, A. M. Robinson, Simon Soutar, Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A., Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, D. S. Gideon, T. N. Aguilar, Dr. Frank Saunders. *Secretary*, Albert H. Jones, F.C.R.A.; *Auditors*, R. S. Haughton, Jos. Phillips, F.C.R.A., C. A. Malabre; *Actuary*, Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A.; *Solicitors*, Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.

Head Office, The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, 79, 81 & 83 Barry Street, Kingston.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

IN addition to the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, which is a local office as to capital and business, there are the following well-known offices doing business in Jamaica with the names of their respective agents:—

Standard—A. V. Williams	Confederation Life Association T. B. Kilburn
Queen and Royal—E. X. Leon & Co.	Imperial Life of Canada—Manton & Hart
London Assurance—R. S. Gamble	Yorkshire Life—Soutar & Co.
Manufacturers—I. J. Gadpaille	Canada Life—Alfred L. C. Solomon
Barbados Mutual—Corinaldi & Ashenheim	North American Life—Grant & Salmon
Sun Life of Canada—Vacant	
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Burke	
Gresham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers	
Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co.—Ivanhoe Gadpaille.	

PART XVI

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E.C., are the Royal Friendly, Sussex Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, and the Harmony at Lucea. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge with R. Wor. Bro. E. J. Andrews, I.S.O., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Moss, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution The Glenlyon, St. John, and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica, Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, E.C.

Right Wor. Hon. Bro. Sir J. Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., District Grand Master.

Wor. Bro. G. P. Myers, J.P., Deputy District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden, Bro. N. M. Alexander, 1836.

District Junior Grand Warden, Bro. Charles Don, 914.

District Grand Chaplain, Bro. Ven. Archdeacon C. Henderson Davis, A.K.C., 2813

District Grand Chaplain, Bro. Canon S. P. Hendrick, M.A., 1440.

District Grand Treasurer, Bro. H. R. C. Garsia, 1933 (elected).

District Grand Registrar, Bro. Hon. J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B., 1933.

District Grand President of the Board of General Purposes, Bro. H. E. Henderson-Davis, 207.

District Grand Secretary, Bro. Fred. Geo. Sale, P.D.G.W., 207, 2519.

District Senior Grand Deacon, Bro. C. V. Abrahams, 239.

District Junior Grand Deacon, Bro. H. Gould, 354.

District Grand Superintendent of Works, Bro. W. S. Myers, 914.

District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bro. H. Corinaldi, 1933.

District Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Bro. A. E. Sampson, 239, 3258

District Grand Sword Bearer, Bro. H. G. T. Drew, 1933.

District Grand Standard Bearer, Bro. E. A. Smith, 354.

District Grand Standard Bearer, Bro. G. W. Cooper, 2519.

District Grand Organist, Bro. J. Dando, 2519.

District Grand Assistant Secretary, Bro. W. B. Parker, 1836.

District Grand Pursuivant, Bro. H. Robins, 2813.

District Grand Assistant Pursuivant, Bro. G. R. Thwaites, 207.

District Grand Steward, 1—Bro. E. A. A. Levy, 1440.

" " " 2—Bro. E. G. Dunn, 914.

" " " 3—Bro. H. C. Littelljohn, 354.

" " " 4—Bro. J. H. Byles, 1836.

" " " 5—Bro. D. M. Sollas, 239.

" " " 6—Bro. H. E. Crum-Ewing, 3258.

District Grand Tyler, Bro. G. H. Magnus.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, S.C.

Right Wor. Bro.	Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, M.L.C.	District Grand Master
" "	M. H. Lawrence	Deputy District Grand Master
" "	C. M. Ogilvie	Substitute District Grand Master
Wor. Bro.	H. French Sharpe	District Senior Warden
" "	O. D. Muir	" Junior Warden
" "	R. N. Gordon	" Secretary
" "	H. A. Campbell	" Treasurer
" "	Rev. Caleb Reynolds	" Chaplain
" "	E. Bronstorpe	" Senior Deacon
" "	J. E. Streadwick	" Junior Deacon.
" "	T. H. Geddes	" Architect
" "	J. Seale	" Jeweller.
" "	T. J. Cawley	" Bible Bearer
" "	H. Cocking	" Director of Ceremonies
" "	W. J. Walker	" Sword Bearer
" "	A. Savariau	" Director of Music
" "	E. E. Penso	" Standard Bearer
" "	Jno. Boor	} " Stewards
" "	A. J. Webb	
" "	S. M. Walker	
" "	A. D. Goffe	
" "	L. Isaacs	" Inner Guard
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		" Tyler

MARK MASTER DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro.	E. J. Andrews, I.S.O.	District Grand Mark Master
" "	Hon. G. P. Myers	Deputy District Grand Mark Master
" "	H. R. C. Garsia	" Senior Warden
" "	C. H. B. Armstrong	" Junior Warden
" "	H. G. T. Drew	" Master Overseer
" "	R. J. MacPherson	" Senior Overseer
" "	G. W. Cooper	" Junior Overseer
" "	Rev. F. Bavin	" Chaplain
" "		" Registrar
" "	D. G. Parsons	" Treasurer
" "	F. G. Sale	" Secretary
" "	C. V. Abrahams	" Senior Deacon
" "	L. A. Crooks	" Junior Deacon
" "	F. L. Hollar	" Inspector of Works
" "	R. E. Bonitto	" Director of Ceremonies
" "	M. D. Farrier	" Sword Bearer
" "	S. A. Nightingale	" Standard Bearer
" "	C. D. Neilson	" Assistant Secretary
" "	C. G. C. Kerr	" Organist
" "	F. C. Henriques	" Inner Guard
" "	G. R. Thwaites	} " Stewards
" "	W. S. Myers	
" "	L. A. Harrison	
" "	V. E. Manton	
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		" Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro. H. I. C. Brown	Master
Friendly	" 239	" B. C. Williams	"
Sussex	" 354	" W. J. Walker	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 393	" H. Barned	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 914	" C. R. S. Pike	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1440	" A. R. Soares	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1836	" A. Harry	"
Kingston	" 1933	" F. Owen	"
Moore-Keys	" 2519	" G. Burrington	"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	" 2815	" T. B. Goodie	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	..	Most Excell. Compn.,	N. N. McGilchrist	Principal Z.
Friendly	..	"	D. G. Parsons	"
Sussex	..	"	H. C. Littelljohn	"
Phoenix	..	"	S. A. Nightingale	"

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	..	No. 46	{ Excell. Bro	E. G. Eggs, M.W.S.
				F. Bavin, Prelate
Kingston		" 80	{ "	Sir. J. Pringle, M.W.S.
				F. Bavin, Prelate

GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND, JAMAICA PRECEPTORY.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor. A. A. Fletcher	Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	" E. M. Cresser	"
Caledonia, Port Maria	" 554	" E. A. Davis	"
St. John, Kingston	" 623	" Geo. Symon	"
Imperial Service, Kingston	"	" J. Elliott	

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62. Most. Ex. Comp. R. A. N. Gordon.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	{	Wor. P. J. O'L. Bradbury	Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston		" Vacant	"
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston		" F. Bavin	"
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston		" S. A. Nightingale	"
Kingston, Keyston, No. 368, Prov. No. 5		" C. G. C. Kerr	"

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Province of the West Indian Islands.

The Very Eminent Rev. Francis Bavin, Provincial Prior.

The Eminent Knight Albert Henry Jones, J.P., Provincial Sub-Prior.

The Venerable Archdeacon C. Henderson Davis, A.K.C., Provincial Prelate.

The Eminent Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., Provincial Chancellor.

The Eminent Knights John B. Outram and Hon. J. E. Godfrey, M.D., Provincial Constables.

The Eminent Knight Fred. George Sale, Provincial Registrar.

Preceptories in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, last Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

Preceptor—The Em. Kt. Geo. Patton Myers, J.P.

Registrar—The Em. Kt. Harold Cocking, Hanover Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

The Royal George Preceptory, No. 192, meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, second Monday in March, June, September and December.

Preceptor—The Em. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.

Registrar—The V. Em. Rev. Francis Bavin, Bavinnton, Stony Hill, Jamaica.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K.H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Geo. Patton Myers, J.P.

The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the 4th Thursday in February, May, August and November.

M.P.S.—Edward Jordan Andrews, I.S.O.

Recorder—Ernest George Dunn.

The Ninnis Conclave meets at Sussex Hall, Hanover Street, Kingston.

M.P.S.—Albert Henry Jones, J.P.

Recorder—Major C. McDonald Ogilvie.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	..	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	..	Last Tuesday in March and September.
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	..	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	{	Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CRAFT LODGES

Royal, Kingston	..	First Monday in every Month
Phoenix	..	First Tuesday
Kingston	..	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	..	First Thursday
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	..	First Thursday
Imperial Service, Kingston	..	First Thursday
Friendly, Kingston	..	Second Tuesday
Glenlyon	..	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	..	Second Thursday
Sussex	..	Third Wednesday
Moore-Keys	..	Third Thursday
St. John's	..	Fourth Monday
Ewing, Mandeville	..	Fourth Wednesday
Harmony, Lucea	..	Second Thursday

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and Oct.
Phoenix	..	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and Oct.
Friendly, Kingston	..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex	..	First Tuesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.
Glenlyon	..	First Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	..	Fourth Wednesday in Feb. June, and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	..	First Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Royal Keystone	..	Third Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Glenlyon	..	Not Working
Kingston Keystone	..	Fourth Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets once a month, on the last Wednesday, (See p. 497.)

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets once a month on the last Tuesday.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are seventeen Courts in the island, ten of which are governed by a District which was instituted on the 8th June, 1900, by dispensation from the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts, their Secretaries and address:—

Court Hinds, S. E. McKenzie, Kingston.	Court Atkinson, W. A. Thomas, Port Maria
Court Jackson, C. M. Hinchcliffe, Spanish Town.	Court Albert, W. D. Soares, Spanish Town.
Court C. J. Ward, C. E. DeSouza, Kingston.	Court Kerr, F. H. Nicholls, Montego Bay.
Court Robinson, J. Barclay, Kingston.	Court Saint Thomas, A. McBeth, Morant Bay
Court Vickers, C. A. Taylor, Sav.-la-Mar.	Court Olivier, Oscar Seaton, Sav.-la-Mar.
Court Pringle, R. W. Main, Annotto Bay.	Court Star of Iere, C. Stoute, Kingston.
Court Clarendon, J. H. Rhoden, May Pen.	

There are over six hundred members in the several Courts. Court Hinds is the oldest Court, having been formed by Brother Jacob Hinds, of Barbados, in 1863, of Court "Western Star." He died at Kingston, 11th April, 1883.

Courts meet every month for the transaction of business.

DISTRICT SECRETARY—S. H. Tulloch, 77 Orange St., Kingston.

DISTRICT COURT A.O.F.

C. A. Warner, D.C.R., Kingston	S. H. Tulloch, D.S., Kingston.
	L. D. Bursterman, D. T., Kingston.
E. G. Parkinson, D.S.C.R., Kingston.	E. McKenzie, D. Asst. Sec., Kingston.

The District meets quarterly. The annual meeting takes place in October of each year, when the officers are elected.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Clarence," "Albert," "Pearl of the Antilles," and "St. Charles" Lodges meet every alternate Monday; the "Lily," "Pride of the North," "Bethesda" and "Prince George" Lodges every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every alternate Thursday; the "Isthmus of Panama" Lodge every alternate Wednesday.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, April, July and October. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, April, July and October.

The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges. —

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—Alfred Harris, Canal Zone.

Deputy Grand Master—H. M. Gennier, Canal Zone.

Corresponding Secretary—G. N. Allen, Kingston.

LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—T. A. Ewart, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—A. Carney, Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—E. D. Soutar, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—A. W. Thorburn, Kingston.

EUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—H. R. C. Garcia, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—A. W. Perry, Kingston.

ALBERT LODGE.

Noble Grand—W. Eml. Aarons, Kingston.

Permanent Secretary—A. E. Thompson.

CLARENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. Hearne, Morant Bay.

Permanent Secretary—J. M. Fonseca, Morant Bay.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—Albert McKenzie, Montego Bay.

Permanent Secretary—C. M. Gray, Montego Bay.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—, Falmouth.

Permanent Secretary—S. A. Stewart, Falmouth.

ST. CHARLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—James W. Gill, Colon.

Permanent Secretary—H. A. Jacobs, Colon.

PRIDE OF THE ISTHMUS LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. Douglas Bourne, Panama.

Permanent Secretary—H. M. Guinier, Panama.

ISLE OF SPRINGS LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. R. Lebert, Matachin.

Permanent Secretary—J. A. Minerve, Matachin.

VICTOR LODGE.

Noble Grand—S. K. Walker, Empire.

Permanent Secretary—C. T. Davis, Empire.

BETHESDA LODGE.

Noble Grand—John Gilbourne, Port Limon.

Permanent Secretary—W. P. Gorzoung, Port Limon.

PRINCE GEORGE LODGE.

Noble Grand—John A. Walker, Bluefields.

Permanent Secretary—J. G. Piercy, Bluefields.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

HERE are two Households of Ruth, two Past Grand Masters Councils, two Patriarchies, one District, ten Subordinate Lodges, in the Island ("Jamaica"). These Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge ("Jamaica,") a Sub-Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management, in England.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16.

District Grand Master—Bro. D. C. Vaz, P.N.F.

Deputy Grand Master—Bro. I. C. Fraser, P.N.F.

District Grand Director—Bro. R. A. Williamson, P.N.F.

District Grand Treasurer—Bro. J. Waison.

District Grand Secretary—Bro. J. Nelson Barclay, P.N.F., 51 Duke Street, Kingston.

The District Grand Lodge No. 16 meets annually. The office of the District Grand Secretary is at 51 Duke Street, Kingston.

The following is a list of Lodges, their location, Secretaries and address:—

1. Surrey Lodge No. 1954 Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston—Secretary, I. C. Fraser, No. 135 Orange Street.
2. Kingston Lodge No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston—Secretary, R. N. Byfield, 78 King Street.
3. Concordia Lodge No. 2174, Oddfellows' Hall, 69 Orange Street, Kingston—Secretary, W. G. Berwick, 137 Orange Street.
4. Friendly Lodge No. 3213, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew—Secretary, C. R. Thompson, Halfway Tree P.O.
5. Northern Rose Lodge No. 3834, Montego Bay—Secretary, Eustace Haughton, Montego Bay.
6. Myrtle Lodge No. 4073, Port Antonio—Secretary, H. Forsythe, Port Antonio.
7. Imperial Lodge No. 4085, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street—Secretary, J. Mamby, Park Lodge, Victoria Avenue.
8. Excelsior Lodge No. 4244, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street—Secretary, L. A. Rowe Cross Roads P.O.
9. Rio Cobre Lodge No. 4576, Spanish Town—Secretary, W. H. Laidlay, Martin Street.
10. Corona Lodge No. 5578, Spanish Town—Secretary, G. A. Richardson, 29 Young Street.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

The Households are:—

Concordia Household No. 215, 19 East Street, Worthy Recorder—C. S. Lindo, snr., 102 Oxford Street.

Beauty of Surrey Household No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall, Worthy Recorder—Mrs. C. Cupidon.

The Past Grand Masters' Council are:—

Past G. M. Council No. 112, 19 East Street—Grand Secretary, C. S. Lindo, 102 Oxford Street.

Past G. M. Council No. 235 Halfway Tree, St. Andrews—Grand Secretary, A. S. Hector, 9½ Hampton Street, Kingston.

Patriarchy No. 111, Kingston—Secretary, E. H. Randall, No. 19 East Street, Kingston.

Patriarchy of St. Andrew—Secretary—O. S. Hector, 9½ Hampton St., Half-way Tree.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order on this island at present are one Grand Lodge, seventeen Subordinate Lodges, four Juvenile Lodges, four Subordinate Degree Lodges, and three Past Officers Encampment Councils. There are also Sub-Lodges organized by the Grand Lodge in the Isthmus of Panama and Central America and under its jurisdiction. The Order consists of Adult and Juvenile Branches.

Bro. A. L. Walcott, Right Worthy Grand Chief, 50 Charles Street, Kingston.

Bro. Chas. E. Milbourn, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 19 North Parade Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

List of Subordinate Lodges in Jamaica:—

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13.	St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26.
St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15.	St. Catherine Lodge, No. 27.
St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16.	St. Marthas's Lodge, No. 33.
St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18.	St. Elizabeth' Lodge, No. 34.
St. John's Lodge, No. 19.	St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 35.
St. Mark's Lodge, No. 20.	St. Philip's Lodge, No. 36.
Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21.	St. James' Lodge, No. 38.
Euodia Lodge, No. 23.	Anchor of Hope Lodge, No. 39.
Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 24.	Loyal Philipps Lodge, No. 43.
	Victoria Lodge, No. 44.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

THE Kingston branch of this society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885, and consist of a district lodge and eight local lodges. The objects of the society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

Officers of the Jamaica District:—

Philip Logan, Provincial Chief Shepherd, K.P.O.
 R. A. Matthews, Dep. Provincial Chief Shepherd, K.P.O.
 J. E. Melbourne, Past Provincial Chief Shepherd, K.P.O.
 George T. Allen, District Secretary, Kingston P.O.
 J. P. White, District Treasurer, Kingston P.O.

LODGES IN DISTRICT.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052. Kingston.
 Primitiva, No. 2355, Bocas del Toro.
 New Hope, No. 2363, Port Limon.
 Rose of Kingston (Female). No. 2451, Kingston.
 Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja.
 Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew.
 Rose of Bocas, No. 2550, Bocas del Toro.
 Sunflower, No. 2617, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew
 Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston.
 Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston.
 Prince of Wales, No. 2632, Colon, R.P.
 King David's Lodge, No.—, Port Royal.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

Officer of the Jamaica District—

Bro. Jno. W. Campbell, I.P.D.G.M.
 “ Z. Kelly Reid, D.G.M.
 “ A. Knight, Dist. Grand Treasurer.
 “ G. H. Lloyd, Dist. Grand Secretary.

The names of the local and foreign lodges:—

Royal York	Loyal Providence
Victoria Diamond Jubilee	Royal Hope
Prince of Wales	Royal Phoenix
Mystic Rose	Royal Eureka, Central America.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formerly declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover Street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure, erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover Street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

Two Tennis courts are available for play.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £7 7s. and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £2 12s. 6d. for country members. Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H.M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of ten days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President, Hon. Lt. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.; *Vice-President*, His Hon. J. F. Cargill; Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., Dr. C. W. M. Castle, Hon. James Richmond, C.M.G., Arthur W. Farquharson, W. Baggett Gray, J. F. Milholland, Capt. W. Peplow Forward, (*Treasurer*); A. Pawsey, Major O. H. E. Marescaux, L. J. Stone, Dr. Allwood, Otto Crowden, Lionel DeMercado, W. Morrison, S. Buckland Cockell, Dep. Insp. Gen. H. McCrae, E. Verley, T. A. Steel, C. Thornley Stewart, (*Secretary*).

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

THIS club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms; a reading and committee room with wide and comfortable verandahs. The grounds afford space for five tennis courts, and a bowling green and croquet lawn.

The committee of management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the president of the club is chosen. The first President of the Club was the late Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G., and on his death, the Hon. (now Sir) E. A. Northcote was elected to

the office, which he held until he left the island to take up the office of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Ford.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, and £1 1s. for country members and 10/6 for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy, and mercantile marine admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s. The entrance fee is waived in the cases of candidates who are members of certain other clubs.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. 1912.

President, J. C. Ford; *Dr. H. F. Malabre*, I. Gadpaille, L. deCordova, B. DeS. Bell, N. B. Livingston, C. C. Anderson, C. A. Malabre, E. G. Nixon, F. L. Pearce, F. E. Jackson, D. J. Williams, A. C. Mais, G. N. Cox, M. M. Alexander, C. A. Squire; *Secretary*, F. L. Pearce; *Treasurer*, E. G. Nixon.

THE LIGUANEA CLUB.

THIS Proprietary Club was formed in the early part of the year 1910 and was opened by Sir Fielding Clarke, the then Chief Justice, the first president of the club, on the 22nd November, 1910. It is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of St. Andrew and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with tennis courts, croquet grounds and a nine-hole golf course.

Ladies are admitted as members for the purposes of lawn tennis, golf and croquet.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £1 10s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, also officers of the mercantile marine.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom must be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 1913.

President, His Honour Sir Anthony Coll, Kt., M. M. Alexander, Mr. Justice Cargill, Dr. Lewis Crooks, Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, J. F. Milholland, Major Marescaux, J. M. Nethersole, Major C. M. Ogilvie, J. H. Cargill, S. R. Cargill, A. W. Douet, Frank E. M. Davies, A. L. Keeling, R. E. H. Melhado, T. B. Nicholson, H. M. Radcliffe, Hon. P. R. A. Willoughby, O. Crowden, B. Edwards, L. M. Pietersz; *Treasurer*, J. H. Cargill; *Secretary*, L. G. Stedman.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of over one hundred members and is managed by a committee consisting of a commodore, a vice-commodore, a rear commodore, a secretary, a treasurer and sixteen other members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest

(crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—two guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and 10s 6d. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age) payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

The club house stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The annual regatta is generally held in May, and other regattas are held at various times. Hospitality is also shown to foreign ships of war and yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the committee may appoint.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Commodore—His Excellency the Governor.

Vice-Com. W. Baggett Gray; *Rear-Com.* Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; E. B. Nethersole, J. W. Sheridan, Captain J. Johnson, Major Ogilvie, F. A. Marshall, A. H. McCormack, J. A. B. Clarke, G. G. C. McCormack, R. H. Reece, A. O. Ritchie, R. W. Bryant; *Hon. Secretary*, B. Toole; *Hon. Treasurer*, L. V. Bicknell; *Trustees*, Hector Josephs, K.C., F. A. Steel and F. L. Myers; *Hon. Measurers*, A. H. C. McCormack and J. A. B. Clarke.

The following is a list of the club yachts:—

Name.	Owner	Rig.
Corinthian	Major Ogilvie, Captain Johnson and T. R. Mould	Sloop
Royal	W. Baggett Gray	"
Minuet	A. H. McCormack and others	"
Margot	G. Hart and others	"
Mite	Dr. O. D. Robertson	"
Viper	J. A. B. Clarke	"
Minx	J. Phillips	"
Flyer	J. Howell	"
V & A.	H. Peake	"
Banshee	K. P. Spicer	"

also several motor driven and rowing boats.

THE KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the Lecture Hall of the Institute of Jamaica at present, and keeps its library on the upper floor of the Cowen Music Rooms, No. 14 King Street.

The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

There are 760 members, 464 being men and 296 women.

Payment of subscriptions for at least one quarter in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment.

Hon. President, His Excellency the Governor; *President*, R. S. Gamble; *Vice-Presidents*, Mrs. Wulff-Riedel and W. R. Durie; *Secretary*, J. L. Pietersz, 92 Hanover Street; *Treasurer*, H. H. Dunn, 31 Duke Street; *Librarian*, Miss Rose Geddes.

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Office: Upstairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia, King St.

THIS society was established in May, 1885. the objects for which it exists being as follow: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island, 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers 300 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West Indian Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce Liverpool. Subscriptions £1 1s. annually are received thereto by the Secretary of this Society.

On the 1st February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Agent of the United Fruit Company at Bowden reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc., and also a book of casualties in connection with which, through the courtesy of the Collector General, arrangements have been made for advising the "Exchange" immediately of all wrecks, strandings, etc., around the coast. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is also one guinea.

THE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. Lieut-Col. Ward, C.M.G.; *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. Philip C. Cork, C.M.G.; B. S. Gamble, S. Soutar; *Honorary Treasurer*, S. Soutar. *Country Members*, Hon. Henry

Cork, St. Margaret's Bay; D. S. Gideon, Port Antonio; Samuel Hart, Montego Bay; R. E. H. Melhado, Old Harbour; Hon. R. P. Simmonds, Port Maria; *Town Members*, S. B. Cockell, D. Henderson, L. DeMercado, Arthur George, Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, F. C. Henriques, J. B. Stiven, H. I. C. Brown, B.A., LL.B., K.C., A. W. Farquharson, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, T. A. Scott, Eml. X. Leon, F. L. Myers, C. A. Malabre, Thos. Leahong, Capt. W. P. Forwood, L. DeCordova, S. L. Williamson, A. H. Rowley. *Representative in London*, E. A. DePass, Esq. *Secretary*, J. L. Ashenheim.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(See *Part XI.* p. 415.)

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

A Permanent Exhibition Committee was appointed in 1911 by His Excellency the Governor with the object of arranging for the participation of Jamaica in Exhibitions held abroad.

A collection of exhibits of a two-fold nature is in course of formation: (1) as an index of the products and industries of the Island, suitably displayed for the information of the public and of visitors to the Island: (2) as a nucleus of a collection to be drawn upon when Jamaica is participating in exhibitions, in order to supplement the exhibits sent by merchants and others.

COMMITTEE.

J. Barclay, <i>Hon. Secretary.</i>	}	Representing the Jamaica Agricultural Society.
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart.		
S. Soutar	}	Representing the Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants Exchange.
J. L. Ashenheim		
R. S. Gamble, <i>Chairman.</i>	}	Representing the Institute of Jamaica.
Frank Cundall		
W. Cradwick	}	Representing the Department of Agriculture
One vacancy		

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers; to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present thirty three associations of teachers in the island affiliated with the Union.

OFFICERS.

S. C. Thompson, *ex-President*; D. T. Wint, *President*; H. Ward, *Vice-President*; L. G. Gruchy, *Treasurer*; J. T. Munroe, *General Secretary*; P. A. Williams, *Assistant Secretary*.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement."

The Head-Quarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. where the United Society of Christian Endeavour has offices at Tremont Temple

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., and the Secretary is Mr. Wm. Shaw. The officers of the Jamaica Union for 1911-12 are:—

President, Rev. M. C. Surgeon; *Vice-President*, Rev. W. B. Esson; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. E. Randall; *Superintendent Junior Department*, Rev. A. A. Barclay.

The business of the Union is managed by the above-mentioned officers, a Council of seven Members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions. The following is the Executive Committee for 1911-12:—

The officers above mentioned, together with Revs. W. Pratt, M.A. J. E. Martin, G. D. Purdy, W. Priestnal.

KINGSTON CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1908.

The aims of the Association is to create and maintain public opinion on questions of public affairs and in particular to promote the Political, Intellectual and Social advancement of the people of Kingston.

OFFICERS.

President, (Vacant); *Vice-Presidents*, W. R. Durie, Adolph Levy, Dr. J. B. Armstrong; *Treasurer*, J. E. Miller; *Secretary*, W. B. Parker.

Executive Committee: T. R. McMillan, J. M. Nethersole, C. T. Burton, C. S. Chamberlin, Dr. A. A. Ayton, M. D. Farrier, G. D. Robertson, H. V. Myers, Astley Clerk, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, W. T. Connolly, A. DeC. Myers, Dr. E. E. Murray, Edwin Charley, Frank Jackson, A. E. DaCosta, T. H. McDermott, Dr. E. E. Penso.

TRELAWNY CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed on the 24th September, 1908 at a public meeting held in Falmouth. The aims of the association are:—

- (a) To stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny and the island of Jamaica generally;
- (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the parochial board and other bodies such as school boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the member for the parish, the legislative council and the government, for the public good.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes above eighteen years of age and others, who may be deemed desirable are eligible for membership.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Hon. President, Hon. L. C. Shirley, Custos; *President*, A. L. Delgado; *Vice-Presidents*, G. S. Ewen and Rev. C. G. McGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. J. Simpson.

At the fourth annual meeting held on September 3rd, 1912, the office bearers given above were elected.

A Library was started in connection with the association on July 1st, 1909 and is located in the parochial board's office, Falmouth.

The books are supplied by the Jamaica Institute. English magazines are also added.

Subscriptions are 2/6 per annum for members of the association and 4/ per annum for non-members.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens' Association was formed on the 7th of April, 1908, on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects:—

- (a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for Tourist and Visitors.
- (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

On its formation the Association immediately became popular and much interest was displayed by a great many of the residents in the weekly meetings.

The committee of management made representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the Association has assumed the functions of a Vigilance Committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place has resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

The Association continues its progressive work and is fulfilling in a variety of ways the aims and intentions for which it was formed.

The Committee of Management has organized a well equipped band of music.

The Officers are:—

President, H. M. Doubleday; *Vice-President*, Hon. W. Coke Kerr; *Minute Secretary and Treasurer*, Graham Pixley; *Corresponding Secretary*, T. W. Halliday.

JAMAICA FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB.

THE Jamaica Field Naturalists Club was founded in 1909 with the object of encouraging the study of nature generally; of organizing popular lectures on scientific subjects; of arranging for excursions or "field days" to places of interest and the reading of papers relative thereto; of furthering the study of the fauna, flora, geology and archæology of the island; of keeping in touch by correspondence and study with scientific progress in other parts of the world; of publishing from time to time, should funds permit, papers and notes of scientific interest; of encouraging the collection of specimens illustrating the natural history of the island; of arranging for occasional courses for the study of special subjects; and of encouraging the formation of branch clubs in other parts of the island.

The subscription is four shillings per annum.

President—His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.

Vice-President—G. C. Henderson, M.D.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman, J. C. Ford; H. E. Attewell, J. Barclay, Mrs. H. C. Bourne, Astley Clerk, M. Grabham, M.B., W. Harris, F.L.S., W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P., F. E. Reed, B.A., R. Simmons, F.I.C., Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*, F. Cundall; *Hon. Secretary*, E. J. Wortley.

Address: The Institute of Jamaica, Kingston.

THE JAMAICA TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association is "to advance and foster the claims of Jamaica as a health and pleasure resort, both within the Island and abroad."

The annual subscription is 12/.

OFFICERS.

President, R. W. Bryant; *Vice-President*, S. R. Cargill; *Recording Secretary*, W. C. Cassidy; *Corresponding Secretary*, E. Astley Smith; *Assistant Secretary*, Miss Gladys Cox; *Treasurer*, J. B. Kilburn.

COMMITTEE.

C. S. Chamberlin, Noel Crosswell, Hy. A. Evelyn, Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, J. C. Hagen, F. C. Henriques, Noel B. Livingston, J. D. Leavitt, Easton W. Muirhead, H. F. Sasso, J. B. Stiven, J. Tapley.

OFFICE—Coronation Building, Tower Street.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE VICTORIA LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Victoria League was formed at a meeting held at Wolmer's Girls School on February 4th, 1910.

The aim of the Victoria League is to promote mutual understanding between all citizens of the British Empire. Its work has been called the "organization of sentiment. Few

people are without some feeling of sympathy with and interest in the distant lands which equally with their own, make up the King's dominions; and there are few who would not do something however small, to increase good feeling and serve the great cause of Imperial unity. The League is the outcome of an attempt to focus these feelings and aspirations, and to promote an organization through which members of the Empire may come into personal touch with one another and obtain the understanding which comes of mutual service. The Victoria League is absolutely outside of all party politics, comprising men and women of every shade of political opinion, and is so constituted that while carrying on a permanent organization for hospitality and educational work, it can readily form a special committee to deal on non-party lines with any Imperial question which may be of interest at the moment.

To become a member of the Victoria League means to join a large body of people, living in all parts of the world, who are seeking to study the problems of the Empire to exchange hospitality, and to become acquainted with all the aspects of life and the different points of view of the citizens of both mother country and daughter lands. The League provides opportunities for every one of its members to do something to attain these great ends, and to give practical expression to the feeling of Imperial responsibility.

Committee meetings are held quarterly on the Monday preceding the 4th Tuesday in the month.

The subscription to the Jamaica Branch is one shilling per annum; but larger subscriptions are accepted in order to assist the Branch to carry out its objects.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.

President, His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies; *Vice-Presidents*, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. P. C. Cork.

Committee.

Mrs. Branch, *Chairman*; Mrs. J. R. Williams, Miss K. Howson, Sister Madeline, Miss A. S. Marvin, Miss F. Burke, Miss Hollar, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, G. H. Deerr, R. N. Phillips, C. D. Neilson, M. D. Harrel, Archdeacon Simms, T. H. MacDermot; F. Cundall, *Hon. Treasurer*; Mrs. N. Roots, *Hon. Secretary*, (Granton, Cross Roads, P.O. Kingston).

THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of this association are to provide by entrance fees and contributions—

(a) For forming a fund from which the cost of medical attendance on members, their wives and children, mothers and sisters may be defrayed, subject to the conditions set forth in the Rules.

(b) To encourage co-operation and to afford all public officers who are members of this Association the benefits of a strong medical organization. The collections for the 1st financial period of 15 months ended March 31st, 1910, were £52 3s. 9d., and for the 12 months ended March 31st 1911, the collections were £77 16s., and for the 12 months ended March 31st, 1912, the collections were £84 6s.

OFFICERS.

Patron, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.; *President*, Ellis Wolfe; *Vice-President*, P. J. O'L. Bradbury.

Committee—1912-13.

C. A. Squire, K. P. Spicer, R. H. Fletcher, A. Spratt, E. C. Harriott; *Secretary and Treasurer*, John William Gayner; *Auditors*, C. H. Dickson and Geo. Geoff. Gunter; *Bankers*, the Bank of Nova Scotia.

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, London.

THE objects of the Club are:—

1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.
2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The entrance fee is 10s. 6d., and annual subscription for members resident in the United Kingdom £1 1s., and for Members resident abroad 10s. 6d., payable on January 1st of each year. Subscriptions are payable to the Hon. Treasurer. The liability of Members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

The membership now exceeds eight hundred.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the Local Correspondent, or to any member of the committee, of which the names are given below:—

Vice Presidents, The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, The Archbishop of the West Indies, The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby, H. E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G., H. E. Sir George R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., Sir Robert Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., M.P., H. E. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., W. P. B. Shephard, Esq., M.A.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., Algernon E. Aspinall, C. T. Berthon, C. T. Bruce, E. R. Davson, Harold DePass, W. A. M. Goode, Arthur Johnson, A. N. Lubbock, J. W. A. Macginley, Allan E. Messer, C. Sandbach Parker, Sir J. Roper Parkinson, J.P., D.L., G. H. H. Pile, M.A., The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby, H. F. Previte, J. Rippon, R. Rutherford, R. Schult, W. P. B. Shephard, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurers*, A. N. Lubbock, R. Rutherford; *Hon. Secretary*, W. A. M. Goode; *Hon. Librarian*, A. Hutchinson; *Bankers*, Messrs Roberts, Lubbock & Co.; *Hon. Correspondent for Jamaica*, G. A. Rock, General Post Office, Kingston.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE West India Committee is an incorporated Association of planters merchants and others being British subjects interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The object of the West India Committee is, by united action, to promote the interest of the industries and trade, and thus increase the general welfare of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

President, Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.; *Vice-President*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.; *Chairman*, William Middleton Campbell; *Deputy Chairman*, Robert Rutherford; *Treasurers*, Spencer H. Curtis, Cyril Gurney, R. Rutherford; *Bankers*, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; *Secretary*, Algernon E. Aspinall, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Honorary Correspondents in Jamaica.—J. L. Ashenheim, Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, Kingston; John Barclay, Agricultural Society, Kingston; Robert Craig, Chapelton P.O.; Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.; Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.; Hon. D. S. Gideon, J. H. Philipps, Hon. Beresford Gosset, Planters Union in St. Thomas' Parish, The Westmoreland Sugar Planters Association, The Northside Sugar Planters Association.

The *West India Committee Circulars* containing a Review of the Work of the West India Committee, Notes on West Indian Affairs, Statistics as to Cacao, Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Cattle Foods, Molascuit, Coffee, Cotton, Rubber, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Ginger, Arrowroot, Lime Juice, &c., Home Arrivals and Departures by the Mail Steamers &c., is posted to Members fortnightly.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms.

The West India Committee Rooms are situated, upon the first floor of 15 Seething Lane, London, E. C., next to Mark Lane Station (Metropolitan and District Electric Railways), and form a useful rendezvous for gentlemen and ladies from the West Indies when they visit their merchants in the City. Writing materials are provided, there is a telephone (6642 Central) and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, &c., all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian Books for the use of members.

Particulars as to membership, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary, the West India Committee, 15th Seething Lane, London, E. C.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

This fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and cricket clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years and has received a great impetus from the visits of teams of English cricketers.

The best known clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, Melbourne and Lucas Clubs in Kingston, the St. Catherine C.C., the St. Elizabeth Club, the Middlesex C.C., in St. Mary, and the Port Antonio C.C., in Portland.

In Kingston a yearly competition exists for a challenge cup.

As stated above, teams composed of prominent English cricketers have in recent years made visits to the Island and contributed greatly to the improvement in the standard of play. The last of these visited the colony in January, 1901, under the auspices of the M. C. C. Mr. A. F. Somerset captained the team. Two matches were drawn and the third resulted in a tie after some exciting cricket.

Jamaica had two representatives on the team of West Indian Cricketers which visited England in 1906 under the auspices of the West India Club.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and playing members £2 8s. a year with an entrance fee of 21s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situate a short distance out of town, at Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward road opposite Park Lodge, to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organised system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Tennis courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week-day.

PRINCIPAL CRICKET CLUBS IN KINGSTON.

Kingston C. C.—*President*, F. L. Pearce; *Captain*, Wm. Morrison; *Secretary*, W. P. C. Adam.

Kensington C. C.—*Captain*, E. A. Motta; *Secretary*, J. J. Cameron.

Garrison C. C.—*Captain*, T. B. Nicholson; *Secretary*, T. B. Nicholson, 2nd W.I.R.

Melbourne C. C.—*Captain*, G. S. Cox; *Secretary*, E. A. Andrews.

Lucas C. C.—*Captain*, S. Snow; *Secretary*, P. J. Whittingham.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL, the national winter game of England and Scotland, is played to a certain extent in Jamaica. Owing to the warmth of the climate the season only lasts from October to February. The games usually start at about 4.30 p.m. and the usual duration of matches is one hour. The game is played under the English Association Rules and is governed by the Jamaica Football Association, which is affiliated to the English Football Association.

The Jamaica Association Football Challenge Shield Competition (commonly known as "The League") has done much to keep the game alive. It was inaugurated in 1898, at which time there were only two civilian teams in existence, viz., The Kingston and Win

chester Clubs, which are now defunct, their places having been taken by the Football Teams of the Kingston and Melbourne Cricket Clubs, respectively.

The military teams, who have always been the mainstay of football in Jamaica, have succeeded in winning the Championship every year, except in 1907-08, when it was won by the Football Team of the Kingston C.C.

The competing teams this season are Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Departmental Corps, Kingston and Melbourne. The Royal Engineers won the shield last season.

In 1906 the Martinez Association Football Cup Competition was started. This competition is confined to civilian clubs and has given a great impetus to the game. The following clubs have entered for this competition this year: Kingston, Melbourne Jamaica College, Wolmer's School, St. Georges College, Port Royal Games Club, Anglicans and Kensington. Kingston won the cup last season.

In 1909 The Jamaica Inter-Scholastic Shield Competition was inaugurated. It is confined to teams from the Secondary Schools of the Colony. The Shield was presented by His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, B.A., LL.D., K.C.M.G. The competing teams are Jamaica College, Wolmer's and St. George's College. The last named being the present champions.

A cup competition has recently been started at Montego Bay.

In 1912 a Managing Sub-Committee was appointed and consists of the officers and six elected members. The elected members for the current year (1912-13) are Col. Wilson, R.A.M.C.; Captain Lucy, R.G.A.; Messrs. H. A. Lake, R. M. Murray, A. N. Crosswell and C. H. Dickson. Referees are examined by a Committee for that purpose and receive an honorarium to cover travelling expenses.

The following are the affiliated clubs:—

Club.	Secretary.	Ground.
H.M.S. Aeolus	—	Port Royal.
Anglican	D. A. Rankine	Clovelly
Departmentals	L. Cpl. Hampson	Up-Park Camp.
Jamaica College	R. H. Smith	Jamaica College
Kensington	W. G. Harper	Kensington Park
Kingston	W. P. C. Adam	Sabina Park
Melbourne	E. A. Andrews	Melbourne Park
New College	A. N. Crosswell	—
Port Royal Games Club	N. Wade	Port Royal
Potsdam	W. H. Walker	Potsdam
Port Antonio	A. B. Scott	Port Antonio
Royal Engineers	Cpl. Rose.	Port Royal
Royal Garrison Artillery	Bom. Allnutt	do.
St. George's College	I. G. Cruchley	Winchester Par
St. Catherine	— Brown	Spanish Town
St. Ann's Bay Y.M.C.A.	A. Parsons	St. Ann's Bay
Wolmer's School	S. W. Brown	Wolmer's School

EXECUTIVE OF THE JAMAICA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

President, Harold Cocking; *Vice-Presidents*, John Tapley, A. DeC. Myes; *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*, H. Turner; and two representatives from each affiliated club.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, England, and is composed of the following clubs:—The Kingston C.C., the St. Andrew Club, the Garrison Club, the Melbourne C.C. and the Liguanea Club. All these clubs possess excellent grass courts.

An annual "All Jamaica" Tournament has been held since the year 1904. These tournaments have been very successful and have proved beneficial in improving the standard of play in the island.

The Kingston C.C. has for many years past held a yearly competition for a single challenge cup on its grounds.

The following are the the committee of the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association:—

H. A. Lake and H. V. Alexander, Kingston C.C.; F. L. Pearce and Dr. D. J. Williams, St. Andrew Club; T. B. Nicholson and R. R. Leader, Garrison Club; G. S. Cox and E. A. Andrews, Melbourne C.C. *Secretary*, F. Richmond

GOLF IN JAMAICA.

GOLF owes its primary being in Jamaica to the little Mandeville course which in about 1891 consisted of 6 holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr Lewis. The course has now been extended to nine holes. The natural beauty of the position with the delightful climate at such an altitude, renders these links almost ideal—the course itself consisting of a rolling close cropped sward of pimento grass—giving naturally good lies and enabling a brassie to be used almost everywhere in the fairway.

In 1896 various leading gentlemen combined to inaugurate a club near Kingston. The result was the formation of the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club on the 10th October, 1896—being registered under the English Golf Clubs Association. A site for links was chosen at Solomon's Pen—the land being held on lease.

The position of these links, the natural dryness of the course and the distance from any means of communication rather militated against the success of the club until in 1902 it was decided to accept the offer of a site round the Constant Spring Hotel, which was offered free to the club. The course of 9 holes was laid out, the club house was removed to the new course and play has continued there ever since. For the last four years the annual meetings have been inaugurated—i.e., the Spring meeting in April, the Autumn meeting in August the Winter meeting in December or January. In 1907-8 various improvements were carried out—new greens laid down, the course lengthened and the club house extended.

In June 1908 the old name of the club was changed to the Jamaica Golf Club.

The game has greatly increased in popularity in the island in the last few years, and the standard of play has markedly risen. Much of this is due to the fact that players have been able to avail themselves of the instruction of Mr. Martin F. Conway, the professional of the Halifax Golf Club, who has spent several winters in the island, and whose tuition has proved invaluable.

In 1908, a 9 hole course was laid out around the Moneague Hotel. There is a course at Navy Island, at Port Antonio, under the management of the Titchfield Hotel. Various country families have had small courses laid out round their houses for their own private amusement, and a course has been laid out at the Liguanea Club at Knutsford Park, in St. Andrew.

The principal trophies are the Men's Handicap Cup, the Ladies' Handicap Bowl—both played for during the three months prior to the winter meeting on match handicaps play. The Hemming Challenge Cup—the match prize of the club—played for prior to the Spring meeting. The gold medal on handicap medal play during the Spring meeting. Two half-yearly silver medals for men and two half-yearly silver medals for ladies, besides monthly bronze medals for men and ladies.

The officers of the Jamaica Golf club for 1911-12 are as follows:—

President, Dr. R. S. Turton; *Captain*, J. C. Farquharson; *Vice-Captain*, M. P. Tennant; *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*, A. H. Rowley; *General Committee*: Brig. Genl. J. R. N. Dalrymple-Hay, Dr. L. Crooks, E. A. H. Haggart, G. H. Deerr, M. P. Tennant, R. Nosworthy, R. S. Cunningham, L. DeMercado, Dr. G. K. Ross; *Professional*, Martin F. Conway.

The officers of the Liguanea Golf Club are:—

Captain, Brig.-Genl. J. R. N. Dalrymple-Hay; *Hon. Secretary*, Dr. L. Crooks.

POLO.

Polo has been played in the Island for some time, and within the last few years it has become very popular, there being now six recognized clubs playing regularly on their own grounds.

The senior clubs are the Garrison, Kingston, and St. Ann, the first named being the only club which has never at some time or other gone out of existence since the introduction of the game into the Island.

The junior clubs formed within the last four years are St. Mary and St. Catherine and Border Club.

On several occasions teams from Jamaica have visited some of the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica, and in every instance they have been victorious.

A cup presented by Sir Thomas Dewar for competition was played for some years but was eventually returned because one of the conditions on which it was given could not be observed, and in 1906 a Challenge Cup, called the All Jamaica Polo Cup was jointly subscribed for, by the several clubs.

The Cup was originally played for annually, in December, but since 1908 it has been competed for every six months, the tournaments taking place in June and December.

In 1908 Hon. Dr. Pringle, C.M.G., presented a Cup for competition among junior teams, which has done a great deal to popularize the game as it affords junior members an opportunity of competing.

The value of the Polo pony has gone up in bounds the last three years as from £20 or £25 to in some cases £60.

Below is a list giving the dates and names of the clubs which have won the Cups.

ALL JAMAICA POLO CUP.

Dec.	1906	Kingston P.C.
Dec.	1907	St. Mary "
June	1908	Garrison "
Dec.	1908	" "
June	1909	St. Catherine & St. Mary tied
Dec.	1909	St. Mary P.C.
June	1910	Garrison "
Jany.	1911	" "
June,	1911	St. Mary "
Dec.	1911	St. Mary "
June	1912	St. Ann's "
Dec.	1912	St. Mary "

JUNIOR CUP.

Dec.	1908	St. Mary P.C.
June	1909	Kingston "
Dec.	1909	Garrison "
June	1910	" "
Jany.	1911	" "
June	1911	St. Catherine P.C.
Dec.	1911	St. Mary "
June	1912	St. Ann's "
Dec.	1912	St. Mary "

An All Jamaica Polo Association has been formed, the Committee consisting of a representative of each club to arrange for and control all matters in connection with Cup Competitions, Handicaps and Points Tournament

A Handicap Point Tournament has been successfully run for the last three years it generally takes place about October or November and lasts for best part of two weeks, generally about 6 teams enter and are divided by drawing, each team being allotted a colour. The Handicap is based on two-thirds of the total obtained by adding up the Points Handicap given to each player by the A.J.P.A. These have been reduced by the total of the lowest team and placed on a plus instead of a minus basis. The Handicap is in force in each match. A team obtain its score for a match by adding number of goals struck to those allotted by the Handicap. The team totalling the highest score at the end of the tournament wins.

ALL JAMAICA POLO ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

R. R. Leader representing	Garrison Club
Arthur Roper	" St. Ann.
W. G. Clark	" Kingston
C. Pringle	" St. Mary
A. L. Keeling	" St. Catherine
L. L. Roper	" The Border

Hon. Secretary—W. G. Clark, Constant Spring P.O.

Following is a list of the recognized Polo Clubs with the names and addresses of the Hon. Secretaries.

Garrison, R. R. Leader, Up-Park Camp P.O.; St. Ann, Frank Roper, Moneague P.O.; Kingston, W. G. Clark, Constant Spring; St. Mary, C. Pringle, Annotto Bay; St. Catherine, P. Ryley, Spanish Town; The Border, Hutton-Jefferson, Gayle P.O.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Jamaica Jockey Club, Limited, was in May, 1905, incorporated with a capital of £8,000, and with the following among the chief objects for which the company was established:—

To restore racing in Jamaica as a sport, and to promote and carry on such racing on the principle of and subject to the rules governing racing in Great Britain with such modifications only as the Directors shall resolve to be necessary to meet the local circumstances and the exigencies of any meeting.

To promote inter-colonial racing.

To undertake, promote and develop horse-breeding and to improve the breed of horses in Jamaica.

To carry on in Jamaica the business of a Race Course Company in all its branches and to conduct, hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower, and other shows and exhibitions, and otherwise utilise the company's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards.

In the autumn of 1905 Knutsford Park property, near Kingston, was acquired and a racing track of one mile, a chain wide, was laid out with an inner exercise track $\frac{1}{2}$ a chain wide, the inaugural meeting being held in December, 1905.

The fixed annual meetings are 1st and 2nd January, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1st Monday and Tuesday in August and a three day s meeting in the second week in December.

The Officers are:—

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Hon. J. V. Calder; *Vice-Chairman*, Ernest Verley and A. L. Keeling.

Major O. H. E. Marescaux; Leo. Verley, Thos. Leahong, A. C. L. Martin, Otto Crowden, Harold Bolton, T. N. Aguilar. Dr. C. R. White, Kenneth Pringle; *Bankers* the Colonial Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia; *Auditor*, Thomas Arbouin; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. L. Ashenheim, 5 West Street, Kingston.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905, amended by Law 9 of 1911 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars the same to have the force of law.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in Gazette February 1, 1912, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A "motor car" must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A "Motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have marks of identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number in a conspicuous place—figures or letters 3 inches in height, white on a black ground.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be licensed by Collector of Taxes, fee 5s.—duration of license 12 months.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried.

Motor cars are taxed the same as any other wheeled carriages.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

JAMAICA MOTOR CLUB.

This Club now takes the place of the Jamaica Motor Union which has ceased to exist. The Club was founded in 1913 and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club. Its principal objects are the encouragement of the use of mechanically propelled road vehicles; the discouragement of inconsiderate driving; the supplying of information on general subjects connected with motoring; the opposing of public and private bills introduced in the Legislative Council and local by-laws embodying proposals restrictive of automobilism; and the negotiating with local authorities for the improvement of roads and the removal of dangerous corners.

OFFICERS.

President.—A. H. Rowley; *Vice-President*, G. C. Henderson, M.D., *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, H. H. Dunn, 31 Duke Street, Kingston.

No. of members 78 Cables "Jamotor," Jamaica.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Prior to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession, (solicitor branch), in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896 the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations article clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the Committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the Committee in this island through the Government.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the Committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complaint, after such investigation by the Committee, be held to be proved, a report is then made to the Judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that court by motion and is by that court dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the act and the order of council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a Law Agent in Scotland to the Court of Sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practice as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to law 36 of 1896, and the regulations made thereunder. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

The original members of the Committee were Sir Henry Rawlins Pipon Schooles, (then Attorney General of Jamaica and now Chief Justice of Gibraltar), Mr. A. W. Farquharson, Crown Solicitor, and Messrs. S. C. Burke, S. C. Lindo, T. L. Harvey, William Andrews and A. J. Corinaldi; several of these original members have died and their places have been filled.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Hon. E. St. John Branch, Attorney-General; J. F. Milholland, Crown Solicitor; A. J. Corinaldi, W. H. Orrett, Arthur Levy, L. L. Samuel, William Morrison, S. R. Cargill, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*

Address: Kingston P.O.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. The elections takes place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 66.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Institute of Jamaica, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 21 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
Edin. (twice)	Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	E. E. Bronstorff, M.D., Canada, M.R.C.S.
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	London.
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin.
J. F. Donovan, M.B., Dublin	G. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edn.

PRESENT COUNCIL ELECTED IN 1912.

G. C. Henderson, M.D., London, *President*; J. Aldred Allwood, M.B., Aberdeen, *Pres.-Elect*; G. F. DaCosta, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, *Secty. & Treas.*

Members of Council—M. Grabham, M.R.C.S., Eng., L. Gifford, M.B., Edin., E. E. Bronstorff, L.R.C.P., London, A. MacDonald, M.D., Edin, J. R. McCrindle, M.B. Glas., H. H. Scott, M.D., London, C. H. Thomson, M.D., Aberdeen, D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., England.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five registered medical practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment.

The appointment of a president and the election of a secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island.
- c. The removal from the register of any registered practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license or certificate granted to him by any university, or by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such college or faculty of physicians or surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council. and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a certificate entitling him to be registered under the medical laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited before hand with the secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar-General in every case of registration in ordinary cases [See article on Registration Department, page 196 as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners and also Law 26 of 1896, "The Medical Laws Amendment Law, and Law 49 of 1908."]

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL

George Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lond.

Francis Henry Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng., *President*.

Ernest Ebenezer Bronstorff, L.R.C.P., Lond.

Hon. John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S.

L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., *Secretary*

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described, the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulspers Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Artfully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the lately opened road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road which is one of the most recently constructed, gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—184.35.

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	..	..	£2,640,865
Capital outstanding on 31.3.12.	..	..	2,324,754
Particulars for the year 1911-1912			
Gross Revenue	..	..	190,007
Gross Expenditure	..	..	97,829

Particulars for the year 1911-1912, *contd.*—

Net Revenue	£92,178
Interest and Sinking Fund	117,807
Deficit	25,629
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	51.48
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	45.12

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross. Annual Receipts	Work- ing ex- penses.	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for		£93,932		
Repairs and improvements		107,260		
		£201,192		
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879)		£140,000		
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains.	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880)		£100,000		
(“ 17 of 1884)	b.	183,000		
(“ 14 of 1886)		52,000		
		£335,000		
	1885-86	34,824	27,124	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions	(31 Dec 1887)	£30,100		
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock		£28,000		
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Government d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385
Length of line—120 miles 37 chains.				

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for re-construction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 71,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Railway in 1898	1894-95	80,791	56,493	42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
£1,482,085 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment £198,000	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
	1900-01	f 109,128	86,482	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,685
	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,691
	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,807

e. Loan exclusive of £38,000 £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company

£6,400

“ Government

200

£6,600

£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was unclaimed at 31st March, 1906.)

f in addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Store £15,097.

g In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909—10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal overcharged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This proposed branch will leave the existing line at May Pen station and run up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton, a distance of 13½ miles.

The following tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration. —

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Distance from Kingston. Miles.
Kingston	7.40 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.57 "	11.05 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	8.05 "	11.13 "	4.40 "	9
Spanish Town	8.20 "	11.24 "	4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8.30 "	11.34 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8.42 "	11.46 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8.51 "	11.56 "	5.24 "	22½
May Pen	9.16 "	12.22 p.m.	5.49 "	32½
Four Paths	9.28 "	12.34 "	6.01 "	37
Clarendon Park	9.48 "	12.51 "	6.18 "	42½
Porus	Ar. 10.00 "	1.05 "	6.31 "	46½
Williamsfield	..	1.35 "	7.00 "	53
Kendal	..	1.46 "	Ar. 7.08 "	54½
Greenvale	..	2.13 "	..	61
Balaclava	..	2.55 "	..	70½
Appleton	Wedn'sdys only	3.23 "	..	76½
Ipswich	..	3.59 "	..	85½
Catadupa	* 7.50 a.m.	4.31 "	..	94
Cambridge	8.10 "	4.51 "	..	97½
Montpelier	8.36 "	5.17 "	..	103
Anchovy	8.50 "	5.30 "	..	105½
Montego Bay	Ar. 9.15 "	Ar 5.55 "	..	112½
Montego Bay	Wedn'sdys only	..	..	..
Anchovy	*4.20 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	..	..
Montpelier	4.47 "	8.11 "	..	..
Cambridge	5.10 "	8.30 "	..	..
Catadupa	5.32 "	8.52 "	..	..
Ipswich	Ar. 5.48 "	9.11 "	..	..
Appleton	..	9.43 "	..	..
Balaclava	..	10.20 "	..	..
Greenvale	..	10.49 "	..	..
..	..	11.30 "	..	..
..	Daily except Sunday.	..	..	..
Kendal	6.00 a.m.	11.56 "	..	..
Williamsfield	6.12 "	12.11 p.m.	..	..
Porus	6.38 "	12.37 "	3.30 p.m.	..
Clarendon Park	6.54 "	12.57 "	3.45 "	..
Four Paths	7.08 "	1.11 "	4.00 "	..
May Pen	7.21 "	1.27 "	4.13 "	..
Old Harbour	7.48 "	1.54 "	4.40 "	..
Bushy Park	7.56 "	2.02 "	4.48 "	..
Hartlands	8.08 "	1.14 "	5.03 "	..
Spanish Town	8.21 "	2.28 "	5.22 "	..
Grange Lane	8.30 "	2.41 "	5.31 "	..
Gregory Park	8.39 "	2.49 "	5.39 "	..
Kingston	Ar. 8.55 "	Ar. 3.05 "	Ar. 5.55 "	..

* 2nd Class accommodation only.

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

—	Departure	Departure	Departure			Distance from Kingston. Mile.
	Daily ex-	Daily ex-	Saturdays	Sundays only.		
	cept Sun-	cept Sun-	only.			
	day.	day.				
Kingston	2.15 p.m.	..	..	7.15 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	2.32 "	..	..	7.32 "	2.37 "	6½
Grange Lane	2.40 "	..	..	7.40 "	2.45 "	9
Spanish Town	2.51 "	..	..	7.51 "	2.56 "	11¾
Bog Walk	3.19 "	..	..	8.19 "	3.24 "	20½
Riversdale	3.37 "	..	..	8.37 "	3.42 "	26½
Troja	3.55 "	..	..	8.58 "	4.00 "	30¾
Richmond	4.18 "	..	..	9.21 "	4.23 "	35¾
Albany	4.47 "	..	..	9.50 "	4.53 "	42
Annotto Bay	5.13 "	..	..	10.15 "	5.18 "	49¾
Buff Bay	5.39 "	..	*8.36 a.m.	10.41 "	5.44 "	58½
Orange Bay	5.49 "	..	8.47 "	10.51 "	5.54 "	61¼
Hope Bay	6.05 "	..	9.04 "	11.07 "	6.10 "	66
St. Margaret's Bay	6.16 "	..	9.16 "	11.18 "	6.21 "	69½
Port Antonio	6.35 "	..	9.35 "	11.37 Arr	6.40 Arr.	75
Daily except Sunday						
Kingston	7.40 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	..	..	..	—
Gregory Park	7.57 "	2.32 "	..	..	..	6½
Grange Lane	8.05 "	2.40 "	..	..	..	9
Spanish Town	8.30 "	2.51 "	*5.25 p.m.	..	..	11¾
Bog Walk	8.58 "	3.21 "	6.15 "	..	..	20½
Linstead	9.10 "	3.35 "	6.40 "	..	..	23¾
Ewarton	7.25 Arr.	4.00 Arr.	7.00 Arr.	..	..	29
Daily except Sunday						
Port Antonio	..	7.00 a.m.	*4.20 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	—
St. Margaret's Bay	..	7.20 "	4.41 "	6.35 "	2.20 "	6½
Hope Bay	..	7.31 "	4.53 "	6.46 "	2.31 "	9
Orange Bay	..	7.47 "	5.10 "	7.02 "	2.47 "	11¾
Buff Bay	..	7.57 "	5.19 "	7.12 "	2.57 "	20½
Annotto Bay	..	8.23 "	..	7.39 "	3.24 "	23¾
Albany	..	8.48 "	..	8.04 "	3.49 "	29
Richmond	..	9.19 "	..	8.35 "	4.21 "	—
Troja	..	9.40 "	..	8.56 "	4.42 "	6½
Riversdale	..	9.58 "	..	9.14 "	5.00 "	9
Bog Walk	..	10.19 "	..	9.34 "	5.20 "	11¾
Spanish Town	..	10.46 "	..	10.02 "	5.48 "	20½
Grange Lane	..	10.56 "	..	10.11 "	5.57 "	23¾
Gregory Park	..	11.04 "	..	10.19 "	6.05 "	29
Kingston	..	11.20 "	..	10.35 "	6.21 Arr.	—
Daily except Sunday						
Ewarton	9.46 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	*6.15 a.m.	..	..	—
Linstead	10.04 "	4.33 "	6.50 "	..	..	6½
Bog Walk	10.19 "	4.48 "	7.20 "	..	..	9
Spanish Town	10.46 "	5.22 "	7.50 Arr	..	..	11¾
Grange Lane	10.56 "	5.31 "	..	..	..	20½
Gregory Park	11.04 "	5.39 "	..	..	..	23¾
Kingston	11.20 "	5.55 "	..	..	..	29

* 2nd Class accommodation only.

PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO PORT ANTONIO AND EWARTON BRANCH.

The train leaving Kendal at 6.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 8.17 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 8.30 a.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.45 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 2.23 p.m. Passengers for Port Antonio and Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.51 p.m. or for Ewarton Branch only by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.25 p.m.

The train leaving Porus at 3.30 p.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 5.12 p.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 5.25 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 7.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.15 a.m. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.21 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Ewarton at 6.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 7.50 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus should re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.20 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.46 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with trains for the Montego Bay Line.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The train leaving Ewarton at 6.15 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 7.00 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.19 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.46 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.14 a.m. passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.19 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with trains for the Port Antonio Line.

The times shewn in the time tables are those at which the trains are intended to arrive and depart from the various stations, but the Government does not guarantee that those times, nor the connections between the sections will be maintained, nor will it be responsible for any loss, inconvenience or injury which may arise from delays or detention.

Week-end tickets, at fare and a half for the double journey, are issued at all stations on Saturdays and are available for the return on the following Sunday (on sections of the line where trains are run on Sundays) or Monday.

When a Saturday is a public holiday these tickets are also issued on the previous day and when a Monday is a public holiday they are available until the following day.

Sunday return tickets are issued at a fare and a quarter available for the day of issue only. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.			Second Class.		
	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
12	2 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0
24	4 4 0	8 8 0	12 12 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0
36	5 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0
48	5 10 0	11 0 0	16 10 0	3 10 0	7 0 0	10 10 0
60	6 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	3 15 0	7 10 0	11 5 0
80	6 5 0	12 10 0	18 15 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
100	6 10 0	13 0 0	19 10 0	4 5 0	8 10 0	12 15 0
113	6 15 0	13 10 0	20 5 0	4 10 0	9 0 0	13 10 0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

(a.) Season tickets entitle the holders, for the period named therein, to travel, subject to the regulations, between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued, by any of the ordinary passenger trains (exclusive of Sunday, excursion and other special trains) stopping at such stations, and are issued for periods of one, three and six months.

(b.) Applications for season tickets must be made to the Accountant, Kingston, at least three clear days before they are required.

(c.) Season tickets are issued subject to the ordinary contingencies, and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in the event of their being, from illness or any other cause, unable to use such tickets during any period of time for which they are issued.

(d.) The right is reserved to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets. The railway will not be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, or for any stoppage or delay arising from any cause.

(e.) Holders of season tickets must produce their tickets when called upon to do so by officers or servants of the railway.

In case of default, the holder must pay the ordinary single fare for the journey he has made or is making, plus the booking fee as per clause 58.

Such amounts may be refunded on application, but the right is reserved to decline such in cases of wilful, habitual or unreasonable refusal on the part of the holder to produce his ticket when called upon to do so.

(f.) Season tickets are not transferable, and if used by any other person than the one in whose favour they are issued, they will be forfeited and the ordinary fare must be paid.

(g.) In the event of a season ticket being lost, notice must at once be given to the accountant, Kingston, who will issue a new one upon payment of 2/6.

(h.) Season tickets will be issued at quarter rates to school children under 14, and at half rates to persons under 18 years of age, who are in employment, or are articulated apprentices, or who are travelling for the sole purpose of receiving instruction in any day school, upon production of a certificate duly signed by the employer, master or mistress, as the case may be, also to school teachers at half rates, subject to their *bona fides* being satisfactorily proved.

(i.) Season tickets at half rates will be issued to vendors of books and magazines, subject to the approval of the Director (and subject to such season tickets being cancelled at any time for any breach of the regulations or rules of the railway), for the purpose of selling newspapers, books and magazines on the trains. The maximum weight of books, periodicals and newspapers which such vendors are allowed to carry free is 28 lbs.

(j.) Season ticket holders who wish to renew their tickets, must give at least three clear day's notice in writing to the accountant, Kingston.

All expired season tickets must at once be sent to the accountant.

(k.) The Government reserves the right to refuse to issue a new ticket except on production of the old one.

(l.) It is to be understood that the contract for conveyance does not include baggage of any description, for which the Government reserves the right to make an additional charge.

SPECIAL TRAINS

(a.) On not less than 24 hours previous notice being given to the Director of the Railway, special trains may be provided on the following conditions:—

For a special train starting and completing the journey between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

(b.) For a Single Journey.—Minimum of 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, ordinary fares. This entitles the number of passenger as above to travel. Any excess of passengers over 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, must pay the ordinary fare.

(c.) For a Return Journey made the same day.—Same minimums and rates as for a single journey plus 50 per cent.

(d.) For Return Journeys made the following day.—The charge will be double the charge for a single journey.

(e.) For journeys made after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, 25 per cent. additional will be charged.

The additional 25 per cent. will be charged only on the proportion of the time occupied after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, in making the journey. (Delays on account of accident or unavoidable causes not charged for.)

(f.) Empty Miles.—The distance a train or engine has to run empty to commence a service, or after completing a service, will, in addition to the above, be charged for at 2s. 6d. per mile, subject to 25 per cent. additional for the proportion of the time (occupied in going to or returning from the service) after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays.

(g.) Detention.—The charge for a special train not starting at the time fixed or detained through no fault of the Railway beyond the time occupied in the running is 20s. an hour.

(h.) Cancelling Order for a Special Train.—A charge of £5 will be made for a special train ordered and cancelled, and in addition any empty miles run in either direction in connection with the same as per paragraph (f.), unless sufficient notice is given of the change so as to prevent the Railway from incurring any expense thereby.

(i.) Minimum Charge.—The minimum charge for any special train run on week days between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. for a single journey is £10 and for a return journey is £15, plus 25 per cent. additional as per paragraph (e.) for the night or on Sundays.

The minimum charge for the running of a special train must be lodged in advance when the train is ordered.

(j.) Special trains will be run only at the option of the Government.

(k.) The right is reserved to the Government to forward any of its ordinary traffic by any special train, but no reduction of the special train rates will be made on account of the train being so utilized.

(l.) Servants and waiters on special trains will be conveyed free of charge to the following extent; 2 to every 20 First Class or 40 Second Class passengers.

PARCELS—RATES.

Miles not exceeding	7lbs. and under.	Over 7lbs. and up to 14lbs.	Over 14lbs. and up to 28lbs.	Over 28lbs. and up to 42lbs.	Over 42lbs. and up to 56lbs.	Over 56lbs. and up to 70lbs.	Over 70lbs. and up to 84lbs.	Over 84lbs. and up to 98lbs.	Over 98lbs. and up to 112lbs.	Every additional 28lbs. or part thereof.
20	6d.	6d.	6d.	9d.	1/	1/3	1/6	1/9	2/	6d.
40	6d.	9d.	9d.	1/3	1/6	2/	2/3	2/9	3/	9d.
60	6d.	9d.	1/	1/9	2/	2/6	3/	3/6	4/	9d.
Over 60	6d.	1/	1/6	2/3	3/	3/6	4/	4/6	5/	1/

STORAGE CHARGES.

Baggage and other articles to be conveyed by passenger train will be accepted for storage on payment of the following charges.

Weight.	For 24 hours or part.	Over 24 hours and not exceeding 48 hours.	Over 24 hours and not exceeding 7 days.	For each week or part of a week over 7 days.
Each article not exceeding 56lbs	2d.	3d.	6d.	3d.
Each article over 56lbs. but not exceeding 112lbs.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.
Each article not exceeding 112lbs. and measuring over 6 cubic feet	4d.	6d.	1/	6d.
Each article over 112lbs. but not exceeding 336lbs.	4d.	6d.	1/	6d.
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bathchairs, Rocking horses, Cradles, etc.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.

Baggage unclaimed after 24 hours after arrival at destination will be subject to storage charges at above rates.

See Conditions and Regulations exhibited at all Stations relating to conveyance of traffic Passenger trains.

PASSENGER FARES—MONTEGO BAY.

Single fares or tickets purchased at Station Booking Offices. Fares paid on trains are subject to an additional charge of 6d. on each single ticket. Passengers are not permitted to break their journey, and must give up their tickets on leaving the train. Any further information as to rates will be given at any station.

Station.	Class.	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Forus.	Williamsfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Appleton.	Ipswich.	Catadupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchovy.	Montego Bay.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st 2nd	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grange Lane	1st 2nd	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Town	1st 2nd	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	1/ 9d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartlands	1st 2nd	2/6 1/3	1/6 9d.	1/ 9d.	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bushy Park	1st 2nd	3/6 1/9	2/4 1/2	1/10 11d.	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Harbour	1st 2nd	4/ 2/	3/ 1/6	2/4 1/2	2/ 1/	1/4 8d.	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May Pen	1st 2nd	5/6 2/9	4/4 2/2	4/ 2/	3/6 1/9	3/ 1/6	2/2 1/1	1/8 10d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Four Paths	1st 2nd	6/2 3/1	5/2 2/7	4/8 2/4	4/4 2/2	3/8 1/10	2/10 1/5	2/6 1/3	1/ 9d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarendon Park	1st 2nd	7/2 3/7	6/ 3/	5/8 2/10	5/2 2/4	4/8 2/4	3/10 1/11	3/4 1/8	1/8 10d.	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forus	1st 2nd	8/ 4/	6/10 3/5	6/4 3/2	5/10 2/11	5/4 2/8	4/6 2/3	4/ 2/	2/6 1/3	1/8 10d.	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamsfield	1st 2nd	8/10 4/6	7/10 3/11	7/4 3/8	7/ 3/6	6/4 3/2	5/6 2/9	5/2 2/7	3/6 1/9	2/8 1/10	1/2 11d.	1/2 7d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal	1st 2nd	9/2 4/7	8/2 4/1	7/8 3/10	7/2 3/7	6/8 3/4	5/10 2/11	5/4 2/8	3/10 1/11	3/ 1/6	2/2 1/4	1/4 8d.	1/ 6d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER FARES—MONTEGO BAY, continued.

Single fares for tickets purchased at Station Booking Offices: Fares paid on trains are subject to an additional charge of 6d. on each single ticket. Passengers are not permitted to break their journey and must give up their tickets on leaving the train. Any further information as to rates will be given at any Station.

Station.	Class.	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Portus.	Williamfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Appleton.	Ipswich.	Catadupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchovy.	Montego Bay.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Greenvale	1st 2nd	10/2 5/1	9/2 4/7	8/8 4/4	8/4 4/2	7/8 3/10	6/10 3/5	5/6 3/3	4/10 2/5	4/4 2/	3/2 1/7	2/6 1/3	1/4 8d.	1/2 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balaclava	1st 2nd	11/10 5/11	10/10 5/5	10/4 5/2	9/10 4/11	9/4 4/8	8/6 4/3	8/8 4/4	6/6 3/3	5/8 2/10	4/10 2/5	4/4 2/	3/2 1/6	2/8 1/4	1/8 10d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appleton	1st 2nd	12/10 6/5	11/10 5/11	11/4 5/8	10/10 5/5	10/4 5/2	9/6 4/9	9/6 5/3	7/6 4/6	6/8 3/4	5/10 2/11	5/4 2/6	4/4 2/	3/8 2/8	2/8 1/4	1/6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich	1st 2nd	14/4 7/2	13/4 6/8	12/10 6/5	12/4 6/2	11/10 5/11	11/6 5/6	10/6 5/3	9/6 4/6	8/2 4/1	7/4 3/8	6/6 3/3	5/6 2/9	5/2 2/7	4/2 2/1	2/6 1/3	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catadupa	1st 2nd	15/8 7/10	14/8 7/4	14/2 7/1	13/10 6/11	13/2 6/7	12/4 6/2	12/10 6/6	10/4 5/6	9/6 4/9	8/8 4/4	8/6 4/3	6/10 3/5	6/8 3/4	5/6 2/9	4/7 2/	3/6 1/6	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	1st 2nd	16/4 8/2	15/4 7/8	14/10 7/5	14/4 7/2	13/10 6/11	13/6 6/6	12/6 6/3	11/6 5/6	10/2 5/1	9/4 4/8	8/6 4/3	7/6 3/9	7/2 3/7	6/2 3/1	4/6 2/3	3/6 1/9	2/1 1/6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montpelier	1st 2nd	17/2 8/7	16/2 8/1	15/8 7/10	15/4 7/8	14/8 7/4	13/10 6/11	13/6 6/9	11/10 5/11	10/2 5/6	9/6 5/1	9/6 4/9	8/2 4/1	8/2 4/1	7/7 3/6	5/6 2/9	4/6 2/3	3/6 1/6	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovy	1st 2nd	17/8 8/10	16/6 8/3	16/2 8/1	15/8 7/10	15/2 7/7	14/4 7/2	13/10 6/11	12/2 6/1	10/8 5/4	9/10 4/11	8/10 4/11	8/6 4/5	8/6 4/3	7/6 3/9	5/10 2/11	4/10 2/5	3/4 1/8	2/6 1/8d.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montego Bay	1st 2nd	18/9	17/10 8/11	17/4 8/8	16/10 8/5	16/4 8/2	15/6 7/9	15/6 7/6	13/6 6/9	12/8 6/4	11/10 5/11	10/11 5/6	9/8 4/10	9/8 4/10	8/8 4/4	7/6 3/6	6/3 3/	4/6 2/3	3/2 1/7	2/6 1/8d.	1/8 8d.	1/4 8d.	-	-	-
Bog Walk	1st 2nd	3/6 1/9	2/4 1/2	2/4 1/	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linstead	1st 2nd	4/2	3/1/6	2/6 1/3	2/1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6d.	-	-
Ewarton	1st 2nd	5/2/6	3/10 1/11	3/4 1/8	3/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6 9d.	1/6d.	-

PASSENGER FARES—PORT ANTONIO LINE.

Single fares for tickets purchased at Station Booking Offices. Fares paid on trains are subject to an additional charge of 6d. on each single ticket. Passengers are not permitted to break their journey, and must give up their tickets on leaving the train. Any further information as to rates will be given at any Station.

Station.	Class.	Kingsdon.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Bog Walk.	Riversdale.	Troja.	Richmond.	Albany.	Annotto Bay.	Buff Bay.	Orange Bay.	Hope Bay.	St. Margaret's Bay.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st	1/6d.														
Grange Lane	2nd	1/6d.														
	1st	2/6d.	1/6d.													
Spanish Town	2nd	1/6d.	1/6d.													
	1st	3/6d.	2/4		1/6											
Bog Walk	2nd	1/9	1/2	1/6d.	2/6	1/10										
	1st	4/6	3/4	1/6	2/6	1/9d.										
Riversdale	2nd	2/3	1/8	3/8	1/3	1/10										
	1st	5/2	4/2	3/8	3/2	1/10	1/									
Troja	2nd	2/7	2/1	1/10	1/7	1/10	1/									
	1st	6/6	5/5	4/6	4/	2/8	1/8	1/								
Richmond	2nd	3/	2/6	2/3	2/	1/4	10d.	6d.	1/2							
	1st	7/	6/	5/6	5/2	3/8	2/8	2/	7d.	1/4						
Albany	2nd	3/6	7/4	6/10	6/4	5/	4/	3/2	2/4	1/4						
	1st	8/4	7/4	3/5	3/2	2/6	2/	1/7	2/4	8d.	1/6					
Annotto Bay	2nd	4/2	3/8	8/4	7/10	6/4	5/4	4/8	3/10	2/10						
	1st	9/10	8/8	8/4	3/11	3/2	2/8	2/4	1/11	3/4	9d.					
Buff Bay	2nd	4/11	4/4	4/2	3/11	6/10	5/10	5/2	4/4	1/5						
	1st	10/4	9/2	8/10	8/4	3/5	2/11	2/7	2/2	1/8	1/	1/				
Orange Bay	2nd	5/2	4/7	4/5	4/2	3/5	6/8	6/	2/2	4/	2/10	1/4				
	1st	11/	10/	9/6	9/2	7/8	3/4	3/	2/7	2/	1/5	8d.	1/			
Hope Bay	2nd	5/6	5/	4/9	4/7	3/10	3/2	6/	5/8	4/8	3/4	1/10	1/6	11d.		
	1st	11/8	10/6	10/2	9/8	8/2	7/2	3/3	2/10	2/4	1/8	11d.	9d.	6d.	1/	
St. Margaret's Bay	2nd	5/10	5/3	5/1	4/10	4/1	3/7	3/3	6/8	5/6	4/4	2/10	2/4	1/6	1/	
	1st	12/	11/6	11/	10/8	9/2	8/2	7/6	3/4	2/9	2/2	1/5	1/2	9d.	9d.	
Port Antonio	2nd	6/	5/9	5/6	5/4	4/7	4/1	3/9								
Linstead	1st	4/	3/	2/6	2/	1/										
	2nd	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	6d.										
Ewarton	1st	5/	3/10	3/	3/	1/6										
	2nd	2/6	1/11	1/8	1/6	9d.										1/6d.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE general charge for distances and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horse for a period of twenty days is at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange before starting on his journey either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The following firms, H. E. Bolton, A. McDougal and A. E. Clough, charge as under for double buggies:—

FROM KINGSTON TO—				£	s.
Gordon Town and back	..	..	..	0	16
Mona	“	..	..	0	12
King's House	“	..	..	0	12
Hope Gardens	“	..	..	0	12
Rock Fort	“	..	..	0	10
Constant Spring	“	..	..	0	12
Stony Hill	“	..	..	1	0
Castleton	“	..	..	2	0
Bog Walk	“	..	..	2	0
Caymanas	“	..	..	0	16
Spanish Town	“	..	..	1	0
Annotto Bay	“	..	..	3	0
Port Antonio	“	..	..	6	0
Morant Bay	“	..	..	3	0
Port Maria	“	..	..	5	0
Bath	“	..	..	5	0
Cane River Falls	“	..	..	1	10
Port Henderson	“	..	..	2	0
Newcastle	“	..	..	2	0
Port Morant	“	..	..	4	0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6/ per hour.
Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8/.

NAMES OF PERSONS HAVING MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE.

G. Saulter, 66 East Street.
J. Sutton Brown, 42 and 44 West Street.
F. L. Hollar, 56 Brentford Road.
H. Henriques, The Industrial Garage.
A. E. Motta, 7a Duke Street.
E. W. Burke, 76 Harbour Street.
Bolton & Clarke, 156 Harbour Street.
Jamaica Motor Car Co., Ltd., 17 West Street.
Motor Car and supplies Ltd., 108a Barry Street.

The average price for hire of a motor car is one shilling and three pence per mile paying both ways.

ST. ANDREW.

Alfred O. Campbell, Halfway Tree—Buggies, 20s. per day.

Harold D. Bolton or W. G. Clark, Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	£0	8	0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto Newcastle and back	0	10	0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto Guava Ridge only	0	6	0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto Guava Ridge and back	0	6	0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto Abbey Green only	0	12	0
Grass, per bundle	Ditto Cinchona only	0	10	0
Corn, per quart		0	0	3
(To include good stabling, &c.)		0	0	3
Buggies travelling, 20/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.				

Buggies from Gordon Town meet all cars at Papine. Telephone communication from Kingston, to stables of H. E. Bolton and W. G. Clark, Gordon Town, also to Constant Spring Hotel, where buggies and horses for hire are kept by W. G. Clark. H. E. Bolton also has branch livery establishments at Arnold Road, and Duke Street, Kingston.

Motor cars can also be ordered by telephone, from Messrs. Bolton & Clark.

PORTLAND.

The United Fruit Company, Philip Gaynor, David Roberts, Geo. McGregor, also Edgar Black, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rate.

SAINT MARY.

Henry R. Henderson, Annotto Bay—		Isaac Saunders, Port Maria—	
Rate per mile ..	£0 1 0	Rate per mile ..	£0 1 0
Do. day ..	1 0 0	Thomas Gentles, Port Maria—	
		Rate per mile ..	0 1 0
William Ellis, Annotto Bay—		R. Belnavis, Port Maria—	
Rate per mile ..	0 1 0	Rate per mile ..	0 1 0
Do. day ..	1 0 0	Do. day ..	1 0 0

ST. ANN.

Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.—		A. B. Isaacs—	
Conveyance of one passenger,		Conveyance of one passenger,	
per mile ..	£0 1 0	per mile ..	£0 1 0
Conveyance of two passengers,		Conveyance of two passengers,	
per mile ..	0 1 4	per mile ..	0 1 4
Conveyance of three passengers,		Conveyance of three passengers,	
per mile ..	0 1 8	per mile ..	0 1 8

Moneague.

Miss E. E. Pursell—		(To other places in like proportion.)	
Ewarton to Moneague, for each		A. A. Hutchinson—	
passenger ..	£0 4 0	Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-	
Miss Pursell—		senger ..	0 4 0
Ewarton to Claremont, for 1 pas-		H. L. Carvalho—	
senger ..	0 10 0	Ewarton to Moneague, each	
for 2 passengers ..	0 15 0	passenger ..	0 4 Q
for 3 " ..	1 0 0		

Saint Ann's Bay.

Joseph T. Ogle—		St. Ann's Bay to Ewarton—	
Conveyance of one passenger,		One passenger ..	£1 10 0
per mile for short distances ..	£0 1 0	For two or more passengers,	
For long distances by arrangements.		by arrangement.	

Claremont.

Charles Brown, Thomas L. Treweek, Robert Francis, Daniel Hardware and Frederick W. Roberts, charges from Ewarton to Claremont, 8s., from Claremont to Brown's Town, 16s., from Ewarton to St. Ann's Bay, 18s.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth.

L. Lazarus—		Charles Gray—	
Falmouth to—		Falmouth to—	
Kingston ..	£6 0 0	Kingston ..	£6 0 0
Spanish Town ..	5 10 0	Spanish Town ..	5 10 0
Ewarton ..	3 15 0	Ewarton ..	3 15 0
St. Ann's Bay ..	2 0 0	St. Ann's Bay ..	2 0 0
Montego Bay ..	1 0 0	Montego Bay ..	1 0 0
Duncans ..	0 10 0	Duncans ..	0 10 0
Clarks Town ..	0 10 0	Clarks Town ..	0 10 0
Stewart Town ..	1 0 0	Stewart Town ..	1 0 0
Ulster Spring ..	1 8 0	Ulster Spring ..	1 8 0
Brown's Town ..	1 6 0	Brown's Town ..	1 6 0

William T. Brown.

Falmouth to—		Falmouth to—	
Kingston ..	£6 10 0	Montego Bay ..	£1 2 0
Spanish Town ..	5 0 0	Duncans ..	0 10 0
Ewarton ..	3 16 0	Clark's Town ..	0 10 0
St. Ann's Bay ..	2 0 0	Deeside ..	0 12 0

Geo. Hosin.

Falmouth to—		Falmouth to—	
Kingston ..	6 0 0	Clark's Town ..	0 10 0
Spanish Town ..	5 10 0	Stewart Town ..	1 0 0
Ewarton ..	3 15 0	Ulster Spring ..	1 10 0
St. Ann's Bay ..	2 10 0	Brown's Town ..	1 8 0
Montego Bay ..	1 2 0	Deeside ..	0 12 0
Duncans ..	0 10 0		

ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay.

H. O. McFarlane—		Montego Bay to—	
Montego Bay to—		Adelphi ..	0 12 0
Falmouth ..	1 4 0	Montpelier ..	2 10 0
St. Ann's Bay ..	4 0 0	Catadupa ..	1 4 0
Ewarton ..	6 0 0	Bethel Town ..	1 0 0
Lucea ..	1 8 0	Samah Billinger—	
Montego Bay via Lucea, Sav.-la-mar ..	3 0 0	Montego Bay to—	
Montego Bay via Mt. Pelier, Sav.-la-mar ..	2 10 0	Falmouth ..	1 4 0
Montego Bay via Bethel Town, Black River ..	3 0 0	St. Ann's Bay ..	4 10 0
Montego Bay via Lucea, Black River ..	5 0 0	Brown's Town ..	3 0 0
Montego Bay to—		Ewarton ..	6 0 0
Brown's Town ..	3 0 0	Lucea ..	1 8 0
Moneague ..	5 0 0	Sav.-la-Mar ..	3 0 0
Rose Hall ..	0 12 0	Black River ..	4 0 0
Adelphi ..	0 12 0	Duncans ..	1 16 0
Montpelier ..	0 12 0	Catadupa ..	1 4 0
Cambridge ..	0 16 0	Moneague ..	6 0 0
Catadupa ..	1 4 0	Montpelier ..	0 12 0
Great River ..	0 8 0	Adelphi ..	0 12 0
Hopewell ..	0 12 0	Bethel Town ..	1 0 0
Montego Bay to Lucea via Sav.-la-mar and Mt. Pelier	3 10 0	Rose Hall ..	0 14 0
G. L. McFarlane—		Chas. Stewart—	
Montego Bay to—		Montego Bay to—	
Falmouth ..	1 4 0	Falmouth ..	1 4 0
St. Ann's Bay ..	4 0 0	St. Ann's Bay ..	4 10 0
Ewarton ..	6 0 0	Brown's Town ..	3 0 0
Lucea ..	1 8 0	Ewarton ..	6 0 0
Sav.-la-mar ..	3 0 0	Lucea ..	1 8 0
Black River ..	3 10 0	Sav.-la-mar ..	3 0 0
Brown's Town ..	3 0 0	Black River ..	4 0 0
Moneague ..	5 0 0	Duncans ..	1 16 0
Rose Hall ..	0 12 0	Catadupa ..	1 4 0
		Moneague ..	6 0 0
		Montpelier ..	0 12 0
		Adelphi ..	0 12 0
		Bethel Town ..	1 0 0

C. A. Wallace.

Montego Bay to—			Montego Bay to—		
Adelphi	..	£0 12 0	Rose Hall	..	£0 12 0
Browns Town	..	3 0 0	Sav.-la-mar	..	3 0 0
Black River	..	3 10 0	Green Island	..	2 10 0
Bethel Town	..	1 0 0	Negril	..	4 0 0
Catadupa	..	1 5 0	Great River	..	0 8 0
Ewarton	..	6 0 0	Hopewell	..	0 12 0
Cambridge	..	0 16 0	Sandy Bay	..	0 18 0
Duncans	..	1 16 0	Flint River	..	0 14 0
Falmouth	..	1 2 0	Chester Castle	..	0 16 0
Montpelier	..	0 12 0	Little River	..	0 12 0
Moneague	..	5 10 0	Ramble	..	0 16 0
Lucea	..	1 6 0			

N.B.—From one place to any other per arrangement.

From four days and upwards at the rate of 20/ per day.

HANOVER.

At Lucea a buggy may be hired on application to D. W. Talbot, Jonathan Brown or D. J. Henry.

WESTMORELAND.

From Sav.-la-Mar—Isaac Kelly—no fixed charges, Geo. A. Lewis—no fixed charges, Barrington Cooper—no fixed charges.

H. Messias—From Sav.-la-Mar to Montpelier Railway Station and *vice versa* by mail coach, per seat £0 6 0

ST. ELIZABETH.

Magnus & Co.—

Daily mail coach, Black River to Ipswich, via Shaws, 3s.; return fare, 6s.

Ditto Santa Cruz to Balaccava, 4s.

Conveyance by buggy:

Black River to—			Black River to—		
Mandeville	..	£2 10 0	Bluefield	..	£1 0 0
Ipswich	..	0 12 0	Sav.-la-mar	..	1 10 0
Santa Cruz	..	0 15 0	Malvern	..	1 5 0

Buggy hire per day, 20s.

Magnus & Co. Black River
 Samuel Stewart Black River
 John Lewis Mountainside.
 W. C. Morris Balaclava.

Mrs. Greenwood Black River
 James Saams, Santa Cruz.
 Lawrence & Co., Malvern.

There is no regular Livery Stable at Newmarket but buggies may be had from H. A. Forde and G. Daley. The charges are from 20s. to 24s. per day.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are C. Isaacs, G. H. Munton, E. Moses, Geo. Powell, F. Delapenha, George Finlay, and Louis Peart, Mandeville. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and a pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 2 hours, 3rd hour 2s. per hour, 4th hour, 1s. 6d. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge. G. H. Munton feeds his own horses.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Williamsfield to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 5/ either way.

Sampson's Livery,

Fare 2s. 6d. for each passenger. 5s. for trap for one or two passengers.

For carriage and pair of horses, 20s. a day, for 5 days.

For 6 days or over 18s. per day, all expenses paid by A. E. Sampson.

Riding Horses 5s. for morning or afternoon rides and can extend to 2 hours or over.

Special arrangements can be made with A. E. Sampson for travelling.

Waggonettes supplied for drives carrying 5 to 8; also for commercial travellers.

Mrs. Miller at Christiana—

Kendal Station to Christiana 10s. Christiana to Mandeville 15s.

CLARENDON.

There are no regular livery stables in Clarendon. Busses, however, run every day between May Pen and Chapelton. Fare 3s. per seat.

Buggies may also be hired from the following, due notice being given by letter or telegram:—

Thos. Abrahams, Jr., Chapelton	} 20s. per day. If for more than one day. 16s. per day
D. Girvan, Chapelton.	
S. M. deRoux, T. B. Thompson, Emile Bloomfield and Theo. Doyen, May Pen 18s. per day.	

Edward Charlton, Alley.

Average price 16s. per day, short journeys by arrangement. Alley to May Pen and back 12s.

SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, busses meet each train. The charge for fares in the town, 6d. each person, just-outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement: about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Hotel Rio Cobre by people staying in the hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Geo. H. Moodie for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two: at Linstead and Ewerton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

TRAM CARS.

(See West India Electric Co., page 508)

OMNIBUSES OR CABS AND "MOTOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES."

Omnibusses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Port Antonio, Porus, Linstead and Ewerton and in Kingston Hackney Carriages may be hired. The Motor Cars of the Jamaica Motor Cab Co., (Limited), ply for hire.

KINGSTON.

Regulations as to Fares.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the following table; and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer express at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case the same shall be determined by time.

Table of fares by distance.

For every person conveyed in any hackney carriage for and distance within the following boundaries of Kingston 6d.

Northern and Eastern Boundaries.

North street from its junction with the Spanish Town road along North street, up Bond street, along Blunt street, Hospital lane, on the north, down Slipe Pen road into and along Drummond street, up Orange street, as far as York Villa, and then by a line drawn thence eastward along the southern boundary of the race course along Hannah street in to Kingston Gardens, thence eastward along the remaining northern and eastern boundaries of Kingston Gardens into North street, and thence eastward to the junction with the road leading to Park Lodge and Up-Park Camp, including Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town, Manchester Square, the road bounding the race course on the south and Kingston Gardens.

From the eastern extremity of North street along the Park Lodge road to Park Lodge and thence eastward to the junction of the Windward road with Paradise street, and thence down Paradise street to the sea.

Southern Boundary.

The Harbour of Kingston.

Western Boundary.

The Spanish Town road from its junction with North street to the Kingston Pen road and this latter road to the sea, crossing the Railway at Barry street.

The limits or boundaries as defined above shall include the whole width of the said several Roads and Streets.

For every half mile or proportion thereof beyond the boundaries as above defined for every person carried

6d.

For every child under the age of 10 years

3d.

No charge shall be made for infants carried on the arm.

For any time within and not exceeding 20 minutes

1s.

Above 20 minutes and not exceeding 40 minutes

2s.

Above 40 minutes and not exceeding 1 hour

3s.

For every additional 20 minutes or part of 20 minutes after the first hour

1s.

If the hiring be for conveyance within the distance fixed for 6d. fares, such fares by time to be in full for the hire of the whole of such hackney carriage, and the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the hackney carriage is permitted to carry. But if the hiring be to a place or places beyond the distance aforesaid then the Driver shall be entitled to be paid in addition, for one more person or two more persons carried, one half of the above fares in respect of such additional person or persons.

Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the table of fares shall be increased by one half the amount of the said fares.

No hackney carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such hackney carriage, or the information of passengers.

Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

If a hackney carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed, whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages; but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes, amounts to less than 1s. 6d. for half an hour then such drives shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1s. 6d. for every half hour so completed.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him, on their entering his carriage, or ordering him to wait, or to drive further, and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demand and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriage any person so refusing to pay his fare.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The following shall be the stands for hackney carriages:—Between Harbour street and Port Royal Street in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side of the following streets: Orange, Church, Duke and East Streets, and in King street as follows:—

(A) A general stand abreast of the Victoria Market on both sides of the street.

(B) At the following points in King street, where not more than two hackney carriages shall be permitted to stand at any time, that is to say:

(a) between Port Royal and Harbour streets;

(b) at or near the corner of Tower street, on the north side of that street;

(c) at the south side of the Park railings, at the head of King street.

Amended Regulations relating to Hackney Carriages, their Owners, Drivers and Hirers.

Sub-section 4 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

34—(1) No hackney carriage shall stand or ply for hire in Port Royal street or in that portion of Harbour street between East street and Orange street.

Sub-section 6 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

52—A driver of a hackney carriage when standing or plying for hire shall not importune any person to hire such carriage.

Rule 77 is hereby amended by adding the following localities for Hackney Carriage Stands, with the number of Hackney Carriages to each Stand:—

North street—west of East street, south side	4
Hanover street, west side, corner North Street	4
Victoria Avenue, south side, near Park Lodge	4
East Queen Street and Elletson Road, north of East Queen Street	4
Elletson Road, west side of Tower Street	6
Beeston Street, east of Duke Street, south side	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	4
Drummond Street, along the wall of country people's shelter	3
Spanish Town Road, near Police Station	6
Port Royal Street, near Atlas Coy's wharf, south side	3
Victoria Market, near Pier side of Market wall	6
West Queen Street	4
Rum Lane and Rosemary Lane, south of Harbour Street	4
Heywood Street, west side north of Park	6
Barry Street, south side, west of Railway Manager's Office, along iron railing of Darling Street	15
South Parade, between Orange Street and Peters Lane	4

Regulations affecting "Motor Hackney Carriages," passed by the Governor in Privy Council under Law 36 of 1881.

78. The table of fares provided by regulation No. 37 passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Council of Kingston on the 6th day of August, 1888, shall not apply to hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers propelled or driven by motive power.

79. Every owner or driver of a motor hackney carriage capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven by motive power, plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate of fare prescribed by the following table, and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case, the same shall be determined by time.

Table of Fares by distance.

For every person conveyed in any motor hackney carriage within the boundaries of Kingston as defined by Regulation No. 37 passed on the 6th day of August, 1888, for each mile or part of a mile	6d.
For every half mile or part thereof beyond the said boundaries, for every person carried	6d.

Table of Fares by Time.

For every hour or part of an hour within the said boundaries of Kingston for one person	4/
For every person after the first	2/
For the hire of the whole of a motor hackney carriage, or for any distance beyond the said boundaries of Kingston, in which cases the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the motor hackney carriage is permitted to carry, for each hour or part of an hour	10s.

80. Regulations Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, made and passed on the 6th day of August 1888, shall apply to motor hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven by motive power, save that the extra payment for waiting shall be threepence for each period of five minutes instead of threepence for each period of ten minutes as provided in Regulation No. 38.

81. A motor hackney carriage which is also registered as a motor car shall not be required to have the hackney carriage number painted on the back, provided that the requirements of the Motor Car Law in respect of registration have been complied with.

82. The driver of a motor hackney carriage also registered as a motor car, need not wear a driver's badge upon his arm, but shall wear on his hat or cap a badge or device to be from time to time approved by the Mayor and Council, and which badge or device shall bear the number of his license to drive a hackney carriage.

HOTELS, LODGING HOUSES AND TAVERNS.

KINGSTON.

Hotels.

Myrtle Bank	..	..	The Myrtle Bank Hotel Co., Ltd.
South Camp Road	..	..	H. A. Evelyn.
92 East Street	..	..	Mrs. G. B. McDougal.
54 Harbour Street	..	..	Ditto
16 Sutton Street	..	..	G. W. Abrahams.

Lodging Houses.

12 North Street	..	..	R. and E. Hendry.
94 East Street	..	..	Miss H. E. Shaw.
144 King Street	..	..	Mrs. Lunan.
117 Duke Street	..	..	Miss E. A. Phillips.
81 Duke Street	..	..	Miss E. A. Shaw.
80 East Street	..	..	Alexander Dixon.
65 Hanover Street	..	..	Mrs. B. Garsia.
78 East Street	..	..	H. H. Quallo.
112 East Street	..	..	Miss Farquharson.
89 East Street	..	..	E. C. Tucker.
68 Hanover Street	..	..	Mrs. L. M. Shaw.
8 Heywood Street	..	..	Jamaica Hotels Co., Ltd.

Taverns.

14 North Parade	..	..	T. M. Burke.
71 East Street	..	..	Mrs. R. Brett.
97 King Street	..	..	A. DaCosta.
83 Harbour Street	..	..	Charles DePass.
57 East Queen Street	..	..	S. A. Nightengale.

ST. ANDREW.

Lodging Houses.

Constant Spring Manor House	..	..	Mrs. Kemp.
Cedar Hurst, Spring Hill	..	..	Mrs. Francis.
Ellesmere	..	..	Mrs. Lye.
St. Andrew Hotel, Halfway Tree	..	..	Mrs. Austin.

Taverns.

Constant Spring Car Office	..	..	Maud Robinson.
Cross Roads	..	..	H. A. Bloomfield.
Slip Road	..	..	Doreas Dennison.
Papine Corner	..	..	Robert Marley.
Gordon Town Piquet House	..	..	Harold E. Bolton.
Stony Hill	..	..	Benjamin Young.
Papine Corner	John Fongkin.

ST. THOMAS.

Hotel.

Bowden Hotel	United Fruit Co. (R. D. Garcia).
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Lodging Houses.

Morant Bay	Miss L. P. Bennett.
Bath	Lucretia Duffy.
Bath (The Bath)	The Bath Corporation (Miss Evans).

Tavern.

Morant Bay	James H. Williams.
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PORTLAND

Hotel.

Port Antonio	Titchfield.
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<i>Lodging Houses.</i>			
Port Antonio	Geo. Henriques.
Ditto	Mrs. Jones.
Ditto	J. Beamish Cox
Ditto	..	..	C. Escoffery.
Buff Bay	..	..	Mrs. Crossley.

<i>Taverns.</i>			
Port Antonio	..	..	C. H. Gale.
Ditto	..	..	Alfred B. Bailey.

ST. MARY.

<i>Hotel.</i>			
Port Maria	..	..	H. P. Jones.

<i>Lodging Houses.</i>			
Castleton	..	..	Victor Terrelonge.

<i>Taverns.</i>			
Port Maria	..	..	Mrs. L. Parodie
Annotto Bay	..	..	Mrs. M. Helps.
Ditto	..	..	T. B. Moodie.

ST. ANN

<i>Hotels.</i>			
Holly Mount	..	..	W. P. Purdon.
Moneague Hotel	..	..	T. J. Sims.
St. Ann's Bay	..	..	Miss E. Hart.

<i>Lodging Houses.</i>			
Moneague	..	..	Mary A. Hutchinson.
Brown's Town	..	..	Mrs. Sutherland.
Claremont	..	..	Mrs. F. W. T. Roberts.

TRELAWNY.

<i>Lodging Houses.</i>			
Falmouth	..	..	Mrs. Jacobs.
Ditto	..	..	Mrs. Messado.
Duncans	..	..	Mrs. Stockhausen.

<i>Tavern.</i>			
Falmouth	..	..	Wm. Doull.

ST. JAMES.

<i>Lodging Houses.</i>			
Montego Bay	..	..	Miss E. Payne.
Ditto	..	..	Mrs. Mowatt.
Ditto	..	..	Mrs. Jervis
Spring Hill	..	..	W. Coke Kerr.
Picadilly House	..	..	Mrs. Johnson.
St. James Hotel	..	..	David Payne.
Montego Bay Hotel	..	..	Mrs. Husey
Ivey Lodgings	..	..	Mrs. Hylton.

<i>Taverns.</i>			
Montego Bay	..	..	Lamber D. Frazer.
Ditto	..	..	Archibald W. Parkin.

HANOVER.

<i>Lodging Houses.</i>			
Sea View	..	..	Edith Levy
Bridge House	W. Dixon.
Lorneton House	Julia Rogers

WESTMORELAND.

Hotel.

Mackfield	Mrs. Munroe
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Lodging Houses.

Savanna-la-Mar	Ann Maria Vaz
Ditto	Felicia Ramsay.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Hotel.

Balaclava	Mrs. Farquharson.
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Lodging Houses.

Black River	A. N. Williams .
Ditto	Mrs. Constantine.
Ditto	Miss H. Shearer.
Santa Cruz	..	..	Miss Doran.
Balaclava	..	..	Miss Roberts.
Malvern	..	..	Mrs. Lawrence.
Siloah	..	..	Mrs. Falden.
Newmarket	..	..	Mrs. Ford.

MANCHESTER.

Hotels.

Mandeville, The Grove	..	..	J. B. Dick.
Ditto Bloomfield	..	..	M. Braham.
Ditto Newleigh	..	..	Mrs. Halliday.

Lodging Houses.

Mandeville, Renfrew Cottage	..	..	Miss Senior.
Ditto Nashville	..	..	Mrs. Nash.
Ditto Alexandria Cottage	..	..	Mrs. A. A. Alexander.
Ditto Emerald Cottage	..	..	Mrs. Copeland.
Christiana	..	..	Ellen Mullings.
Ditto	..	..	J. E. Feurtado.

ST. CATHERINE.

Hotels.

Spanish Town	..	..	St. Catherine Hotels Co.
Holly Mount	..	..	W. P. Purdon.

Lodging Houses.

35 Manchester Street, Spanish Town	..	..	Mrs. Wright.
King Street, Spanish Town	..	..	Mrs. Mendez.
27 White Church Street	..	..	Mrs. Fletcher.
Linstead	..	..	A. B. Watson.
Ditto	..	..	J. S. Hylton.
Old Harbour	..	..	Betsy Harrison.
Ditto	..	..	Mary Haylett.
Bog Walk	..	..	G. Mudie.
Ewarton	..	..	Mary Somerville.

Taverns.

Spanish Town	..	..	Bertram Andrade.
31 Young Street, Spanish Town	..	..	Ditto
25 Adelaide Street	..	..	G. E. Ellis.
Corner Manchester and Young Streets	..	..	T. A. Dolphy.
36 Young Street, Spanish Town	..	..	B. M. Andrade.
Linstead	..	..	A. M. Tucker.
Old Harbour	..	..	Vivian Dolphy.
Bog Walk	..	..	J. C. Lescesne.
Riversdale	..	..	Isaac Chance.

PART XVIII.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ROYAL NAVY.

LIST OF H.M. SHIPS.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES AND PARTICULAR SERVICE
FOURTH CRUISER SQUADRON.

ÆOLUS—8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser, 2nd Class. 3,600 Tons. I.H.P. 7,000 N.D.
(9,000 F.D.)

Attached to Training Squadron.

Commander	..	..	Allan G. Hotham
Lieutenant	..	..	(G) Brian P. McMahaon
“	..	..	Herbert Pott
“	..	..	(N) William S. F. MacLeod
“	..	..	Stuart S. Bonham Carter
“	..	..	Reginald Godsell
Engineer Commander	..	..	John F. Bushby
Engineer Lieutenant	..	..	Reginald W. S. Hinton
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Fairman R. Mann
Paymaster	..	..	Arthur W. B. Messenger
Sub-Lieutenant	..	..	Hugo W. L. Tyrrell
Assistant Paymaster	..	..	Walter S. Magrath
Gunner	..	..	Henry J. Martin
“	..	..	(T) Sidney Woods
Boatswain	..	..	William J. Barrett
(For Q. D. Duties.)			
Carpenter	..	..	Richard C. Ward
Artif. Eng.	..	..	Albert Davey
Re-commissioned 23rd May, 1911, at Devonport.			
(Attached to Chatham.)			

BERWICK—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 9,800 Tons. I.H.P. 22,000 N.D.
Training Squadron.

Captain	..	..	Lewis Clinton Baker
Commander	..	..	Oswald W. Ormsby
Lieutenant	..	..	Francis G. G. Chilton
“	..	..	(T) Colin A. M. Sarel
“	..	..	Lindsay R. Venn
“	..	..	(G) Evan Bruce-Gardyne
“	..	..	(N) John H. D. Cunningham
“	..	..	John E. Grey-Smith
“	..	..	Geoffrey B. Smith
Engineer Commander	..	..	Louis R. Croisdale
Engineer Lieutenant	..	..	Osborne W. Skinner
“	..	..	Thomas R. Power
Captain R. M.	..	..	(I) William P. Arbuthnot
Chaplain	..	..	Rev. Cecil W. Poignand, M.A.
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Richard S. Osborne
Fleet Paymaster	..	..	Harold J. D. Spriggs
Surgeon	..	..	Francis C. Alton

Sub-Lieutenant	..	..	Guy S. Ridgway
"	..	..	Robert L. T. Perry
Assistant Paymaster	..	..	(I) William W. Cover
Gunner	..	..	William J. Shrubbsail
"	..	..	George Sheldrick
(For instructional Duties)			
Boatswain	..	..	Edmund Daley
Sig. Boatswain	..	..	Robert F. Boyd
Carpenter	..	..	George Carpenter
Artif. Eng.	..	..	William H. A. A. Cottam
"	..	..	Alfred T. Oliver
"	..	..	Alfred Bailey
"	..	..	Thomas Davison
Clerk	..	..	Reginald H. Pearce

Re-commissioned at Chatham, 16th May, 1911.

CALYPSO—4. Late Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2,770 Tons.

Drill Ship for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant & Commander	..	..	Harold T. Atlay
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Edward O. B. Carbery, M.B.
Fleet Paymaster	..	..	(I) William F. Wells
Ch. Gunner	..	..	Michael Horrigan
Gunner	..	..	Charles G. McCarthy

Commissioned at Devonport 3rd November, 1902.

DONEGAL—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 9,800 Tons. I.H.P. 22,000 N.D.
Training Squadron.

Captain	..	..	Lionel Halsey
Commander	..	..	Charles W. Trousdale
Lieutenant	..	..	Harry L. Boyle
"	..	..	(I) Dudley B. N. North
"	..	..	(N) James B. Campbell
"	..	..	(G) Eustace R. D. Long
"	..	..	(T) DeCourcy W. P. Ireland
"	..	..	Alexander D. Boyle
"	..	..	Aubrey F. Inglefield
"	..	..	Lewis J. P. Jones

(in lieu of Sub-Lieut.)

Engineer Commander	..	..	Thomas C. Morris
Engineer Lieutenant	..	..	Ernest G. Smith
"	..	..	John Pattinson
Capt. R.M.	..	..	Bernard G. Weller
Chaplain	..	..	Rev. James H. Scott, M.A.
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Edward C. Sawdy
"	..	..	Evelyn R. Townsend
Fleet Paymaster	..	..	John E. Dathan
Sub.-Lieutenant	..	..	William K. D. Dowding
Asst. Paymaster	..	..	Richard J. Cosway
"	..	..	Arthur C. A. Janion
Gunner	..	..	James Rundle
Boatswain	..	..	Thomas R. Tremethick
"	..	..	Albert E. Pearson (act.)

(For Q. D. Duties.)

Signal Boatswain	..	..	Alfred Edwards
Carpenter	..	..	William O. Johns
Artif. Eng.	..	..	Robert Aiken
"	..	..	Archibald F. Fewins
"	..	..	Arthur Bruce (act.)
Wt. Mechanician	..	..	Arthur Paddock

Re-commissioned at Devonport, 23rd May, 1911.

ESSEX—14 Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 9,800 Tons. I.H.P. 22,000 N.D.
Training Squadron.

Captain	..	..	John F. E. Green
Commander	..	..	Gregory G. C. Wood-Martin
Lieutenant	..	..	George H. H. Holden
"	..	..	(I) (G) Robert H. Clarkhall
"	..	..	Noel E. Isemonger
"	..	..	(T) Walter K. E. Conlon
"	..	..	(N) Walter C. Tancred
"	..	..	Evelyn N. L. White
"	..	..	Edward C. Cruttwell
Engineer Commander	..	..	Arthur C. Darley
Engineer Lieutenant	..	..	Charles W. Keats
"	..	..	Harry H. Wilson
Capt. R.M.	..	..	Gordon H. H. Prynn
Chaplain	..	..	Rev. William D. Clements, B.A.
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Sidney Roach
Paymaster	..	..	Maurice G. B. Brown
Surgeon	..	..	Charles D. Bell, M.B.
Sub-Lieutenant	..	..	Henry C. Phillips
Asst. Paymaster	..	..	William J. Davison
"	..	..	John F. Stephens
Gunner	..	..	Thomas P. Collins
"	..	..	Ernest J. Whiting
(For instructional duties.)			
Boatswain	..	..	John Stevens
Sig. Boatswain	..	..	William H. J. C. Champion
Carpenter	..	..	Walter Harris
Artif. Eng.	..	..	Alfred E. Pressey
"	..	..	George F. Whettingstall
"	..	..	George T. Pillage
"	..	..	Henry C. Humphries (act)

Re-commissioned at Portsmouth, 23rd. April, 1912.

LEVIATHAN—18. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 14,100 Tons. I.H.P. 30,000 N.D
Flag Ship.

Training Squadron.

Rear-Admiral	..	..	..	Edward E. Bradford, c.v.o.
Secretary	..	..	Personal Staff.	(I) Thompson H. Millett
Flag Lieutenant	..	..	..	(S) Reginald F. Eyre
For general Staff Duties.				
Eng. Captain	..	..	..	Thomas C. E. Hughes
(Borne in) 'Berwick.'				
Eng. Lieutenant.	..	..	..	James Ashton
(To assist Eng. Captain.)				
Lieut. R.M.A.	..	..	..	Charles A. Lambert
(Assistant for W. T. Duties.)				
Fleet Surg.	..	..	..	John E. Coad, M.B.
Clerks to Sec.	..	..	..	Frank L. Hursey
"	..	..	..	Leslie N. Sampson
Captain	..	..	..	Eric P. C. Back
Commander	..	..	..	Lancelot N. Turton
"	..	..	..	(N) Richard Horne
Lieutenant	..	..	..	(G) Sidney R. Bailey
"	..	..	..	(T) John W. Howard
"	..	..	..	Edward H. Cater
"	..	..	..	Ernest W. Kirby

Lieutenant	..	..	Richard M. Welby
"	..	..	Nowell C. Johnstone
(For Physical Training duties.)			
"	..	..	Robert P. D. Webster
Eng. Commander	..	..	John E. Vibert
Eng. Lieutenant	..	..	James B. Nicholson
"	..	..	Andrew St. J. O'Neill
Major R.M.	..	..	John B. Finlaison
Chaplain	..	..	Rev. Francis E. Sutcliffe, B.A.
Fleet Paymaster	..	..	Horatio O. Jones
Surgeon	..	..	William H. King
Sub.-Lieutenant	..	..	George G. D. Salmon
"	..	..	Ralph G. Izat
"	..	..	Henry L. I. Kirkpatrick
"	..	..	David E. Blunt
Asst. Paymaster	..	..	Gerald P. Haddon
"	..	..	Albert B. Johnston
Ch. Gunner	..	..	Charles F. Stephens
Ch. Boatswain	..	..	John Myers
Gunner	..	..	(T) Norman J. Nicholson (act)
Boatswain	..	..	Edwin G. Cutcliffe
(For Instructional Duties.)			
Sig. Boatswain	..	..	Hugh O'Donnell
Carpenter	..	..	Valentine Urell
Artif. Eng.	..	..	Arthur L. Shaw
"	..	..	John Dean
"	..	..	William F. Floyd
"	..	..	William T. Hall (act)
The following Officers are borne as additional—for Surveying Service.			
Captain	..	..	James W. Combe (retired)
Lieutenant	..	..	Leonard G. Garbett

Re-commissioned at Chatham on 16th May 1911.

Attached to Devonport.

MELPOMENE—(late Indefatigable) 8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser, 2nd Class
3,600 Tons. I.H.P. 7,000 N.D. (9,000 F.D.)

Attached to Training Squadron.

Captain	..	..	Henry M. Doughty
Lieutenant	..	..	(G) The Rt. Hon. Lord George
"	..	..	F. Seymour
"	..	..	(N) Claud A. Merriman
Engineer Lieutenant	..	..	Charles R. Peploe
Major R. M.	..	..	John W. Milner
Capt. R.M.	..	..	Joseph A. M. A. Clark
Lieut. R.M.	..	..	Charles B. Partridge
"	..	..	Harold E. Ravenshaw
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Lewis A. Drake-Brockman
			Reginald St. G. S. Bond, M.B., F.R.C.S. Ed.
Staff Paymaster	..	..	Frederick A. Cornford
Ch. Artif. Eng.	..	..	William J. Ley
Gunner	..	..	Charles E. Bounton
(For Q. D. Duties.)			
"	..	..	(T) Peter McClelland (act)
Carpenter	..	..	Alfred J. Collins
Assist. Clerk	..	..	John N. Kennedy

Re-commissioned at Portsmouth, 19th Jan. 1912.

SIRIUS—8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser, 2nd Class. 3,600 Tons. I.H.P. 7,000 N.D.
(9,000 F. D.)

Attached to Training Squadron.

Captain	..	..	Crawford MacLachlan
Lieutenant	..	..	(G) George H. Knowles
"	..	..	(N) William R. Priston
"	..	..	Robert C. Woollerton
"	..	..	Herbert Owen
Eng. Lieut.	..	..	Walter Stokes
"	..	..	George Cocks
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Charles E. C. Stanford, M.B.
Staff Paymaster	..	..	(I) William H. Eves
Sub-Lieut.	..	..	Charles K. Adams
Asst. Paymaster	..	..	Kenneth E. Badcock
Gunner	..	..	John McKay
"	..	..	(T) William Dunlop
Boatswain	..	..	Harry Cousens
(For Q. D. Duties.)			
Carpenter	..	..	Sidney P. Crocker
Artif. Eng.	..	..	Thomas A. Cuthbertson
Asst. Clerk	..	..	Sigmund W. Farman

Re-commissioned at Devonport on 1st February, 1912.

Attached to Chatham

TERROR (late Malabar,) late Screw Troopship. 6,211 Tons.

Receiving Ship, Bermuda.

Commander	..	..	Godfrey E. Corbett
(And for charge of Naval Establishments, and as King's Harbour Master.)			
Lieutenant	..	..	E. H. Bate
(And for charge of Charts and Chronometers.)			
Asst. Paym. in charge	..	..	E. G. Leyshon
Chief Gunner	..	..	D. Burnett-Herkes
Boatswain	..	..	H. E. A. Burridge

The following officers are borne as additional:—

FOR BERMUDA YARD.

Eng. Com.	..	..	Thomas R. Reynolds
Staff Surgeon	..	..	Oswald Rees, M.B.
(And for Ireland Island.)			
Lieutenant	..	..	Joseph Wright, C.S.C.
Hd. Schoolmaster	..	..	Charles F. Way

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTER STAFF.

G.O.C. Troops, Jamaica, and Inspector of the West Indian Local Forces—Brig.-General J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, C.B., D.S.O.

D.A.A. and Q.M.G. and O. i/c Records W.I.R.—Captain H. G. A. Thomson, R. War. R. Garrison Adjutant—Lieut. T. B. Nicholson, W.I.R.

Staff Officer Local Forces—Lieut. A. W. Langley, R. G. A.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Major A. H. Thorp.	Lieutenant N. Hudson
Captain R. S. Lucy	Lieutenant L. G. Matterson
Captain G. L. Knowles	Lieutenant H. A. Cox

Armament Officers.

Captain F. J. N. Smyth	Lieutenant J. B. Leefe.
Captain H. T. Hart	Lieutenant A. H. D. Phillips.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Carey, C.R.E. Major B. F. Caws, Inspector of Works.

44th Company.

Captain R. M. Macrory Lieutenant M. F. Grove-White.
 Lieutenant J. N. Cash Lieutenant H. G. MacGeorge
 Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. G. Burrington.

2ND BATTALION WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Barchard, Comdg. Battalion.

Major C. W. Long	Lieut. H. J. L. Poe
Major J. P. Bliss	" A. E. Norton, (Adjutant)
Captain R. R. Larensen	" J. S. Briscoe
" E. J. Pomeroy	" R. R. Leader, (A/Adjutant)
" A. T. Martin	" J. C. Buchanan
" G. E. Hewitt	" E. S. White
" G. G. B. Muller	" H. C. V. Porter
Lieut. Davenport-Handley-Humphreys	" L. E. Ottley
	" E. R. Macpherson
2nd Lieutenant W. H. C. Ramsden	2nd Lieut. W. E. Walker
Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. S. H. Price.	

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major D. C. E. Grose, Officer Commanding A.S.C.	Jamaica.
Captain H. R. Hayter, Officer i/c A.S.C. Duties,	Up Park Camp
Captain J. S. Iredell, " " "	Port Royal
Lieut. F. A. Corfield, " " "	Newcastle

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Wilson, (Senior Medical Officer)	
Major H. P. W. Barrow	Captain W. J. S. Harvey
Major A. F. Weston	Captain S. Field
Captain M. J. Winder	Lieut. C. H. Stringer

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. W. Stephen, Chief Ordnance Officer
 Captain H. T. Dunn, Ordnance Officer.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Vowell, Command Paymaster.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, Chaplain to Forces, (Church of England).

ADDRESSES OF STAFF OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

General Officer Comdg. Troops	Headquarters Office, Up-Park Camp.
D.A.A. & Q.M.G. and O. i/c Records, W.I.R.	ditto
Garrison Adjutant	ditto
Staff Officer Local Forces	Militia Office, Kingston
Officers Commanding:—Royal Artillery	Port Royal
66th Co. R. G. A.	ditto
Royal Engineers	Up-Park Camp
44th Co. R.E.	Port Royal
2nd. Bn. W.I.R.	Up-Park Camp
Army Service Corps	Up-Park Camp
Senior Medical Officer	Up-Park Camp
Chief Ordnance Officer	Ordnance Depot, Kingston
The Command Paymaster	Up-Park Camp
The Superintendent Detention Barracks	Up-Park Camp
Chaplain to the Forces	Up-Park Camp

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorised to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration and are liable to a stamp duty of 5s. on each passport.

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of His Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application, and on payment of a Stamp Duty of five shillings.

Under the Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 23 of 1902, as amended by Law 5 of 1905, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the former Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

On application in writing by a person desiring to leave the island for a proclaimed place a permit shall be granted by such person or persons as the Governor may appoint for the purpose, or by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as the Inspector) of the parish of Kingston, subject to the following rules:—

- (i.) If the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of any person appointed as above provided, or of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or that, being a native of or domiciled in this Island, he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this Colony, or that he has deposited one Pound and five shillings in the Treasury to cover such risk, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent such agent has paid into the Treasury, the sum of one Pound and five shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned, the permit shall be granted forthwith.
- (ii.) If an applicant for a permit who has deposited twenty-five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of twenty-five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of twenty-five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of twenty-five shillings, shall on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.
- (iii.) No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such person and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- (iv.) Any such contract shall, *inter alia*, provide:
 - (a.) That the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the Emigrant or otherwise obtain from him, re-payment of the sum of one Pound five Shillings, or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting Agent under the terms of this Law.
 - (b.) That the contract shall be cognizable before, and enforceable, in the Courts of this Island, or of the place of employment, at the option of the Emigrant, and
 - (c.) That no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this Sub-section of this Law.
- (v.) Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof, and no longer.

Section 1 of Law 5 of 1905 provides that—Passengers to any Proclaimed place shall leave the Island from the ports of Kingston, Montego Bay, or Port Antonio, and from no other port, unless the Government shall in any case otherwise permit.

Pauper immigrants Law—25 of 1905, gives power to forbid the landing in Jamaica of any person not a native or domiciled in the Island who in the opinion of the Harbour Master, Health Officer or senior Customs Officer is unable to maintain himself, or is likely to become chargeable on Poor Rates. Provided that bond may be given by acceptable persons to refund any such charges to the Government if incurred. Penalties summarily recoverable before a Resident Magistrate's Court may be inflicted on the ships (maritime lien), or on the master of such ship, or on the person forbidden, (or any persons aiding him) to land.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic.,

cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA IN THE YEARS 1900-1910.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
D. Cameron F. J. Commin A. J. Martin Do. do.	11th Oct., 1900	Improvements in Process of and Apparatus for Liquefying and Purifying sewage.
O. Zurcher	10th Dec., 1900	Improvements in Apparatus for treatment of Sewage and other Liquids.
M. Prior	13th Dec., 1900	Improved Case or Envelope for Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.
R. S. Patterson	15th April, 1901	Improvements in Cotton gins and Wool burrers.
W. S. Belding	19th April, 1901	Improvements in containing vessels.
A. W. Lawton	10th June, 1901	An improved machine for defibrating Ramie and other Fibrous Plants.
E. C. Paramore	26th June, 1901	Improvements in methods of and apparatus for preserving Fruit, Vegetable, Grain and the like.
C. L. Pullman	8th July, 1901	Improvements of and apparatus for generating, treating and utilising Chlorine gas.
A. W. Maconochie	30th July, 1901	An invention for ventilation.
A. C. Bancroft	10th Aug., 1901	Improvement in the manufacture of tins or containers for enclosing preserved food, provisions or the like.
M. A. G. Himalaya	18th Oct., 1901	An apparatus to be used in the cultivation of bananas and plantains, entitled the anti-wind protector.
G. E. Highley	11th Jan., 1902	An improved apparatus for making industrial use of the heat of the sun and obtaining high temperatures.
J. B. G. Bonnard	17th May, 1902	Improvement in the art of condensing steam, etc.
C. A. Spreckles and C. A. Kern	28th May, 1902	Improvements in nitro-cellulose compounds for various useful objects.
		Improvements in treatment of sugar, sugar liquor and sugar-bearing material.

* For previous List of Patents see issues prior to 1902.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patantee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
The Hon. Evelyn Ellis	12th June, 1902	(1) Cigar making machines. (2) Cigar bunching machines. (3) Cigar wrapping machines.
N. Du Brul	30th Aug., 1902	Cigar wrapper cutting machines.
Robert Williamson	27th Nov., '02	Improvements in Centrifugal machines
Messrs. J. W. Bain & C. Hannay	30th Dec., 1902	Improvements in the preservation of fruit, vegetables and the like.
J. S. Rigby	29th March, '03	Improvements in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.
Samuel Butler	11th July, 1903	Improvements in means for preventing the skidding or side slipping of Motor Cars, Bicycles and other vehicles.
William Maque	24th July, 1903	An improved Engine valve gear by which the points of admission cut off and release of high pressure steam or other motive fluid may be controlled.
George Archibald Lowry	22nd Sept., 1903	An invention for improvements in the apparatus for charging fluids and the like with Carbonic and other gas.
George J. Atkins	24th Sept., 1903	Improvements in the Electrolysis of Chloride of Salts and in the apparatus therefor and for Electrolysis generally.
Messrs. Grove, Johnson and Perry Richard Hare	30th Aug., 1904	Improvements relating to the fermentation of liquids.
F. J. Oakes	12th Sept., 1904	Improvements in the processes for extracting from vegetable matter, glucosides possessing coloring or tanning properties, and also in the products resulting from such processes.
Charles Hannay and Robert Harvie Aitken	3rd March, 1905	An invention for improvements in the drying of fruits, vegetables and the like.
Andrew Delisser	7th July, 1905	Manufacture of plugs for tobacco pipes.
Roberto Lepetit	7th July, 1905	Improvements in and relating to the preparation of logwood extracts for dyeing purposes.
Edward Clarence Paramore	16th June, 1905	Improvements in the art of treating and utilizing Chlorine gas.
Oluf Tyberg, William Stone Lockett, Leon Lake, Harry Knight, Florence Herrington	16th Dec., 1905	Improvements in Cigar Machinery.
Montgomery, A. W.	22nd Jan., 1906	Improvement in Fibre Machines for utilizing the fibres of the Banana tree.
Moller, William	8th Feb., 1906	For the prevention of the attack of cattle, horsekind, sheep and goats by ticks and other external and internal parasites to be named "Sulphurated Salt Lick."
Fossenden, R. A.	12th Feb., 1906	Improvement in signalling.
Pollard E. T.	27th Mar 1906	Machine for making boxes or wrappers from paper and for filling same with cigarettes or other articles.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Marconi G.	25th April, 1906	For improvement in or relating to Wireless Telegraphy.
Baron, L. B.	30th Aug., 1906	For improvements in cigarette making machines.
Radclyffe, Dick Edwards	8th Dec., 1906	For a new or improved process, appliances and machinery to decorticate scutch and de-gum fibres, more especially ramie, rhea and the like.
Thomas Oliver Kemp	22nd April, 1907	For treating tar for the elimination of water and recovery of volatile products therefrom.
James Meikle	5th June, 1907	For obtaining soluble extracts from bark and other vegetable matters.
Oluf Tybergh	6th June, 1907	Improvements in cigar machinery.
Messrs. Taylor Burrowes, Walters Harcourt Palmer and Alexander Matheson	8th June, 1907	For decortivating and scutching and if desired combing ramie, hemp and other fibrous materials.
Augustus Charles Bancroft	25th June, 1907	Improvements in the manufacture of bricks.
J. E. Carrol	25th July, 1907	For improvements in and relating to distilling and treating of spirits.
George Farquhar and Robert North	15th Aug., 1907	Improvements in and relating to devices for hermetically sealing metal receptacles for food and the like.
Thomas Jefferson Lovett	15th Aug., 1907	Magnetic separators.
Francis James Oakes	15th Aug., 1907	Process for producing an improved Dye Stuff.
Thermos Limited	12th Sept., 1907	Improvements in double-walled vessel with a space for a vacuum between the walls.
Thomas Leopold Willson	27th Sept., 1907	Improvements in Fog signalling apparatus.
Fernando Shand y Ximenes	10th Oct., 1907	Improvements in or relating to Apparatus for raising sunken vessels.
William Hucks, jnr.	25th Nov., 1907	Improvements in Apparatus for aerating liquids or charging them with gas.
Ettore Bellini and Alessandro Tosi	5th Dec., 1907	System of direct Wireless Telegraph.
Earl Wellington Jenks Trevor	14th April, 1908	Improvements in nutshell breaking and kernel extracting apparatus.
"Z" Electric Lamp Syndicate	12th May, 1908	Improvements relating to the manufacture of filaments for Electric Incandescent Lamps.
J. E. Carroll	11th Feb., 1909	Improvements relating to the distilling and treating of Spirits.
George Isaac Silvera	17th Feb., 1909	Applying a break to banana carts and other two-wheeled vehicles.
Abraham Wynberg	11th Mar., 1909	Treatment of Sugar Cane and Sugar Cane waste and the manufacture of useful products therefrom.
Frank Lucius Murray	5th Feb., 1909	Medicine known as "Murray's Jamaica Electric Bitters."
Mortimer Lawrence Sweeney	19th April, 1909	Improved Cable and Telegraph Code.
John Blum	19th April, 1909	Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of artificial Para rubber.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Johannes Avetican Calantariants	23rd June, 1909	Improvements in and connected with building and other works, construction and appurtenances to resist the action of earthquakes and the like.
James Scott Turner and Arthur Wellesley Maxwell	10th Aug., 1909	Improvements in or relating to the treatment of Bamboo pulp and other similar materials.
Smith Everett	30th July, 1909	A new or improved process for the production of bye-products from Asphaltum and the like.
C. V. Strickland	25th Sept., 1909	Improvements in tobacco stemming machines.
Charles Hannay	8th Sept., 1909	Improvements in and connected with Collapsible Banana crate.
Charles Glaser and George Jacob Muller	7th Dec., 1909	Process of refining salt and recovering its impurities as by-products.
Richard Ames	29th Oct., 1909	"Machine for drying, heating and mixing Tamacadam."
Charles Alexander Henderson	7th April, 1910	"Metal Bound Box."
Ernest Wright	25th April, 1910	"Improvements in machines for decorating the fibrous leaves or stems of plants."
Robert McPherson	17th June, 1910	"Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of soaps."
Charles Chilton Moore	28th June, 1910	"Processes of making valuable products from Cassava."
George Barrett McMullen	2nd August, 1910	"Improvements in a process of treating sugar cane and the Products of said Process."
Festus Agnen McKay	29th Nov., 1910	Mechanical apparatus for use in polishing floors.
Frederick R. Bergh, Hugo I. Solbinger and Henry C. Neuberger	5th Mar., 1911	Improvements in and relating to process of evaporation.
William Henning	30th Mar., 1911	Process of manufacturing sugar.
Robert Derry	10th April, 1911	Rubber curing.
Milon James Trumble	25th July, 1911	The process and apparatus for the evaporation of liquid.
John Sorley	26th July, 1911	An improved composition for the destruction of insects.
William Stone Lockett	27th July	Improvements in cigar machinery.
Andrew Murdoch	14th Sept., 1911	Mechanical apparatus for use in fruit picking.
James Priestnall Naylor	1st Dec., 1911	Electric Day and Night Sign.
Hermann Blau	17th Aug., 1911	Improvement in illuminating Liquified Gas and method of and apparatus for the production of an illuminating Liquified gas.
Albert Alonzo Pauly	13th Feb., 1912	Improvements in Moulding apparatus.
Gordon Don Harris and Jas. Saml. Pollard	13th Feb., 1912	Dehydrating System.
Robert Thomson and Wm. Affleck Thomson	26th Feb., 1912	Improvements in the Re-enforcement of Columns. Ferro-Concrete Pillars and the like.
Robert Thomson and Wm. Affleck Thomson	26th Feb., 1912	Improvements in Ferro-Concrete floors

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Robert Thomson	9th Mar., 1912	Improvements in Column and Floor or Beam connections.
Robert Thomson	9th Mar., 1912	Improvements in Piles, Piers, Wharves and like structures.
John Henry Roberts and Geo. Whiteman McMullen	18th Mar., 1912	Improvements in Sugar making products and process of making the same.
Gordon Don Harris and Jas. Saml. Pollard	3rd April, 1912	For a method of and system for Dehydrating and warming air.
Seymour Wentworth Bon-sall	28th May, 1912	Improvements in rotary drying apparatus.
Signor Guglielmo Marconi	30th May, 1912	Improvements in installations for wireless telegraphy.
Frederick George Browne	16th May, 1912	Improved machine for cleaning the hulls of ships below water line.
John Gott	29th April, 1912	Improvements in working sub-marine cables.
Daniel Clarence Smith	16th July, 1912	An improved process of and apparatus for refrigerating by ammonia expansion and absorption.
Louis Gathmann and Herbert Edson	2nd July, 1912	A method of producing sugar.
Dr. Abraham Hynberg	2nd Aug., 1912	A process and apparatus for the manufacturing of Raffinade (White Sugar).
William Arthur Ranken, and Michael McRae and Norman Malcolmson	11th April, 1912	Improvements in or relating to the production of half-stuff paper pulp or paper.
Thomas Stewart Hamilton	27th June, 1912	Improvements in methods or processes of purifying hydrocarbon liquids.
Mils Testrup and Olof Soderlund	16th August, '12	Improvements in and relating to evaporation, distillation and similar operations.
W. B. Hannan	31st Aug., 1912	Improvements in the process of and apparatus for, the dehydrating of fruits, and vegetables.
Hermann Becker	21st Oct., 1912	Improvements in apparatus for cleaning fruits, vegetables and the like.
Robert Alexander Sloan and John Edward Lloyd Barnes	28th Oct., 1912	Improvements in or applicable to Cigarette making machinery.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid,

plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in sections 9 and 10 of the law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standards, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The section of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance :—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the supreme court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette;" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid, then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as a commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a judge of the supreme court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a judge of the supreme court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0	0	2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0	0	9
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0	1	6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr chains, including diagram	0	16	0
For every additional lot	0	6	0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1	0	0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1	10	0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2	0	0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2	10	0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3	0	0
For each diagram of the above	0	6	0

Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	£0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 6
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of Land Surveyors with their postal addresses in the island:—

Henry J. Rogers, Kingston	Alexander Russell Dunn, Priestman's River
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town	Edward George Reid, Cross Roads
Ambrose Hearne, Morant Bay	Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River
Henry Jas. Rudolf, Hampstead	Theophilus Lynch Byles, Linstead
Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay	Henry T. Burke, Savanna-la-Mar
Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston	W. B. Sangster, Mountain Side
William Raglan Phillips, Chapelton	T. J. Gray, Magotty
William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios	S. H. Whittingham, Cambridge
Charles John Davis, Montego Bay	C. E. Spence, Port Antonio
Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town	A. G. McCatty, Mandeville
Wilfred Ivan Harrison, Kingston	H. D. Rogers, Kingston
W. A. Baker, F.S.I., Kingston	S. T. Scharschmidt, Shooter's Hill
Charles N. Heming, Claremont	A. G. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
R. J. Miller, Kingston	Edward Foster, Montego Bay
E. E. Rickard, Spanish Town	A. C. Bancroft, P. G. River
Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen	W. A. Carpenter, Halfway Tree
T. R. B. Vermont, Gayle	Douglas Myers, A.M.I.C.E., Kingston
Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton	R. S. Biscoe, Kingston.

PETROLEUM.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under sections 18 and 19 of the Petroleum Law, 1906, (Law 37 of 1906), for the importation, transportation and keeping for sale of petroleum.

N.B.—Section 1 of the said Law defines the term “petroleum” as used in that Law and these rules.

Section 3 prohibits the importation, storage or sale of petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. in vessels other than are herein prescribed. Section 4 provides that any breach of section 3 shall be an offence against section 157 of the Customs Consolidation Law, and that an offender shall on conviction be liable to the pains and forfeitures therein mentioned. Section 5 provides that petroleum imported, stored, or sold in contravention of section 3 shall be deemed to be an article included in the term “dangerous explosives” for the purposes of Law 6 of 1899.

Section 6 provides that no petroleum shall be kept in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, and that petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. shall not be kept in quantity exceeding eight gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor, and under conditions prescribed by him; and that any petroleum kept in contravention of this section shall be forfeited and the occupier of the premises where it is so kept shall be liable to a penalty of £20 a day for every day during which such petroleum is so kept.

Definitions.

The term "The Law" as used in these rules means the Petroleum Law, 1906 (Law 37 of 1906).

The term "gasolene" as used in these rules means and includes all petroleum which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature lower than 95° Fahrenheit as defined in the Law.

The term "Petroleum Store" as used in these rules means a building specially appointed by the Governor for the storage of petroleum.

The term "Prescribed" as used in these rules means prescribed, appointed or authorised by the Law, these rules, or the Governor.

The Laws affecting the Storage and Sale of Petroleum, are, 18 of 1877, 37 of 1906, 1 of 1907, 2 of 1905, 1 of 1907, 37 of 1908, 30 of 1912.

RULES.

Importation.

1. The master of any ship, drogher or other vessel arriving in any port of this Island having on board any gasolene, otherwise than in conformity with the Law, shall be subject to the provisions of section 4 of law 6 of 1899.

2. Gasolene landed otherwise than as prescribed shall be deemed to be prohibited goods at the port of arrival and dealt with accordingly by the Customs authorities.

Transportation.

3. Petroleum shall not be transported along any public highway, otherwise than in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage of petroleum.

4. Care shall be taken to so load vessels containing petroleum on any vehicle that there shall be no risk of injury being done to them or any of them during the transportation thereof.

5. Vessels containing gasolene must be protected from the direct rays of the sun.

6. The person in charge of any vehicle carrying petroleum must be notified of the nature of the goods thereon and he must prevent any lighted candle, lamp, or any ignited tobacco or other substance from approaching or being near to any vessel containing it.

Applications for Petroleum Stores.

7. Any person desiring to have a petroleum store on his premises shall make an application in writing to the Director of Public Works requesting him to inspect the building which he wishes the Governor to appoint for that purpose, and to forward the application to the Governor, together with his report thereon.

8. If the Director of Public Works is not satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Law and these rules he will so inform the applicant and will not forward the application to the Governor. Otherwise the Governor's decision will be communicated to the applicant by the Colonial Secretary.

9. The conditions to be prescribed by the Governor when appointing a building as a petroleum store under section 6 of the law as to the mode of storage, the nature of the goods with which petroleum may be stored and the testing of such petroleum from time to time are contained in these rules.

Storage.

10. A petroleum store must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire building of which it forms part be constructed entirely of incombustible and spark-proof materials, and the petroleum store be completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

11. Every petroleum store must be externally spark-proof and so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood and to the nature and contents of such buildings that it may be deemed safe from ignition externally; and if any part of a petroleum store be within 30 feet distant from a dwelling house or store it must be constructed entirely of solid and incombustible materials.

12. Every motor car registered under law 26 of 1905 requiring petroleum for its propulsion shall be deemed to be a petroleum store for a quantity not exceeding that required for a distance of 150 miles.

13. In order that the temperature of the petroleum may be kept low and to permit as free a perflation of air as possible, every petroleum store must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation constructed in such a manner as to prevent so far as is possible fire from being communicated to the interior of the store from without.

14. The doorways of petroleum stores must be of not less than three feet six inches clear width and the doors must open outwards so as to permit of the contents of the store being removed as quickly as possible.

15. No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a petroleum store.

16. Petroleum may be kept in the same vessels in which it is permitted to be imported, provided that such vessels are in durable and air-tight condition, or other vessels complying with the same conditions, including fixed metallic tanks the inlets and outlets of which must be closed by air tight covers or taps, except when petroleum is being introduced or withdrawn. If the vessels are imported in wooden cases containing one or more they may be so kept in the store.

17. Any vessel containing petroleum which shall become defective in condition shall forthwith, on being found to be so, be removed from the store and the petroleum shall be transferred to a vessel in perfect condition which may be returned to the store.

18. Casks or vessels containing more than 25 gallons of petroleum each shall be stored in tiers or rows, the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask or vessel in width and two in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of two casks or vessels in width and two in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least four feet in width.

Vessels or cases containing 25 gallons or less each shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows, and the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of four vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least three feet in width.

19. Vessels containing gasoline must be stored apart from vessels containing petroleum of other descriptions and separated therefrom by a space or spaces not less than three feet in width.

20. The door of a petroleum store shall be provided with a strong lock attached to the inside of the door and also with a sufficient hasp and staple and a padlock on the outside and if it be a double door the half to which the lock is not attached shall be provided with strong tower bolts at top and bottom on the inside. The keys of the locks must be kept by the proprietor in his own possession or in his absence in that of the person whom he leaves in charge of the premises. The door must be kept securely closed and fastened by both locks at night and by at least one lock in day time, except when petroleum is being received into or removed from the store.

21. No petroleum shall be received into or removed from any store except during daylight.

22. No lighted candle, lamp or lantern nor any match shall at any time be taken into a petroleum store under any pretence or for any purpose whatever. No smoking shall under any circumstances be permitted in any petroleum store.

A conspicuous notice containing these prohibitions shall be posted outside and inside every petroleum store.

23. If petroleum becomes ignited the application of water tends to spread the fire. Earth, sand or blankets and rugs should be thrown on the flames to extinguish them. A supply of about a cubic yard of earth or sand shall be always kept conveniently near every petroleum store.

24. Any Officer or Sub-officer of Constabulary or any Officer of Excise or Customs shall on demand at any reasonable time be afforded access to any petroleum store for the purpose of inspecting the store or testing the petroleum.

25. The Senior Officer of Constabulary for any parish shall inspect or cause to be inspected by a sub-Officer every petroleum store in that parish and its contents at least once in every year and shall take such lawful steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the law and these rules. In any case of persistent or continuous non-compliance such Senior Officer shall report fully to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector General.

Sale.

26. Petroleum for sale by retail shall be kept in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage thereof.

No quantity exceeding four gallons shall be delivered at one time to any single pur-

chaser except in an air-tight metal vessel, unless an entire cask as imported be purchased. Smaller quantities may be drawn from a vessel kept for the purpose into bottles or suitable cans and so delivered.

Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Senior Officer of Constabulary for the parish for the preventing so far as possible the escape of petroleum in the process of transfer from the original container to the bottles or cans in which it is delivered and for the collection of any petroleum so escaping in a metal receptacle from which it can be transferred to a safe place.

No lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near the place where petroleum is so kept or transferred. Vessels containing gasoline and the arrangements for its delivery in small quantities shall be completely separated from those for petroleum of other descriptions.

27. A copy of these rules shall be kept constantly posted on or near the door of every petroleum store. A copy of Rule 26 shall be printed on the back of every license to sell petroleum by retail.

Penalties.

28. Any persons contravening any of these rules or refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirements under these rules or obstructing any person in the lawful exercise of any powers given by or under these rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, on the 31st October, 1906.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Law 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water" and enacts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a License, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels, each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a License. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary, and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

- (a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;
- (b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;
- (c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant *not less than 30 feet* from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed

that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods or damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

The importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire-arms must take out a license; 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and justices of the peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the law. See Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 22 of Law 6 of 1899 published in the Jamaica Gazette September 19, 1912.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird, Canaries, Finches, save and except the Brown, Finch or Jack Sparrow, Humming Birds, Green Toly or Robin Red Breast, Swallows, Swifts, Solitaire, Nightengale, Red Start Flycatchers, Flycatchers, Warblers, John Tewitt, Anteater Troopial, Banana Quilt Blue Quilt, Orange Quilt, Mosquitto Hawks or Gie-me-Bit, Oldman or Rain Bird, Loggerhead, Owls, Woodpecker.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

Law 16 of 1899 gives the Governor further powers to extend the close season for birds or fish, and to apply the close season to different parts of the island as circumstances may require.

The following table gives a list of the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close season which is set opposite their names. Their eggs are similarly protected:—

Blue Pigeon	} 1st March to 11th July, except in <i>St. Elizabeth</i> where the close season for these birds is 1st March to 15th July.
Ringtail	
Coots	
Parrots	
Parrakeets	
Ground Doves	} 1st March to 15th August, but in <i>St. Catherine</i> the close season for Pea-doves and Whitewings is 1st March to 25th July.
Hopping Dicks	
Glasseyes	
Baldpates	
Pea-doves	
Whitewing or Lapwing	} 1st March to 11th August, see Gazette 28th November, 1907, Notice No. 507.
White Belly	
Mountain Witch	
Partridge	} 1st March to 31st August.
Pitcharies	
Wild Guinea Fowl and Quail,	1st March to 30th September.

Wild Duck, Teal, Plover and Snipe are not now protected as originally provided in the Law.

The Governor is, by section 14 of law 32 of 1885, "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, iGodamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, et, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured at a charge of 10/ per day, but arrangements can be made for a round sum for the trip. A small hut has been erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Jamaica Tourist Association, "Coronation Buildings," King Street, Kingston. (See page 528.)

THOMAS COOK & SON, TOURIST AGENTS.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, tourist agents, are represented in Jamaica by Mr. E. Astley Smith, Kingston P.O.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

The duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

Schedule of Fees for the Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Returning Officer—

1. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	£1 11 6
2. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
3. For a contested Election, Country	..	..	5 5 0
4. Presiding Officers (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
5. Presiding Officer acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	..	..	3 3 0
6. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	2 2 0
7. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer—

8. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	1 11 0
9. For an uncontested Election, Port Royal	..	..	1 1 0
10. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
11. do. do. Country	..	..	5 5 0
12. For a contested Election, Port Royal	..	..	2 2 6
13. Presiding Officers (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
14. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
15. Presiding Officer acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	..	..	3 3 0
16. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
17. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

Returning Officer—			
18. Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	..	..	1 1 0

*For a Contested Election..***Returning Officer—**

19. Receiving Nomination	..	..	..	£1	1	0
20. Taking the Poll	..	..	..	1	1	0
21. Returning Officer—Kingston	..	..	..	12	12	0
22. Presiding Officer—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	..	3	3	0
23. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	..	3	3	0

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.*For Legislative Council and Parochial Election.*

Travelling Expenses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way.

Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

For every night away from home, 13/6. Actual out of pocket expenses on last day of journey will be refunded. In the event of its being necessary to send a Presiding Officer to an outlying Polling Station, he shall be permitted to travel overnight and will be entitled to the same travelling and subsistence allowances.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed provided the amount be reasonable and must be supported by vouchers.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

G. M. WORTLEY, Clerk Privy Council.

3rd March, 1909

The following Tables show the Returning Officers, the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts:—

RETURNING OFFICERS AND HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District	Returning Officers.	Head Polling Station.
*Kingston	—	Old Wolmer's School premises, Kingston
*St. Andrew	—	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	A. C. McIntosh	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	W. H. B. Cathcart	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	S. C. McCutchin	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	H. G. H. Gauntlett	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	G. H. Davidson	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	I. W. Allwood	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	R. Lewis	The Court House, Lucea
Westmoreland	L. A. Hopwood	The Court House, Sav.-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	C. E. Mellish	The Court House, Black River
*Manchester	—	The Court House, Mandeville
*Clarendon	—	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	J. L. Hill	The Court House, Spanish Town

* Appointments vacant at time of going to press.

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

Kingston—

Port Royal

St. Andrew—

Stony Hill
Bull Bay
Lawrence Tavern
Gordon Town
Guava Ridge
Cross Roads
Mount Airy

St. Thomas—

Easington
Trinity Ville
Golden Grove
Cedar Valley
Bath
Port Morant
Seaforth

Portland—

Hope Bay
Buff Bay
Manchioneal
Birnam Wood
Moore Town
Priestman's River
St. Margaret's Bay

St. Mary—

Annotto Bay
Richmond
Retreat
Gayle

St. Ann—

Brown's Town
Moncague
Alexandria
Cave Valley
Claremont
Ocho Rios
Dry Harbour

Trelawny—

Stewart Town
Duncans
Deeside
Ulster Spring

St. James—

Adelphi
Spring Mount
Cambridge
Montpelier

Hanover—

Green Island
Miles Town
Sandy Bay
Cascade

Westmoreland—

Bluefields
Bethel Town
Little London
Morgan's Bridge
Darliston
New Road
Seaford Town
Whithorn

St. Elizabeth—

Santa Cruz
Malvern
Lacovia
Newmarket
Springfield
Williamsfield
Portsea
Siloah
Pedro Cross Road's

Manchester—

Porus
Wigton
The Cottage
Asia
Christiana
Lincoln

Clarendon—

Alley
Chapelton
Frankfield
Milk River
Brixton Hill
Spaldings
Rock River
Crooked River
Toll Gate
Thompson Town
Kelleets
Hayes
Boro Bridge

St. Catherine—

Old Harbour
Linstead
Point Hill
Above Rocks
Rio Magno
Bartons
Ewarton
Guanaboa Vale

The following table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1912-1913, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1911:—

District	Population. Census 1911.	Number of Electors in 1912-15
Kingston (including Port Royal	59,674	3,302
St. Andrew	52,773	2,341
St. Thomas	39,330	1,478
Portland	49,360	1,927
St. Mary	72,956	2,458
St. Ann	70,651	1,191
Trelawny	35,463	1,124
St. James	41,376	1,545
Hanover	37,432	1,221
Westmoreland	66,456	2,132
St. Elizabeth	78,700	1,658
Manchester	65,194	2,000
Clarendon	73,914	2,303
St. Catherine	88,104	3,666
	831,383	28,346

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
			} Used in measuring depths
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	3¼ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ —
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ —
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	55½ —
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5 —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ —

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½ gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000 —
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Trade
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

6. MEASURE OF TIME.		WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.	
60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	<i>Gold.</i>	
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour		dwt. gr.
24 Hours	= 1 Day	Double Sovereign	10 6½
7 Days	= 1 Week	Sovereign	5 3½
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month	Half Sovereign	2 13½
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month	<i>Silver.</i>	
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year	Crown	18 4 4-11
365 Days	= 1 Common Year	Half Crown	9 2 2-11
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year	Florin	7 6 6-11
		Shilling	3 15 3-11
In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.		Sixpence	19 7-11
		Fourpence	5 1-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	..	= .0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th "	..	= .1544 "
Décigramme	= 10th "	..	= 1.544 "
GRAMME	..	..	= 15.44 "
Décagramme	= 10 grammes	..	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100 "	..	= 1544 "
Kilogramme	= 1000 "	..	= 32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000 "	..	= 321¼ oz. " = 22.057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	..	= .03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th "	..	= .39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th "	..	= 3.93708 "
METRE	..	..	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres	..	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100 "	..	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000 "	..	= 1093.63 yds. = 621.38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000 "	..	= 10936.33 yds. = 6213.82 miles

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625—62138 = .00362, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.
5 "
8) 200
25miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the ARE = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare = 100th of an are = 1 square mètre	=	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE	=	119.603 "
Decare = 10 ares	=	.2471 acres
Hectare = 100 ares	=	2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the LITRE = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a *décimètre*.]

Millitre = 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centrimètre	=	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre = 100th "	=	.6103 "
Déclitre = 10th "	=	6.1027 "
LITRE	=	61.02705 "
Décalitre = 10 litres	{	610.2705 "
		= 2.201 gallons
Hectolitre = 100 litres	=	3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal
Kilolitre = 1000 " = a cub. metre	=	35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre = 10000 "	=	353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic mètre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Mètre,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the METRIC SYSTEM: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

The following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property have been fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April 1911, viz.:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.	Parish Road Rate.
	s. d.	d.
Kingston	2 6½	Nil
Port Royal	1 7	1
St. Andrew	1 11	1
St. Thomas	1 3	1
Portland	1 1	2
St. Mary	0 9	4
St. Ann	0 11	2
Trelawny	1 5	1
St. James	1 6	Nil
Hanover	1 2	1
Westmoreland	1 2½	1
St. Elizabeth	0 10	Nil
Manchester	1 0	Nil
Clarendon	1 0	4
St. Catherine	1 4	4

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
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May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Kingston	5,447	5,276	5,607	6,338	6,252
St. Andrew	291	386	393	370	388
St. Thomas	401	348	377	456	459
Portland	918	928	1,026	1,221	1,172
St. Mary	1,262	1,248	1,325	1,352	1,251
St. Ann	1,269	1,255	1,344	1,523	1,472
Trelawny	564	569	613	629	698
St. James	883	952	951	982	987
Hanover	538	470	452	522	574
Westmoreland	987	971	1,042	1,157	1,218
St. Elizabeth	900	845	878	1,045	1,100
Manchester	869	823	873	966	1,008
Clarendon	413	431	501	552	607
St. Catherine	1,284	1,265	1,366	1,472	1,436
Total	16,026	15,767	16,748	18,585	18,622

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Daily	Kingston
The Jamaican	G. F. Mullett	Semi-Weekly	"
The New Century	D. A. Corinaldi	"	Montego Bay
The Northern Weekly News	P. P. Lightbody	Weekly	"
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	"	Kingston
The Police Gazette	Government	"	"
The Jamaica Times	W. R. Drurie	"	"
The Church Monthly	A Committee	Monthly	"
Scotch Kirk Pulpit-Monthly	Rev. W. Graham	"	"
The Wesleyan Methodist	A Committee	"	"
The Presbyterian	Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A.	"	"
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A.	"	"
The Catholic Opinion	Bishop Collins, S.J.	"	"
The War Cry	The Salvation Army	"	"
Jamaica United Methodist Messenger	Rev. Francis Bavin	Quarterly	"
The Jamaica Churchman	A Committee	"	"

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DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of Islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce deLeon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's fez, at one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to the appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boat by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased His Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated the 29th June, 1871, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the Honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the agent of His Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands," together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the Government is administered by a Commissioner, as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and has recently been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the dependency.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town was described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this depen-

dency of his Government in March, 1884) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a public library and reading room. There are also an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, Masonic and other society lodges, a fairly commodious court house, a small prison and a school house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there a Government Officer, who performs the duties of revenue officer and foreman of works. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also a district Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt ponds at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80lbs. and one of ground salt about 95lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which a large quantity is shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour, Aermotor machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarked that "at Turks Islands, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," said His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a circular iron light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was revised in 1905, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, at present 3d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862 on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the crown fund. By recent legislation the larger part of the royalty collected in any year is refunded in the year following by way of grants to be expended in labour in the Salinas. £1,800 was so refunded in 1912.

According to the census of 1911 the population of Grand Turk comprised 169 whites, 1,512 coloured persons and blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 14 whites 384 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate) East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 103 white persons, and 3,433 coloured and blacks. The population of the dependency is 5,615.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small islands or cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "spenging" as it is called, is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying cays of North Caicos. The sponge when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the cays and sent to Grand Turk, from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" thousands of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the pita or sisal plant and companies for this purpose has been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos and Breezy Point, East Caicos.

There are four places of worship of the Church of England and the same number of the Wesleyan denomination with eleven belonging to the Baptist. There are ten government elementary schools, and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of them.

A public library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and storing it. There are several public tanks at Grand Turk capable of containing 250,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful, except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions make a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. While a hurricane which passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, did little damage to property, that of September 1908 did damage to the extent of £13,000.

Clyde's steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk fortnightly on their trips to and

from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's Line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., £600 and residence	Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office, Postmaster and Registrar of ship- ping, Manager Savings Bank, L. L. Smith, £225-£275.
Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour F. H. Watkins—£100.	Inspector of schools, H. H. Hutchings, £25. Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at Grand Turk, and Sergeant of Police, F. E. Todd, £150 to £175.
Government Medical Officers, T. R. Robert- son, £250, £25 drug allowance and private practice, Vacant, £200, private practice and residence, £25 drug allow- ance: certain fees allowed to both.	Government Officer at Salt Cay, Sergt. G. N. Astwood, £100, free quarters and £10 boat allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate, Registrar-Genl., Coro- nor, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Clerk and Acting Auditor, H. H. Hutch- ings, £295 to £325.	District Commissioner at Cockburn Har- bour, Vacant £100, and travelling expenses. Boarding and Revenue Officer, Cockburn Harbour, J. W. Tatem £100 to £120.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour F. H. Watkins. <i>President.</i>	
Hon. H. H. Hutchings.	Hon. T. L. Smith.
Hon. T. R. Robertson.	Hon. Alfred Stubbs.
Hon. W. S. Jones.	
<i>Clerk</i> —W. A. Darrell (acting)	

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	Vacant Consul.
Norway	W. S. Jones, Vice-Consul
Dominican Republic	R. Darrell, Vice-Consul
France	W. Andrew Manuel
	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 38' and 81° 30' W., and the parallels of 19° 16' and 19° 45' N. They were discovered by Columbus on May 10, 1503, on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispanolia (Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast was swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even is now frequently caught there. The Lesser Islands were the first discovered and inhabited, Grand Cayman getting its name from the Lesser Caymans. Alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman.

The prefixes "Grand" and "Little" sufficiently explain themselves, but the word "Brac" is not so easy. Cayman Brac is characterized by a large ridge of rock called the Bluff running down its eastern side, and it is from this the island gets its name Brac meaning a ridge or bluff.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril, Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound but with no elevation exceeding 40 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles

across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off Georgetown, the capital of the islands; but during a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths. Land fetches from £5 to £15 an acre in Georgetown; in the country about £2.

The island is well wooded and produce dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. Parrots are plentiful. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally. Cattle and ponies fetch from £4 to £5 a piece; goats 5s. to 10s. Poultry from 3d. to 4½d. a lb. Rabbits brought from Nicaragua have become thoroughly acclimatized, and run wild.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time.

Fish is not plentiful, but is usually sold at 2d. per lb. in Georgetown, 1½ in Bodden town and 1d. at East End. Pink pearls are found. The principal occupation of the men is going to sea either as sailors on cargo vessels or on turtles. There are no manufactures. Many go to the southern States of America and work there, sending home part of their earnings. Shipbuilding finds employment for a few in Georgetown and Cayman Brac. Among natural curiosities of the islands are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ miles inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

The Cayman Islands were, as hidden treasure discovered from time to time shows, at one time the rendezvous of buccaneers, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at night, far from shore in large armed boats called piraguas. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the islands untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formally colonized, and the following patents of land in the island are on record in the Island Record Office in Jamaica.

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, binding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The names of Campbell and Middleton are now extinct. Murray Crymble was Receiver-General of Jamaica.

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs."

The destiny of the Cayman Islands has been in the hands of various officers.

1734	"Governor" Cartwright	1888-1898	Custos—Edmund Parsons
	"Governor" William Bodden	1898 (Aug. 22)	—Commissioner—F. S. Sanguinetti (d. 1906)
	"Governor" Drayton		
1833 (Nov. 24)	Custos James Coe, snr.	1906	—Commissioner—C. H. Y. Slader (Acting)
	(d. 1839)		
—ab 1855	"James Coe, jnr.	1907 (March 16)	—Commissioner—G. S. S. Hirst, M.B.
—1879 (Sep. 17)	"Wm. Eden		
	Senior Justice—Webster		

The estimated population on 31st March, 1901, according to a computation made by the Registrar General of Jamaica, numbered 4,900. Of these 2,184 were males and 2,716 females. The present population of Grand Cayman is estimated at 5,000 and that of the lesser islands at 1,000 persons.

The chief industry is turtle catching on the banks, reefs and bars lying for several miles beyond the Mosquito Shore. Just now the fishing rights are the subject of dispute with Nicaragua and are in course of settlement by diplomatic means. Meanwhile certain places in dispute are placed 'out of bounds' for the fishermen and much distress is the result to the island in general.

The turtle when caught are "crawled" at a convenient place in the locality of the fishing grounds and when a sufficient number (according to the size of the ship) are obtained they are carried to the island, again placed in crawls for varying periods to recover the voyage and then conveyed to Jamaica for shipment to England.

The foregoing applies to green turtle the delight of lord mayors and aldermen; but a considerable trade is done in the shell of the hawk's bill turtle, which is valuable. When this species is caught it is summarily deprived of its armour. Its flesh is poor. Another turtle, the "loggerhead," is also poor eating, but portions of what in the trade is called "skin" are dried in the sun and exported.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are Georgetown, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian church, a court house, including public offices, a school house and a prison (a very inferior building) at Georgetown. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterian church at Bodden Town, West Bay, and East End. There are also court houses and gaols in the other districts.

In addition to the turtle industry, about 1,700 cattle and 300 horsekind are reared. Rope made from the thatch palm is exported.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into six districts, and petty courts and petty sessions courts are held periodically and as occasion requires. The Grand Court (with three Justices at least) is held semi-annually at Georgetown in February and August. At this Court the Commissioner presides. The Governor of Jamaica is empowered to appoint a judge to visit the island but the cases coming before the court are for the greater part very unimportant, and the services of a legal gentleman are not likely often to be required. There is an appeal from the latter court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

The taxation is of an extremely mild character. There is no house or land tax.

Irregular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica. The Cayman Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union and issue stamps of their own to the values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 5s., and 10s.

There are post offices at Georgetown, Boddentown and Cayman Brac, but the bulk of the postal business is done at Georgetown.

The mails are despatched and received at irregular intervals to and from Jamaica by sailing vessels and irregularly from the Southern States of America.

A money order system is in operation under convention with the Jamaica Post Office and is availed of to a large extent, the principal business being with the United States of America.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm in the summer. In the autumn, winter and spring, say from November to March, it is refreshingly cool, at times quite cold. There are cases of malaria occurring from time to time and digestive troubles traceable to starch food, but taking it all round the island is very healthy. 51.29 inches of rain fell in 1910-1911.

There is no pauper-roll, and little actual poverty. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown.

The tidiness of the homesteads is a matter of remark by strangers visiting the island. Georgetown has been a port of registry since 1903, and there were 25 vessels registered with an aggregate tonnage of 1,673 in 1910.

Education has been neglected. In 1908 an Education Law was passed which so far appears to work satisfactorily. Schools are provided by the Government at West Bay, Prospect, Boddentown and East End (the school at Georgetown is the property of the Presbyterian Church). Teachers receive 5s. per annum capitation grant, and with a very

few exceptions, the parents pay the school fees for their children. There are also a few small private schools receiving no aid from the Government. There are very few children who do not attend school where schools are provided.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about one mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from East End, Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 58 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

It is estimate that on the 31st March, 1901, there was a population of 834 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. These Islands are prosperous, owing to the large coco-nut gardens in existence. The annual export of coco-nuts is considerable.

In both places there are chapels connected with the Baptist denomination.

There are many vessels built here and the same may be said of Grand Caymans mainly out of native woods, such as mahogany, pempéro, &c., and the builders are really masters of their craft and proud of their reputation. The vessels not built specially for local trade are taken over to Cuba and Central America, and find ready sale.

Three "lights" are supported by the Government, one at Georgetown and another at East End, Grand Cayman, the third being at Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a body styled the "Justices and Vestry" composed of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected vestrymen. The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Small plantations of Sisal and Sugar Cane have been laid out in Grand Cayman, which if successful should find employment for a portion of the prædial population.

Under the provisions of law 24 of 1898, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £300. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties theretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court, the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the power of two Justices.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, Judge of the Grand Court, and Government Medical Officer—His Honour George A. C. Robinson, B.A. (Oxon.) £300, furnished residence and fees	Postmaster, Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, £5 per annum.
Clerk to Commissioner—O. G. Parsons, £40	Registrar of Shipping—A. C. Robinson, B.A. Admeasurer—A. Bodden, fees.
Treasury Clerk—A Bodden, £10.	Lloyd's Agent—W. M. Cochran.
Collector of Customs, George Town—A. Bodden, £100 and fees. Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, £60 and fees. East End—W. C. Watler, £30 and fees. Bodden Town—R. Coe Wood, fees.	Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Pantón, J.P. fees. W. Conwell Watler, J.P., fees.
Assistant Collector of Customs, Georgetown—J. H. O'Sullivan, £20 and fees.	Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.
Government Medical Officer, Lesser Caymans—R. M. Trille, M.D. £60.	Government Dispenser—Malcolm MacTaggart—£20 per annum.
Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—J. H. O'Sullivan, £80 and fees.	Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—W. H. McTaggart, fees. Prospect R. C. Stanhope, fees. Bodden Town—vacant, fees. East End, W. C. Watler, fees.
Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Receivers of Wrecks No. 1 District—A. E. Pantón, fees. No. 2 District—A. Bodden, fees. Lesser Caymans—H. W. Ratty, fees.	
Inspector of Nuisances, and Clerk of the Cemetery and Markets—E. P. Watler, £65, fees and furnished quarters.	Messenger—P. Brown.
Postmaster, Georgetown—A Bodden, £40 per annum.	Norwegian Vice-Consul—W. M. Cochran.
Assistant to Postmaster—A. L. Bodden—£20	Swedish Vice Consul—Edmund Parsons.
Postmaster, Boddentown—P. D. McCoy.	Honduran Vice-Consul—Edmund Parsons.

There is no public debt, but a surplus of about £3,000.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Edmund Parsons	W. Conwell Watler
Edward Henry Foster	H. W. Rutty.
Waide Taylor Foster	A. E. Panton
Joseph B. Webster	A. Crighton
William Mearns Coe	William Farrington
Robert Coe Wood	
James Edridge Hunter	

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on everything imported into the dependency with the following extra duties on:

Beer 4½d. per gallon, Spirits 4s. per gallon, Wines 1s. 6d. per gallon.

The following is the value of the Imports during the last four years: 1904-1905, £20,840 1905-1906, £23,820; 1906-1907, £28,000; 1907-1908, about £31,000.

Coco-nuts, pay 1s. per thousand export duty. There is no other export duty.

Internal Taxation.

Poll Tax (on all males between 18 and 60)	..	..	6s.
Horses, Cattle, Asses, Mules	..	..	9d.
Dogs	..	..	6d.
Sailing Vessels under 50 tons	..	..	5s. 0d.
“ “ 100 “	..	..	7s. 6d.
“ “ over 100 “	..	..	10s. 0d.
Boats and Canoes	..	..	6d.

Sums received from Internal Taxation:

1904-05, £266 5s. 6d.; 1905-06, £278 7s. 1½d.; 1906-07 £220. 1907-08, £475

Licenses—Spirit licenses only are issued. £10 per annum. Beer, wines and tobacco may be sold without a license.

The chief *Imports* are food stuffs, sugar, flour, rice and canned goods, also dry goods, the majority coming via Jamaica from the United States of America. Very little is imported from the United Kingdom, owing presumably to the expensive freight and length of time elapsing between the order and delivery.

Lumber is imported in large quantities direct from the United States for house and ship-building.

The chief *exports* are:

Turtle, hawk's bill, turtle-shell, rope, cattle and horses, dried skins, logwood, coco-nuts, conch pearls, conch shells.

The total value of the exports in 1905-1906 was £15,204 9s. 6d.

The great discrepancy between the value of Imports and Exports is due to the fact that many of the schooners built in the dependency are taken abroad and sold, their value not being included in these returns.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to “deal with” all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons. In 1906 the Morant Cays were leased for seven years to Captain S. E. Bodden, and the Pedro Cays for seven years to Captain John Greenwood.

The original intention was later carried out, and by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction

over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the southeast of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coco-nut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

Instructions particularly when there is no doctor on board, to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever.

GENERAL RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VESSELS.

Prior to taking in cargo or embarking passengers at infected or suspected ports, ships should have clean holds, fore-castle and steerage, and the bilges and lumbers be free from odour or deposit. The water supply should be above suspicion (especially in cholera infected ports) and in such the drinking water should be boiled and all food should be protected against flies, etc. At places where plague prevails every precaution must be taken against rats, mice, and vermin of all kind. At such ports the vessel should, if possible, lie off in the stream or harbour when not taking in cargo or ballast. When moored alongside wharves or in dock, all ropes used for moorings should be provided with suitable rat-guards, and the chain cables should be tarred from the hawse pipe to the water's edge. Similar precautions to be used when lighters are alongside, which latter should haul off at sun set and not come alongside until after sunrise (or when working hour commences). Where yellow fever prevails measures against the introduction of mosquitoes should be taken. Water tanks, barrels and other collections of water aboard the vessel shall be guarded, so as not to become breeding places for mosquitoes; and all such found on board shall be destroyed. At such infected places, communication with the shore should be reduced to a minimum, and sleeping on shore at night prohibited. Earth, loam, sand, street-sweepings or organic refuse should be refused as ballast. Passengers should not be shipped from an infected port if there is no Medical Officer on board nor should any crew be shipped either unless certified after medical examination as free from any symptoms of disease.

REQUIREMENTS WHILST AT SEA.

The "heads" latrines, water-closets, etc., and all places liable to harbour infection should be kept rigorously clean by frequent flushing and occasional disinfection. The bilge water should be pumped out and a strong solution of carbolic acid (one in twenty) or chloride of lime (Burnett's fluid) or other disinfecting fluid poured in. Free ventilation and cleanliness should be maintained in all portions of the ship during the voyage, and measures taken to destroy rats, mosquitoes and all vermin. If a case of sickness occurs among passengers or crew with symptoms suggestive of any of the three diseases to be described later on, it should be isolated without delay, and a member of the crew be detailed for his care—a volunteer among the passengers if the sick is a passenger, or a ship-mate, if one of the ships company is ill, is preferable. Communications between patient or nurse and others should be reduced to a minimum. The compartment from whence sick is removed should be disinfected and used clothes or bedding of nurse or patient should be immersed in disinfecting solution and boiling water poured on them. Yellow Fever should be placed under a mosquito net if such is available.

FORMULA FOR DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

No. I. Bichloride of Mercury (1-500) No. 1.		
Bichloride of Mercury or corrosive sublimate	..	one part.
Sea water	..	500 parts.
No. II. Carbolic Acid 5 per cent. No. II.	..	
Alcohol (spts. of wine)	..	50 parts.
	mix.	
Carbolic acid, pure	..	50 parts.
Add fresh water	..	900 parts.

These solutions can be strengthened or weakened according as required.

The following methods of disinfection are given by way of a guide:—

Old, useless or badly soiled personal clothing, rags, infected dressings, papers and articles of no value (contaminated) should be burnt. Personal effects, mattresses bedding (infected) can be efficiently disinfected, either by a high pressure steam disinfecting chamber at a temp. of 100c., or by exposure to formal vapours. Articles such as coverlets and bed linen, etc., that can be steeped in anti-sepso solutions without damage, can be disinfected by the No. I. or II. solutions. The period of contact must be from 4 to 6 hours.

To destroy rats or vermin, etc., various processes are recommended; the simplest and perhaps the most effective is by generating sulphur dioxide gas by burning sulphur powder in an iron pot or Dutch oven standing in a bucket or tin dish containing a couple of pints of water, four lbs. of sulphur to 1000 cubic feet of space is required, and the sulphur is best ignited by lighting the two or three oz. of spirits of wine or methylated spirits poured into a cone-shaped depression made in the middle of the sulphur powder in the pot when in position in the hold or compartment, care being taken to place it in a safe place away from any ignitable material and if possible on an iron desk or sheet of iron. The holds, fore-castle, cabins, lavatories, w.c., etc., etc., to be kept closed during the process of fumigation for at least four hours. It is desirable to remove all leather articles, steel and silver or plated goods, mirrors, etc., from such places during the process of fumigation.

If rats are dying in large numbers, they should be thrown over board care being taken to use a pair of tongs or other implement as hand contact is dangerous. Every effort should be made to catch or destroy the vermin and rid the ship of them.

SYNOPSIS OF SYMPTOMS OF THE THREE DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Cholera.

Incubation period said to be two or three days, sometimes less. First symptoms are: Diarrhœa with griping pain, "singing" or noises in the ear, a feeling of exhaustion and "sinking" with nausea and vomiting. Patient has anxious and pallid expression; soon diarrhœa becomes profuse and watery like whey or like water in which rice has been boiled, described as "rice water stools." The vomited fluid is of the same character. Soon cramps are complained of, at first in the feet then calves, sometimes in thigh, hands, chest and abdomen of an agonizing character. This is followed by collapse which appears in 6 to 8 hours. The surface of body becomes cold, livid and shrunken, absence of pulse at wrist, features have leaden hue and eyeballs are buried in their sockets; skin is often covered with profuse sweat. There is acute lassitude apathy and suppression of urine. The disease terminates fatally in 12 hours, sometimes life lasts 24 hours or longer.

Treatment.—An early hypodermic injection of hydrochlorat of morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain by inducing rest and sleep is recommended: water in moderate quantities at a time should be frequently given: weak fresh lemonade has been recommended. The burning sensation felt at epigastrium may be relieved by a mustard plaster: cramps are sometimes relieved by a strong stimulating liniment of Belladonna or chloroform with "Opodeldœ" (soap liniment) rubbed in vigorously with the hand. Stimulants in small quantities with effervescing drinks have been found useful: preparations of opium should be given guardedly and sparingly as they are liable to accumulate and if repeated in too large quantities may produce ill aftereffects: rest and sleep are the sheet anchors of treatment: during the reaction and convalescence the greatest care is required in dieting patient: if liquid nourishment induces vomiting the nourishment must be given by the rectum (small quantities of beef tea or chicken broth and a teaspoonful or two of brandy). Hot water bottles covered with flannel to be applied to body, etc.

Plague.

There are two varieties of plague: (a) BUBONIC (b) PNEUMONIC. There are also minor forms. The period of incubation varies from 3 to 7 days. The onset is frequently sudden but there is generally a period of from 24 to 48 hours before the characteristic symptoms appear, during which time headache, weakness, vertigo and vomiting are present, also chills and fever. The next stage or bubo formation is associated with staggering gait, tremulous speech and restlessness; temp. 101 or over, pulse full 120 or more. The countenance presents an anxious, drawn, pallid appearance. Bubos or glandular swellings painful and tender to the touch rapidly develop in the groins, arm-pits, or neck. As the bubos enlarge the temp. falls as a rule 2 or 3 degrees also the pulse rate. This occurs on or about the 3rd day of the disease. The patient appears relieved, but invariably this is misleading: the fever again sets in and continues between 103 and 105 for about a week during which time the bubos become fully developed and soon are "ripe," or matter is formed in them, this occurs about the 10th day. The disease now assumes a more hopeful stage and becomes more a local than a constitutional one; but it is also a critical period as it is associated with heart failure and great debility, the patient requiring extra careful nursing, as well as stimulants and nourishing food of a suitable character. Convalescence is slow and liable to complication.

The Pneumonic variety of plague is generally very rapidly fatal in 3 or 4 days and there may be no bubonic enlargement or only very partial. It commences with rigors (shiverings), high temperature, pains in the limbs, headache, chest pain, cough (not always present), difficulty and accelerated breathing and delirium a very marked symptom, ending in coma and death. Expectoration blood stained and viscid, later it becomes watery and sometimes pure blood flows from mouth. Very few cases recover. This variety is said not to occur more than in a ratio of 3 per cent.

The treatment in ordinary bubonic plague is: abundance of fresh air, strength to be sustained by suitable nourishing food and stimulants, patient to be kept lying down for a long period during convalescence, rest and sleep being the great factors as accessory to food. The open bubos are to be carefully dressed twice a day, the dressing to be thrown overboard when ship is at sea, if in a roadstead to be destroyed by fire.

Yellow Fever.

This fever has, as a rule, a very quick onset. The first symptoms are headache general (malaise) discomfort and febrile disturbance. The temperature rises to 103 F. or 104 or more; the eyes assume an infected or "ferrety" appearance, face becomes flushed, soon severe backache (lumbar) is complained of, the stomach becomes irritable and everything is vomitted (and with considerable violence as a rule); the epigastrium (or pit of stomach) is tender on pressure. The gums may be swollen and inclined to bleed, as well as slight bleeding from the nose—a symptom of much diagnostic value (at this stage). Constipation is the rule, and urine is scant and as a rule high coloured. About the 3rd day of the fever, a "lull" occurs, and patient and inexperienced attendant or nurse are sanguine that the sickness is about to abate. There is about then noticed commencing jaundice or yellow discolouration of the white of eye and skin (if a white subject) which increases in intensity; soon bleeding from the nose, gums, and "black vomit" set in—the urine has for some time become albuminous (if about a tablespoonful of the patient's urine is gradually boiled in a glass tube over a lighted spirit lamp to which 3 or 4 drops of pure nitric acid have been added, a deposit of what resembles curdled milk will be seen in the fluid urine, this is with the others already mentioned, an unvarying symptom of yellow fever.

Treatment—On suspecting the case to be one of Yellow Fever patient should be isolated in an airy apartment, if in the tropics in the open air, under an awning and with a mosquito net over patient day and night. All mosquitoes should be destroyed as far as practicable. Patient should get a full dose of castor oil to commence with, and small doses of calomel and Bi-carbonate of potash in powders gr. one of the former and five of the latter 4 or 5 times a day, or if the vomiting is excessive and continuous, the calomel alone placed on the tongue and washed down by a couple of tablespoons of iced (or cold water). A good way to get the calomel powders would be to weigh 12 grains of calomel and divide it into a dozen powders. The patient will require careful nursing and stimulants are pretty sure to be necessary. Iced hock, champagne or good French brandy and soda water in small doses are the best. The bowels will have to be moved by enemata if necessary, or salines if they can be retained on the stomach. Diet: milk, egg-flip, chicken tea and bovril are indicated.

EVENTS DURING 1912.

On the 1st of January the Chief Justice, His Honour Mr. Anthony Michael Coll received the honour of knighthood, and Colonel Kershaw, the Inspector General of Police, the King's police medal.

The Panama Banana Disease was discovered to have been introduced into Jamaica; but steps taken appear to have proved successful in suppressing it.

General Sir R. S. S. Baden Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout movement, visited Jamaica on his tour of the empire and inspected the Jamaica contingent.

On February 1st the official time of the colony was altered to the time of the 75th Meridian W.L. The Chronometer of the Jamaica time service was put forward 7 m. 10.65 sec.

On February 17th the steamship "Victoria Luise" (Hamburg American Line), hitherto the largest passenger ship to enter Kingston harbour, arrived.

On the 19th the newly built Institute of Jamaica (A. E. H. Herschel, Architect) was opened by the Governor.

On the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th there was rioting in Kingston in connection with the alteration in the fares on the tram cars by which the concession of seven tickets for 1/ was withdrawn; cars being held up by the rioters. On the 26th the riot act having been read the Police fired on the crowd, killing one and wounding about 30.

On the 24th the Ferry Water Supply for Kingston was opened.

On April 25th the bridge over the Johnson River was opened.

Victoria Day was celebrated throughout the Colony. In Kingston the part in the school children's demonstration, which the Governor relinquished owing to the death of the King of Denmark, was taken by the Archbishop of the West Indies.

The Governor was away on leave from May 25th to July 22nd.

The Government was administered by the Hon. Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G.

The "Daily Telegraph and Guardian" ceased to exist on Saturday, 1st June, and for the first time for many years Jamaica was with only one daily paper.

The Acting Governor held a reception on the King's Birthday.

A drought during the summer months caused anxiety in certain districts, albeit the acquisition of a supplementary supply of water for Kingston from the Ferry River relieved anxiety so far as the chief town was concerned.

In August a good commercial exhibit was shown at the Toronto Exhibition.

The denouncing of the Sugar Convention by Great Britain caused apprehension amongst the sugar-planters and others interested by tending to remove the security against the introduction of bounties given by the Convention in question.

In September, for the first time, probably, the citizens of Kingston were addressed at an open-air meeting by a member of the British House of Commons, Mr. J. Pointer, who had been visiting the colony in search of first hand information on industrial matters.

The Kingston School Board, established towards the end of 1910 to carry out a compulsory system of regular attendance at elementary schools in the chief towns of the colony, issued its annual report. A High School for Boys was opened in Kingston, in connection with the Baptist Theological Training College.

On Saturday, 28th September, the "Chagres" (5,300 tons, designed especially for the carriage of bananas), of the Elders and Fyffes Line, and the largest of their fleet, entered Kingston harbour on her first visit. A luncheon, at which the Governor was present, celebrated the event.

On the top of a severe and prolonged drought, Jamaica experienced in November heavy rains, beginning on the 10th, which did more or less damage throughout the island, and culminating in a cyclonic disturbance on the 17th and 18th that devastated the westernmost parishes, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James. So far as that district is concerned, this was the severest storm that Westmoreland has experienced since that of October 1780, which did damage to the extent of £700,000. The chief towns of the three parishes, Sav-la-mar, Lucea and Montego Bay, were badly damaged; the loss of life numbered about fifty, in great part due to small houses having been built in dry gully-courses in Montego Bay, which became roaring torrents some twenty-five feet deep.

In November was published the report of Captain Potter, R.A.M.C., who had come out two years before to investigate the disease commonly known as "vomiting sickness."

The second block of Public Buildings in Kingston was handed over by the Contractors to the Government.

The newly constructed theatre named after its donor, the custos of the parish, the

Ward Theatre, erected by local contractors from a design by a local architect, was opened with a successful representation of the "Pirates of Penzance," given by a local Amateur Dramatic Club on 18th December, 1912.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, barrister-at-law, was appointed Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.

Mr. E. J. Wortley of the Agricultural Department was made Director of Agriculture of Bermuda; and Mr. R. Nosworthy, Supervisor of Revenue was appointed to a new office, that of Deputy Director of the Railway.

The Legislative Session began on 27th February and adjourned on May 3rd *sine die*. It sat again on October 22nd for a few days and also on 20th December after the disastrous hurricane in the western part of the island.

In his opening address His Excellency the Governor made reference to the Coronation of His Majesty King George at the festivities of which he had represented the British West Indies.

His Excellency alluded in hopeful terms to the prospect of the establishment of a fast and regular steamship service with Canada via Halifax, the practical outcome of the negotiations depending on the amount of subsidy that might be demanded.

His Excellency did not think that the opening of the Panama Canal would greatly increase the importance of this island, but with a view to an enlarged traffic of shipping he suggested the advisability of making Kingston a free port by the remission of Harbour and Light dues.

He proposed also asking for a provision for the expenses of a special Agent of this Government to attend to the general interests of the Jamaica Labourers located in Panama and Costa Rica. The taking of the Census of 1911 was alluded to and much interesting matter from the report quoted and summarized. His Excellency alluded with satisfaction to the financial experiences of the year. The opening balance in 1911 was £169,177 and the revenue of the year seemed likely to exceed the estimate by £86,000, in addition to £13,000 received from the Constant Spring Hotel mortgage and £3,500 from the sale of the East Street wharf, which were not ordinary revenue.

Notwithstanding certain supplementary estimates which would be proposed the expenditure would barely exceed the estimates.

The excess would be largely accounted for by the more rapid progress of the second block of Public Buildings than had been provided for. . . According to present indications the surplus on 31st March next would be £205,000. His Excellency directed attention to the great proportion of Revenue derived from import taxes on food-stuffs and considered the *ad valorem* duties too high and indicated the desirability of reducing this form of taxation.

On the other hand it was strongly represented from many directions that our surplus and surplus income should be spent on purposes of public improvement. He did not think it advisable or practicable to spend it all at once.

He would propose amortising the balance of the debt incurred in 1900 for Railway equipment, say £67,000. By investing this amount with the Loan Board a saving of £2,000 could be effected in the redemption of the loan. He would propose liberal appropriations for Education and the Medical Service, and for improving the position of certain minor employees as well as reasonable addition to some officers of higher rank.

Out of the surplus £10,000 would be reserved for sanitary works and for the building of No. 3 Railway Pier.

His Excellency pointed out the large increase in Public Works expenditure of late years and that the staff of the Public Works was not adequate to deal satisfactorily with a much larger expenditure. It was therefore advisable on New Works to limit the expenditure by such amounts as could be normally spent in one year without a great increase of organisation which we might not be able to maintain.

The proposed reduction of taxation by about £100,000 would not come into effect before 1st July.

Proposals would be made to alter the incidence of taxation for the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics. The Government proposed to add 2d. in the £10 to Property tax and assume the whole burden of the cost of lunatics. This would afford relief to all the parishes in proportion to the rates. Bills on the following subjects would be brought in:—

For the Notification of Infectious Diseases.

For amending the Health Law.

For granting Retiring Allowances to Parochial Officers.

For providing for the Clarendon Railway Extension.

For regulating the Railway Service and providing Superannuation allowances for its employees.

For establishing Agricultural Loan Banks.

For establishing a Volunteer Defence force.

A Town Nuisances Prevention Law.

A Plant Disease Law.

And a Law to provide for the Appropriation to General Revenue of unclaimed balances standing in the books of Local Banks.

On the resumption of the session in October a resolution of regret for the death of Mr. Arthur Levy, the member for Manchester who had passed away since the last sitting, was proposed by the Acting Colonial Secretary and unanimously passed.

His Excellency delivered an address in which he reviewed the existing financial aspects.

Notwithstanding the serious drought in many parts of the Island Revenue had been fairly maintained, principally due to the large importation of foodstuffs which always occurs in times of drought. The large appropriation spent by the Government on the Chapelton Railway and on roads also helped to maintain the revenue. In view of the understanding with regard to utilising the Revenue due to the surplus taxation on food-stuff for the purposes of providing water supplies the Governor estimated that about £38,000 would be available and proposed that at least one half of the amount estimated for Sewer extension in Kingston should be provided from General Revenue. The expenditure would extend over three years.

His Excellency indicated directions in which votes for expenditure would be proposed. Among them were £10,575 for expenditure on road works in the nature of Relief Works. £10,870 to continue works on new roads already in progress. £4,350 to complete the equipment of the New Public Buildings. £3,500 for purchasing an estate for a prison farm in the west-end of the island. £2,000 for School building grants.

These votes would reduce the unappropriated balance to about £61,000.

Good progress was reported in the construction of the Clarendon Railway.

He had thought it advisable in view of large cash balances that 2 further instalments of the Imperial Earthquake Loan should be repaid so as to extinguish the annuities falling due on 8th July and 29th October in each year on two instalments of £50,000 each, at a cost of £87,051 5s. 2d. This would not only diminish the debt of the Island to the Imperial Government, reducing it to £46,401 17s. 4d., but would enable this Government to obtain $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on its floating balance instead of 3 per cent. paid by the Bank.

The Council adjourned *sine die* on 25th October and re-assembled on 17th Dec. for a special session to deal with the conditions brought about by the disastrous hurricane which devastated the greater part of the three Western parishes.

The Governor in his opening address outlined the extent and nature of the disaster and stated the action which he had taken in organizing relief and the extent to which he had pledged the resources of the island beyond the strict provisions of the Insurance Fund Law, which he proceeded to define.

A plan was set forth for incorporating with the Loan Societies Law of 1912 certain provisions of the Hurricane Loans Law, of 1903, under which the Government might lend money to the Agricultural Loan Societies to be by them lent to borrowers under the Hurricane Loans Law, with stipulations as to borrowers taking up and ultimately paying up certain holdings in his Loan Society proportionately to the amount of the loan made to him.

His Excellency then particularised the expenditure that might have to be provided for. The Collector General had been instructed to show all possible consideration to taxpayers who had suffered from the hurricane.

The Director of Education had reported 61 schools destroyed and 110 damaged partially, 20 teachers houses destroyed and 67 damaged.

The Collectorates of St. James and Hanover had supplied a fairly complete return of the damage to houses on the tax roll.

The combined total gives

21,435 Houses on the Rolls.

11,919 " destroyed or badly damaged

7,489 " slightly damaged.

The Census return however gives a larger number of houses than the Tax Rolls, and taking these an estimate would be arrived at that the total number of houses totally destroyed or badly damaged in the three parishes of St. James, Hanover and Westmore-

land would be 18,925. On the basis of 15' per house he would propose to ask the Council to vote £15,000 for the needs of the three parishes.

His Excellency then went into the question of ways and means.

The anticipated balance at the end of the year was £62,715 to which was added £13,040, Railway Construction accounts and £27,545 unappropriated from food duties, amounted to £103,300.

We might expect the Revenue to fall short of the estimate however. He would estimate the falling off to be about £50,000 but there need be no apprehension that the margin within which they had conducted their financial proceedings would not be ample to cover such deficiency. On the question of loans to cultivators the available treasury balance of £90,577 9s. 2d. would diminish and could not be counted on as sufficient to meet large calls for loans. There are, however, unapplied borrowing powers for expenditure on the Clarendon Railway. And he would be prepared to ask the Imperial Government to place at our disposal what might be required out of sums repaid before they were due of the Earthquake Loans.

The following appropriations would be asked for:—

Grants to Parochial Boards for Sanitary work and relief	£2,500
Repair and reconstruction of parochial roads	£7,500
Repairs to School Houses	£5,000
Repair and restoration of houses	£15,000
For loans—at the disposal of the Government in anticipation of other provision or special calls	£20,000
	<hr/> £50,000

being the amount of the Insurance Fund on deposit in the Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank of Montreal.

Thirty-six Bills were passed into Law during the legislative year of which the most important were the following:—

Law 3 providing for the extension of the Jamaica Railway from May Pen to Danks Estate in Clarendon at an estimated cost of £92,250, power to raise a loan to this amount is given and the necessary portions of the Land Clauses Law of 1872 are incorporated in the Law for the purposes.

Law 6. A Law for the encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies.

The Law provides for the appointment of an Agricultural Loan Societies Board of not less than three members for the general superintendence and control of Agricultural Loan Societies to which Government Loans may be made. The Board has power to appoint auditors and to make rules for the control and superintendence of such societies, and to grant loans from funds provided by the Legislative Council for that purpose, actions, etc., to be instituted, carried on and defended in the name of the Secretary of the Board. The Board is to make an annual report of its proceedings.

Law 17. A Law to prevent the introduction and spread of Plant disease, giving power to the Governor to prohibit the importation of anything likely to introduce or spread a plant disease or prescribe conditions of importation.

Law 18. A Law to facilitate the recovery of possession of Small tenements.

Law 22. The Jamaica Railway Employees Law. Under large powers of discretion given to the Director of the Railway the Law provides for pensions on retirement of all employees with a continuous service of 20 years or upwards at the rate of 1-80th of their average annual emoluments for the last three years for every year of their continuous service for yearly salaries of £104 per annum and upwards.

For any lower salary a gratuity equal to two weeks pay for every year of continuous service in the event of retirement, and in the case of death while in the service a sum not exceeding half of the above-named gratuity may be paid to the widow or children. No gratuity for anything over 40 years of service.

The Law however gives no absolute right to compensation, pension or gratuity.

Law 23. The Shop Assistants Law fixes the hours of Clerks in Retail Shops in Kingston and demands from proprietors sitting accommodation to be provided for employees. Power given to the Governor in Privy Council to extend the provisions of the Law to other parishes, districts, villages or towns.

Law 25. provides for the granting of compassionate allowance to certain parochial officers. No absolute right to an allowance is conferred by the Law.

Law 28 demands from Bankers a yearly return of unclaimed securities and moneys in their hands and makes certain unclaimed moneys assets of the Island.

Law 31 provides for the Notification of Infective diseases.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF JAMAICA.*

By Francis C. Nicholas, Ph. D.

FOREWORD.

Some years ago, after I had made a considerable number of field examinations in Jamaica the Institute of Jamaica did me the honour of listening to a paper on ore deposits. At that time I gave a brief account of mineral formations in Jamaica, giving special attention to manifestations found on the surface. My findings were not such as would encourage the ordinary prospector. Yet there are possibilities of metalliferous deposits in Jamaica which are sufficiently strong to warrant a further consideration of this subject.

When one considers mining, the metals are naturally in the thoughts; but many other products are mined, often forming the bases of great industries, and while the indications for metals are not particularly favourable in Jamaica, other products give good promise of real economic importance.

For some time it has been my desire to ask the Institute to consider a second paper from me in regard to the more favourable mineral developments and their utilization in Jamaica.

I have been slow in preparing the material, yet everyone has an ideal and seeks to attain it, delaying the work that mature consideration may be given, and results obtained somewhat nearer to what they should be. Then frequently the passing of time is realized, and the effort, with apologies for its imperfections, is presented; so it is with the paper which I now ask you to consider.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF JAMAICA.

The island of Jamaica, British West Indies, presents to the observer two distinct and widely separated horizons of geological formation. We have the more ancient crystalline rocks, which are certainly pre-cretaceous, and then the more recent development of limestones, which were formed while the present island was under water, or, at least a very great portion of it, and which are of Tertiary, probably Miocene formation. From surface indications it would seem that at one time a vigorous period of mineralization was started, but from the feeble manifestations of ore developments found in the island indications are that it was checked before important ore deposits were formed.

It may be, however that this is an error and that manifestations found in the surface of Jamaica are indications of mineralizations as secondary developments from large deposits of metal concealed under the limestone formations. It is an obscure problem, however, but one worthy of consideration, though quite beyond the resources of ordinary mining.

For this reason my first paper† can, I think, be a reasonable guide for ordinary prospecting, which should be considered with great caution in Jamaica, and the present paper will suggest various possibilities of uncovering mineral deposits by deep borings and other methods of modern exploration, which are not available to the ordinary prospector, nor to the ordinary mining enterprises as generally understood. The paper will also undertake a consideration of industrial materials which are very promising in Jamaica, and which afford a basis on which the development of a number of important industries can be anticipated.

Of the industrial materials, the following may be considered as worthy of special attention:—

Limestone and Lime products,
Cement-making materials,
Terra Cotta and Brick Clays,
Ochres,
Petroleum.

Of the metals which may possibly be found consideration may be given to:—

Aluminium,
Iron,
Copper,
Lead,
Silver,
Gold,
Zinc

Jamaica has an abundant endowment of mineral deposits, using the word mineral

* Copies of this article in pamphlet form may be obtained on application to the Institute of Jamaica.

† "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," (1899.)

in its broadest sense, and the geology of the island is worthy of careful study from the view point of the economist.

An exploration of Jamaica cannot be else than a season of charming experiences in a garden of tropical loveliness, where roads stretch for miles through the country and claim the attention of travellers, especially Americans, for such roads are not found elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

The public works for which the island of Jamaica is famous, demonstrate two things; the energy and good order found among her people, and the fact that every region is endowed with some geological advantage peculiar to itself. In Jamaica the special geological endowment is limestone, and her enormous masses of unusually pure material have given the island the most perfect system of roads in America, and will probably give her the means of establishing important industries.

In considering the economic geology of the island, attention is justly attracted to limestone as being of premier importance and while it is a common mineral, it is one of great utility; lime products entering into numerous human requirements, and affording bases for many important industries.

To describe limestone to the people of Jamaica is entirely superfluous. It is so abundant on the beautiful island, that every one knows it, but its purity has perhaps not been realized, yet everyone knows that to obtain lime in Jamaica is so easy that even the most ignorant man can burn all he may require.

It may be of some interest to people in the island of Jamaica to know that a considerable trade is done in limestone, and in the collection of specimens, one represents the quality of this material, together with the prices current in New York and in its vicinity.

It is an interesting circumstance that adjacent to the island of Jamaica, the coast of South America from the Guianas to Panama, and the coast of Central America from Panama to Yucatan is almost without limestone, and that in many places in these regions it is scarcely known. At some of the Spanish cities lime is so difficult to obtain that divers go out to collect coral, and sell it to people who would burn lime, coral being, as it is well known, pure calcium carbonate, the identical combination of which limestone is formed. The price obtained for coral collected by divers, would indicate a good profit for a cargo of Jamaica limestone, put on sale where such material is scarce.

The accompanying map is referred to, and attention is asked to the illustrations there presented, showing the position of Jamaica with its abundant supply of calcium carbonate, and the adjacent coast, where the material is at many places scarcely known.

It seems reasonably certain that Jamaica, because of its strategic position, will supply all these countries either with limestone or with finished lime products from her own kilns. These it may be anticipated will be numerous in the future, in order to supply the demands for lime, which must certainly develop with any building activities on the adjacent coasts and their hinterlands of South and Central America.

While Jamaica is abundantly supplied with limestone, it must be remembered that the purest material is the most valuable for lime burning and it is the pure white or clear gray limestone which will be the most available. The limestone which is streaked with iron stains and which has iron pyrites may be readily recognized.

It is possible that Jamaica will be able to supply seaboard cities of the United States with lime.

The duties on lime would be five cents per hundred pounds and on limestone ten cents a cubic foot.

The abundant endowments of lime-making materials formed in Jamaica are perhaps available for other products, and it is quite within the range of possibilities that important cement industries will be developed.

Clay is obtainable in great abundance in Jamaica, and as a general formula it may be stated that one-third clay and two-thirds limestone will make a cement. This is, of course, only an irregular formula, because a certain amount of silica is required, and the clay is not always of such combination that it will provide the proper proportion.

The ordinary formula for the cement is as follows:—

Lime, 60 per cent. to 67 per cent.
 Alumina, 8 per cent. to 14 per cent.
 Silica, 20 per cent to 23 per cent.

These ingredients are burned to a clinker and then ground to a fine powder, which is the cement of commerce. The cement clinker is very like vitrified brick, and should be a semifused material.

The question of cement in Jamaica is one of considerable interest. It is probable that

suitable materials can be found and a desirable product obtained. It will, however, require a considerable effort and patient work for experiments, yet the possibility of obtaining results is worth the effort.

Of the materials with which experiments should be made, we can well consider the marl beds of Clarendon parish, the adjacent limestones; the clays, particularly from the Hollis Savannah; the shales of Portland; the ancient lavas of Portland and Saint Ann, and the alluvial deposits of the low lands of Westmoreland and Clarendon.

Taking up the consideration of these different materials in the order named, it is probable that the marl beds will provide the most encouraging material, which combined with other ingredients would produce a desirable cement.

The procedure should be to first examine the different marl deposits to ascertain if blue or drab colored marl can be found. If so, this material will be the most encouraging. It will be necessary to make experiments with each material, and in a rough way these experiments can be made by almost anybody with sufficient accuracy to ascertain whether suitable cement material is available. A small sample of the material to be tested, one or two ounces, is thoroughly dried. It is then ground in an ordinary druggist's mortar, porcelain being preferable, though iron could be used if the material to be pulverized is not very hard. Where a hard material is ground in an iron mortar it is apt to scrape off iron and thus spoil the experiment. The ground material should be mixed to a paste and thoroughly burned until it is almost vitrified. This vitrified material should then be taken, cracked up and ground again in the mortar, and being reduced to a fine powder can be tested by mixing two-thirds sand or gravel, and enough water to moisten. If it is a cement it will harden, and a small specimen of concrete will have been obtained. Tests for durability and hardness can easily be made, but these will not be perfect, nor will the cement obtained by the crude methods proposed fully indicate the capabilities of the material.

The process of burning will not be difficult, and for a small sample an ordinary flower-pot, containing the desired quantity of the material, can be put in a good, hot fire and watched in order that fusion may not take place.

The following experiments are suggested:—

1st. The marl to be burned and tested as it stands.

2nd. The marl to be mixed with varied portions of clay, in order if possible to approach a formula of

Lime—Limestone	121.2 parts,
Silica—Sand	4.8 parts,
Aluminum—Clay	32. parts.

3rd. These same materials with a little limestone added in order to bring out the proportion of lime.

4th. In place of clay, the shales of Portland might be combined with the marls of Clarendon, in order to make a suitable formula.

5th. The shales of Portland might be combined with limestone in order to make a suitable formula.

6th. The lava rock found in Portland and Saint Ann is suggested as a possible ingredient for making a cement, and it can be taken and tested by simply grinding, burning to a clinker, regrinding and testing to see whether a cement has been produced; or these lava rocks could be pulverized and burned with marl.

The lava deposits of Jamaica, where they are mingled with clays, sedimentary material and calcareous matter, may very possibly afford materials for desirable cements, and these should be tested by taking a small quantity, grinding and burning as recommended. They should also be tested by pulverizing and burning with marl or limestone.

It is more than possible that some of the numerous silt deposits, and alluvial formations along the coast of Jamaica in Clarendon and Westmoreland are composed of fine limestone clay and silica sediments in suitable proportions to make cement. Some of the very best cements of commerce are prepared from materials of similar formation. If salt is present in the deposits under consideration it would have to be washed out, otherwise it may be that a suitable material ready mixed is waiting utilization in Jamaica. The juxtaposition of limestone, clay and fine sand in the regions drained by the rivers west of Kingston favourably indicate deposits of cement making materials. To test these deposits simply take some of the fine mud, form it to a convenient shape, dry and then burn. Regrind the partially vitrified or clinkered material and test the product as a cement.

The question of making tests must be left largely to the individual. Before a good product is obtained, a number of different combinations must be tried and it is a peculiar

circumstance that a slight variation in a formula for a cement will make a very great difference in the product, and for this reason a number of tests are required.

Exact results could be obtained by analysing the different products and then making a combination according to the analyses, which would exactly suit the requirements. This is, however, expensive work, and it would be best to use a series of rule of thumb experiments because by this means a great many tests can be made at very little expense, and once a combination is found which gives favourable results a proposition is ready to lay before capitalists. If a good cement is obtained in Jamaica, the development of an industry of great importance may be anticipated, because of the predominant important strategic location of the island of Jamaica; and, because materials for making cement are lacking in surrounding countries, a very important business and industry would result, not for immediate demands, because the present consumption is not very great, but the future developments must be such that the demands for cement all through the countries across the Caribbean Sea will develop till an enormous business may be anticipated. It is well worth the effort to make a careful series of tests to ascertain whether it is not possible that Jamaica can be in a position to take advantage of an opportunity which may become one of such importance that a very great industry would be developed.

There are other products in Jamaica which are well worthy of careful consideration, and her clay deposits have attracted considerable interest. Predictions have been made that Jamaica will one day become an important source from which ochres will be drawn. Ochre as is well known, being one of the ingredients of fine clay. This material is obtainable in Jamaica in a variety of very pleasing shades running through the different reds and browns to a dull yellow. As a general proposition it may be stated that dull colours are not so desirable and for this reason the brightest examples only should be considered as a material for export, though the dark colours could be conveniently used for local consumption.

To prepare ochres for use is so easy that a crude factory for separating this material from the clays could be readily established, but, of course it would be a very crude undertaking; but in a rough way, all one would require is a tank for agitating the clay in water, a larger tank to which the suspended particles of ochre could be floated off and in which they could be allowed to settle, and then a drying shed for the final preparation of the product. With this equipment a rough serviceable pigment would be produced. More elaborate arrangements might be made and will of course be made when the business of preparing pigments is really developed in Jamaica.

If a man in the country wanted some red, yellow or brown pigment for his house or fence, all he would have to do would be to wash some clay in a bucket, pour off the coloured water, and let the suspended ochre settle in another bucket or tank. When he had accumulated enough of the material it should be dried, mixed with linseed oil, and he would have a strong, serviceable paint.

From such a small beginning, it is probable that a very considerable business could be done in the beautiful ochres of Jamaica, some of which are of rich, deep colours, worthy of a considerable washing plant. It is this very fine powder which must be separated from the coarser clay. It is found to a large extent in all clays, those of Jamaica being particularly rich in this material.

Ochres are, however, not the principal materials of commerce obtained from clays, but from my examinations in the island, I should say that the valuable materials porcelain clays and fire clays will not be found. It would be worth while, however, where deposits of grey, drab colour or yellowish clays are found, to save samples that they may be tested as fire clays, a considerable business being done in such materials; and because of the excellent shipping facilities to be had in Jamaica, such products might be available for commerce.

Terra Cotta clays are common in Jamaica and the same clays from which ochres are obtainable would be available for all forms of rougher pottery, and if I remember correctly such materials are made to some extent in the island.

It is strange that tile making has never been taken up in the island, as the clays of Jamaica are very well adapted for manufacturing such materials. On the Spanish Mainland the houses of even the poorest people are almost always tiled, a great improvement over the thatched roofs so common in Jamaica.

With so many clays available for tile making, quite an industry should be developed for domestic purposes and perhaps for export.

The method used by Spanish Americans for hand made roof tiles is simply to mix the clay and mould it to the desired shape, set the tiles to dry in the shade, usually under a

roughly made shed and when hard enough to handle, the unburned tiles are set up one against another in a circle, or in any convenient arrangement, which will let the fire get at them all. The fuel is then piled up around them and burned, resulting in an excellent roofing material, which is used almost universally where Spanish American clays are found. So general is this use that when a man wishes to build a house, he burns some tiles, just as a man in Jamaica will burn some lime if he is planning to build.

Their method of moulding the tiles is simple. A form is cut on a log, the clay is pressed on this form, and when dried is removed. By having a number of forms cut and ready for moulding a considerable number of tiles can be made in a day.

The clay shales of Jamaica suggest petroleum, and it is probable that explorations for petroleum are worthy of careful consideration.

From time to time reports are received that coal has been discovered in Jamaica. During my explorations on the island, I had occasion to look up such deposits and found indications of former swamps with clay bottoms, where vegetable matter had collected and had become carbonized. The developments of this material were trifling, and while extremely interesting do not indicate anything of economic importance.

In Westmoreland I found a decidedly different formation, and it is possible that coal may be found in the shales of the regions back of Montego Bay. A considerable area of formation has developed at this point, which indicates that at one time there was a deep embayment, where it is more than probable drift material from the ocean could have collected in considerable volume.

In the regions south of Montego Bay, particularly near Lucea Harbour, there are indications of asphaltic coal and a very peculiar formation, showing tiny accumulations of coal in seams among igneous rocks. This would seem to be an anomaly, for coal cannot be found on igneous rocks; it would certainly be burned and destroyed.

The indications are very clear, however, that this is an asphaltic coal which was developed at some earlier period, from petroleum, which had forced its way about the crevices while the rocks were still covered, and was later carbonized to form an asphaltic coal.

This is, to my mind, a very distinct indication that between the igneous rocks of the south in Jamaica and those on the northern part of the island, there was at one time a great embayment, probably earlier than the Cretaceous. If such an embayment existed, it is more than probable that great quantities of marine drift, dead oil-bearing marine animals and fish, would there be collected, and it is more than possible that a very important petroleum field will be developed in the triangle between Duns Hole Point, and Cretaceous formations back of Montego Bay and Lucea Harbour. This region is full of sedimentary formations and its topography indicates a region where petroleum would be quite possible. It resembles very strongly the formations near the mouth of the Magdalena River in Colombia, where important oil wells are now being worked; it also resembles Guanta in Venezuela, where coal deposits are found and where petroleum is in prospect. It resembles to some extent the formations of the Western United States, where oil is being found now in great abundance.

That some petroleum is to be found in this region seems clearly indicated by the asphaltic coals, and it may be that a very great industry will be developed. It is certainly worth while, and very well worth while, for land owners to get in touch with people who undertake explorations and by making suitable leases, endeavour to have these regions tested. The only method by which we can be perfectly sure is to drill wells at several places. To induce explorers to undertake this work landowners would find it to their advantage to offer favourable leases.

Coal deposits must be so large that one would hardly mistake the value of a discovery. Little seams and detached fragments are of no importance. It is probable that if oil is found in Jamaica, it will be of the asphaltic type.

When mining is spoken of, the thoughts turn naturally to the metals, because of the speculative prominence of enterprisers which mine for the metallic elements. This branch of the business is the most hazardous; perhaps the most hazardous of all business undertakings, and the staple products of the earth used by manufacturers, the clays, building sands, ochres, coal and similar products, while not so spectacular are really deserving of greater interest, and it is probable that Jamaica, because of her endowments in limestone and clays, will become one of the great sources from which building products will be obtained.

While the indications for metal mining are not very favourable in Jamaica, still there are some formations which are worthy of careful consideration.

I have always fancied that the geological history of Jamaica could be traced in a series of sequences of formations, which had they continued long enough would have made her

one of the great centres of metalliferous deposits. But the developments were checked, and the formative period in Jamaica was terminated before a sufficient lapse of time to permit that gradual accumulation, particle by particle, which in the aggregate makes up a deposit of metalliferous ores.

There are, however, some indications of metal in Jamaica and possibilities that developments of value might reward exploration. During my studies in the island, many specimens were brought to me. In most instances the quality was excellent, but in no case could I find a specimen from a deposit large enough, which from surface indications would warrant anticipations of profit.

Two distinct periods are indicated in Jamaica. We may have the remains of a very much greater land exposure, which is perhaps demonstrated by the older rocks exposed in Portland and through the centre of the island. We have too a period of formation, which indicates that at one time the island of Jamaica was much smaller than at present, and during this period great accumulations of limestone occurred, which now overlay the older rocks.

If deposits of mineralized ores are found in Jamaica, it is probable that they will be under the limestone at the contact with the underlying rocks, and if at any place such a contact is found, it might be explored to advantage in a search for mineral deposits. If deposits of ore were found in limestone, it would be desirable to sink down, following a deposit as long as it continued, and in place of mining in the limestone, go right on down to the contact between that formation and the underlying rocks.

In Jamaica since the last uplift of the island there have been no violent movements such as have occurred in the Rocky Mountains of North America, and the Andes Mountains of South America; hence all the contacts of the underlying rocks are generally covered with the limestone, though here and there a place may be found where a contact might be traced.

It is possible that between the limestone and the underlying formations drainage zones existed and that waters percolating through the rocks contained sulphides of metals such as are indicated by the hot springs at Bath, then on coming in contact with the limestone, a replacement would occur, acid materials would be deposited as sulphides, limestone would be taken up in substitution.

It is quite possible that during the last uplift of the Island considerable disturbances and heat were developed which would set mineralizing waters in motion, and the most probable place where their burdens of mineral would be deposited is between the limestone and the underlying formations.

Of the metalliferous ores which may be anticipated in Jamaica, it seems possible that deposits might be found of:—

Iron,
Lead,
Zinc,
Copper.

These elements travel in mineralizing solutions with sulphur, and wherever sulphur water is found there some mineral element is usually present. It is possible also that gold might be found combined with the copper or iron, and that silver might be found combined with lead or possibly with zinc, if ores of this metal were found on the island.

Considerations of these elements will be taken up in the order just named.

At various times specimens of iron ore were submitted to me. These were usually brown hematites; in one instance a specimen of black hematite was submitted. The specimens suggest superficial origin and indications for iron deposits are not very favourable. To admit of profitable exploration, such deposits must be so large that they could hardly have been mistaken, or overlooked, if such had existed in Jamaica. It is possible that at some point near Saint Thomas in the Vale where an old lake basin is indicated, deposits of ore similar to those now formed in the Swedish lakes might be looked for. If such deposits exist they will be a few feet under the earth and will appear like heavy red clay stone filled in with nodules. Other than this, I do not see any indications of iron deposits in Jamaica. It is well known that iron exists abundantly throughout the earth and small concentrations of ore may be expected at almost any locality.

In considering iron mining, the most important questions are size and quality. In Jamaica quality seems to be good, but size indicating a sufficient volume of ore has not been found.

The possibilities for finding lead and with it silver are perhaps more favourable, but if such deposits are discovered, I am satisfied they will be deep in the earth at a contact between the limestone and the underlying igneous rocks, and to reach such deposits

deep mining will be required. A short time ago this would have been so expensive that it could hardly be considered, but with improved methods such as are now in use, deep explorations in Jamaica would be quite possible, and may be even anticipated. Usually in deep explorations, drill borings are taken, even to the depth of one thousand (1,000) feet or more, and borings to three thousand (3,000) feet and over are not so rare as to occasion much attention.

At the Hope mine in Saint Andrew a contact between mineralized limestone and underlying formations is probably within two thousand (2,000) feet, perhaps less than that. To make a test at the Hope mine would cost two or three thousand pounds, and it may be reasonably anticipated that at some time such a test will be made, for there are always people who are willing to risk their money to take advantage of an opportunity where much is to be gained, and if the stringers of the mineral found at the Hope mine emanate from a contact deposit between the limestone of Jamaica and the underlying rocks, the chances are that a deposit of great value awaits development; whether such is the case can be known only by deep explorations.

I have heard of lead at other portions of Jamaica, but the Hope mine seems the most promising region where such deposits are indicated. When lead is found the deposits are apt to be strong and it might be well worth while to prospect the Hope mine.

As I wrote in a former paper surface indications from metalliferous deposits are not good in Jamaica, and the ordinary prospector would probably find little encouragement. There are some favouring conditions however; limestone is a precipitating agent, there are quantities of limestone in Jamaica, the igneous rocks of the island are apparently impregnated with minerals, and waters from such rocks would very probably develop mineral deposits along the limestone contacts. Underground water channels, particularly those which pass through limestone and carry waters originating among the igneous rocks would naturally form ore bodies, and the most favourable location for metalliferous deposits in Jamaica is along underground drainage zones at the contact between igneous rocks and the overlying limestones.

Of the different metalliferous ores, indications of which are found in Jamaica, copper is not always in limestone, and apparently the most promising indications are some prospects in Clarendon which are worthy of more careful exploration.

At the time my former paper was written, the handling of low-grade copper ores had not been brought to the efficiency attained at present, and while the richer copper ores of Jamaica are not particularly favourable it may be that deposits of low-grade ore will be found sufficiently extensive to admit of operations.

An ore carrying one or two per cent. in copper will often appear quite like an ordinary rock, the mineralization not being apparent to the unaided eye, but there will always be points of concentration and places where the rocks are stained with brilliant green, such as are found through Lower Clarendon. The copper prospects which I have examined and studied in the island of Jamaica, are, I think, not sufficiently promising in rich ore to warrant treatment by the older methods. It is quite possible, however, that the igneous rocks of Clarendon will contain low-grade copper ores in sufficient abundance to admit of mining operations.

In prospecting for copper it would be well to disregard the small rich concentrations of ore, which are very attractive to the eye, and to prospect on either side of them to ascertain whether these attractive looking formations are not secondary developments from a large zone of low-grade copper ore. If such a deposit were found it would require a very large amount of money, running into the hundreds of thousands of pounds to provide a successful plant, and naturally where such large amounts of money are required, capital would be slow in participating, and while it is probable that discoveries of low-grade copper ore in Jamaica would have to wait a long time before they could be developed, it would be worth while to consider and locate them, because if such deposits exist they will some time be worked. There is not much interest in new copper mines at present because the world is for the time being well supplied with copper.

There are copper indications in Portland and these too may possibly indicate low-grade formations. Their character, however, suggests concentrations only, the ore found being gray copper which is not the ore obtained in the large low-grade deposits now being worked at various mining regions.

In Clarendon we have sulphides, and these are decidedly more encouraging, still it would be always worth while to be on the look-out for zones of low-grade ore in the Blue Mountains, particularly where the igneous rocks are exposed. In prospecting for copper, it would be well to look on the green stains as indications, but not necessarily prospects worth developing. A segregation of attractive ore would probably not be large enough

to afford material to support copper works, but such material might be derived from an extensive deposit of low-grade ore, in which the pretty green material had developed.

During my explorations in Jamaica, I do not remember having seen examples of zinc ore, yet because of the abundance of limestone, and the fact that in other limestone countries zinc is found, it deserves some consideration in a discussion of minerals which might possibly be found in Jamaica. If zinc is found it will probably be distributed through the limestone and not particularly along the contacts between limestones and other rocks. If it is found at all it will most probably be as disseminated grains through the limestone, the grains looking like petrified resin.

It would be hardly possible to indicate any special locality as the most probable region where zinc will be found. Usually it is not in isolated developments, and if specimens should be found they will be worth following up.

Of all the minerals gold and silver are naturally the most sought after. If silver is found in paying quantities it will, in all probability, be mingled with the lead ores, and as a general proposition it can be stated that all galenite (the sulphide of lead) contains some silver, consequently if one prospects for silver the search will be made in regions where lead ores are found. While other ores of silver are of some commercial importance, by far the greatest amount of this metal is obtained from lead ores. It is also obtained from copper ores, but when so associated, there is generally some lead mingled with the copper, and as a rule in looking for silver, the presence of galenite is the principal indication.

The ores which contain silver frequently contain gold, and when so associated are much more desirable. It is unquestioned that gold has been found in Jamaica; but as yet paying quantities have not been reported. At various times most attractive examples are presented of what is known as specimen ore, that is, rich concentrates clearly showing the presence of gold. Such specimens apparently occur in a belt extending northwest and southeast, across the island from Spanish Town up through Clarendon to central Trelawny.

To my mind these specimens are not indicative of deposits of gold bearing ore, of great value per ton; they are rather indications that iron pyrites carrying gold exist in this region. Iron pyrites weather out freely and, on being dissolved away, leave behind the gold which they contain, and the gold being influenced by an acid medium apparently segregates together, molecule seeking molecule, under the influence of chemical activities, and in the lapse of time, where a bunch of iron pyrites existed, a segregate of gold is formed.

Acting on this theory, the proper lines on which to search for gold in Jamaica would be to look for rocks containing iron pyrites and wherever found, have them tested for gold, or if it is not convenient to have assay tests, a rough experiment can be made at any plantation which would give a reasonable indication in regard to the presence of gold in iron pyrites.

The specimen to be tested should be ground in a mortar, or between two stones, and subjected to a reasonably high heat in order to burn off the sulphur. The residue should be ground again in water and for this purpose an old frying-pan would be useful, and an ordinary hard stone could be used to do the grinding. The object of this grinding is to polish the gold so that it can be seen easily. The next step is to agitate the pan with some water and wash off the lighter material. Any bits of gold or any particles of gold dust should remain in the pan, and can be seen by slowly turning the pan so that the residue will flow along the sides, with a little water, just enough to wet it. The gold if it is present will move more slowly than the lighter material, and will be seen trailing behind the material as it moves about the pan, forced by the circular or tilting motion to bring about the movement of the materials.

Of the minerals which are probably of less importance in Jamaica, we can consider:—

Manganese,
Cobalt,
Gypsum,
Alum.

Taking up their consideration in the order named, there is some promise that manganese will be developed in Jamaica. The oxide is found in Portland of a very pure quality but the deposits which I examined were too small to be of economic importance. The material occurred in clay and in this is somewhat different from the manganese developments across the water in Cuba, which are found in limestone. When manganese is found in clay it is usually distributed all through the clay bed as nodules. At places these will be abundant, and in other places, in the same formation, will be but sparsely developed, and not sufficiently abundant to warrant operations. The fact that

manganese is found in the clays of Portland parish should be sufficient to warrant any landowner in keeping watch for such developments, and if in opening ground for planting black heavy material is found as nodules through the clay deposits or as black patches of mineral development, the prospect would be worth looking at. Manganese in clay is, however, a very treacherous property; one week supplies may be abundant and the next week not sufficient to pay for operation. This fact has rather dampened the enthusiasm for manganese deposits in clay, still they are always worth considering, and should black metallic material in any of the clay deposits of Portland indicate that such material will be found in some abundance, the prospect will be worth following up.

In regard to cobalt, supplies of the mineral have now become so abundant in Cobalt, Canada, that there is little opportunity of finding a market for any but the very richest ores. Cobalt bloom has been reported from Saint Thomas parish, and if among the rocks of that region, the bright pink stains of cobalt bloom are found, the prospect might be worth following up, not so much as a source of cobalt, but because it is usually associated with the ores of other and more valuable elements. Cobalt is associated with valuable ore deposits of other elements and if cobalt bloom is formed in somewhat the same manner as copper carbonate it indicates a favourable place for prospecting, if it should be very abundant and give a decided appearance to quite an extent of rock formation. A few bits of cobalt bloom would be hardly worth following up.

Jamaica being distinctly a limestone country, and gypsum being the sulphate of calcium, and there being undoubtedly various manifestations of sulphides of the metals in the island, it is quite possible that gypsum deposits will be developed from the calcium, and the sulphur which is liberated in the weathering and decomposition of sulphides. I should look for gypsum in the places where decomposed materials from the lime stone formations could have collected, and if found, gypsum will look very like limestone itself.

To test gypsum is very simple: all one requires is a little charcoal and some carbonate of soda. Take a little of the material suspected of being gypsum, mix it with soda and fuse it with charcoal in any convenient vessel. Take out the fused mass after cooling, pulverize a little of it, place it on a silver coin, moisten with water; if sulphur is present a decided black stain will be formed, which will not rub off. If such a test is made with a white or gray material resembling limestone, and of about the same specific weight, then it is almost certainly gypsum, and if such a deposit is found, Jamaica will be able to manufacture wall plasters, for which a good sale should be found in the island and the adjacent main lands of Spanish America.

In regard to alum it is probable that this material can be obtained in considerable amounts from the clays of Jamaica, particularly from the clays of Trelawny parish. To make a test is very simple. During the dry season dig a pit in the clay of considerable extent, take out the water that collects, put in a trough and let it dry up in the shade. If alum is present it will be found in the residue as white crystals, and if sufficient is obtained it will be a very simple matter to establish works for extracting alums, nothing more being required than pits dug in the clay, pumps to deliver the water to tanks in which the crystals of alum must be collected by evaporation. From my examination of the clays of Trelawny, I am of opinion that alum of good quality is obtainable and that a considerable industry could be developed.

In closing, some attention can reasonably be given to the consideration of phosphate deposits, though samples of this material were not submitted to me during my explorations in Jamaica. The possibility of finding important deposits of fertilizing materials on the island are not to be denied.

Such products have been looked for, expectations being entertained that discoveries would lead to important developments. As yet anticipations have not been realized, probably because the nature of formations from which phosphate-bearing materials are obtained have not been well understood, nor has the circumstance that no two phosphate deposits of distantly separated regions are of similar appearances been appreciated. These different specimens are practically of the same or very nearly the same composition; some are purer than others, but the combinations, calcium phosphorus with impurities, are similar in each specimen.

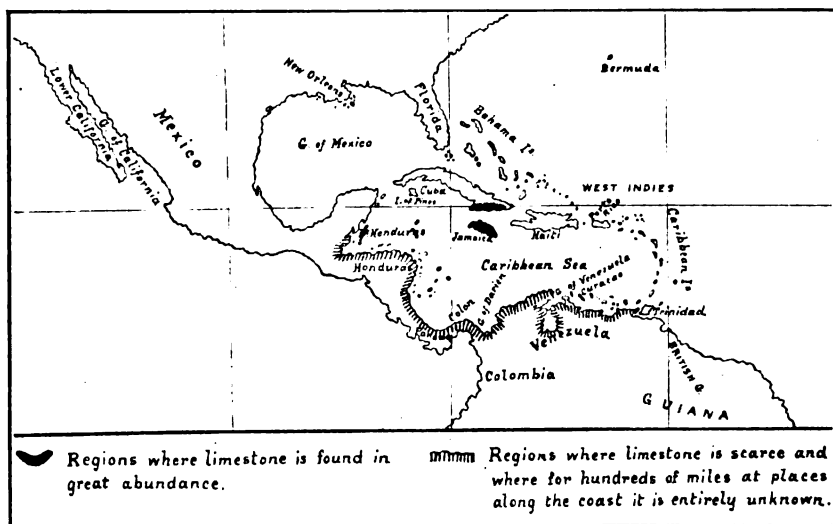
If phosphate-bearing material is found in Jamaica it may be that at the base of some of the limestone cliffs of Jamaica, a white, gray or brown stratum of calcium phosphate will be found. It may be that underneath the marl beds deposits of a clay-like material will be found rich in combinations of phosphorous. No rule can be given which one might follow in looking for phosphates, excepting that wherever a stratum of material is found whether it is a bedded deposit below clay or marl formations or a seam in limestone, such deposits should be tested for phosphorus, especially when the material is

heavy, noticeably so when a piece is taken in the hand and when the material on being violently rubbed together gives off a faint odour somewhat resembling that of sulphur mixed with sour clay or with humus and earthy material.

The Guano deposits from the limestone caves in Jamaica are perhaps not large enough to provide material for more than local requirements. It might be desirable, however, to examine the hard floors of the limestone caves to ascertain whether fertilizing material might not be found mingled with stalagmite accumulations.

The minerals which I have noted are probably those which are most encouraging in Jamaica. In my opinion the island is most favourably endowed with minerals from which materials for construction, such as limes and cements will be obtained. These are certainly worthy of most serious consideration, the chances of finding petroleum are such that explorations would be reasonably warranted, and it is quite evident that the ochres are of sufficient abundance to reasonably indicate a favourable opportunity for economic development.

In regard to the metals, it can be only said that the chances are rather poor, and that the formative period in Jamaica, out of which metalliferous deposits could have been developed, was probably checked before such developments had time to become extensive. There are always chances that metalliferous deposits will be found and it is always worth while to watch for signs and indications, remembering however that a little mineral is present in the rocks of almost every formation in the world, and that it takes a large accumulation of such material to make a mine. It is well to prospect for mineral developments where indications are found, but not to go too far in this work, because it is expensive, and if good size is not indicated in the early stages of the operations, the chances are very much against success. A series of maps are presented, illustrating the locations where the different formations referred to in this paper are to be found.

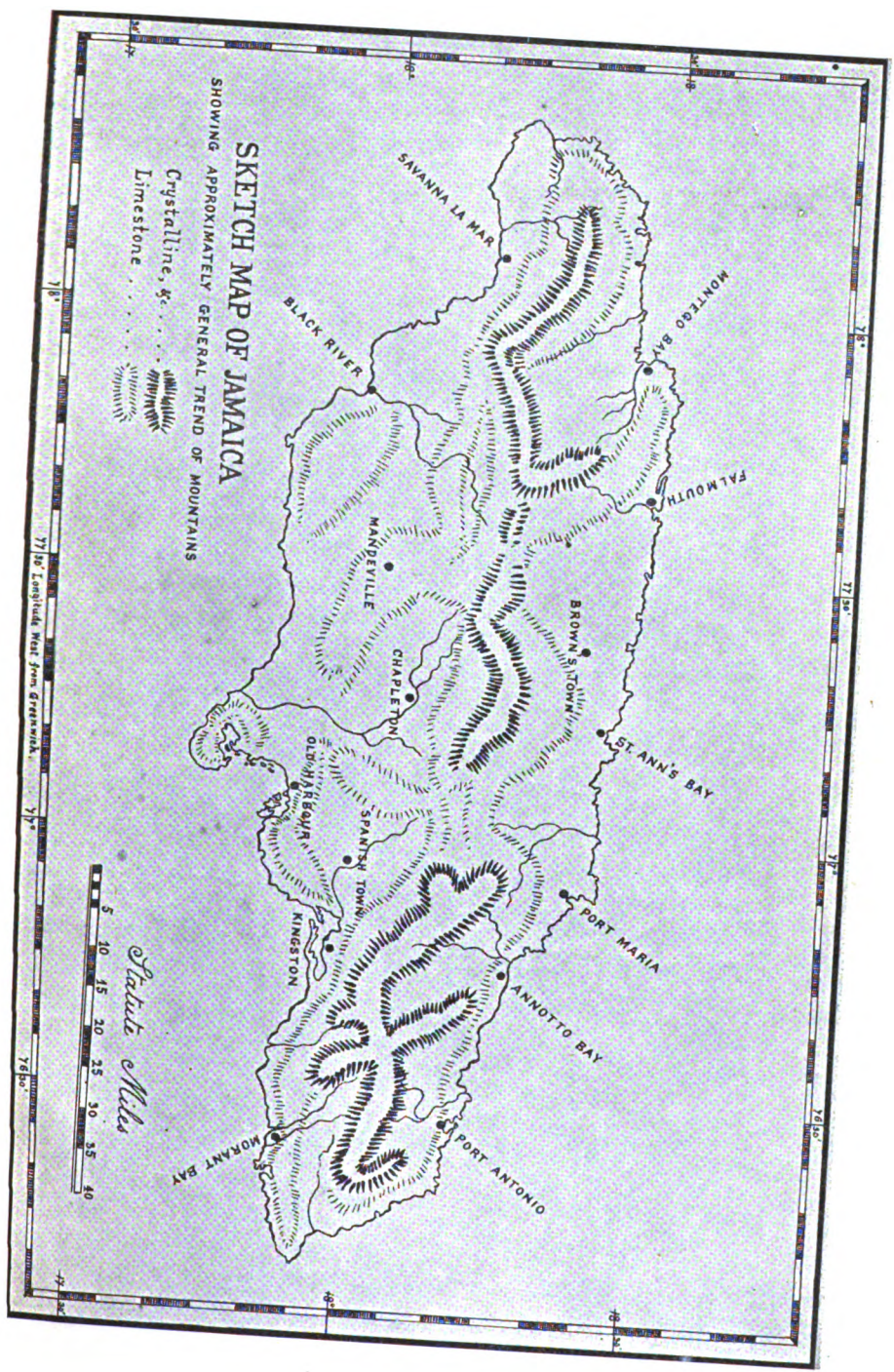


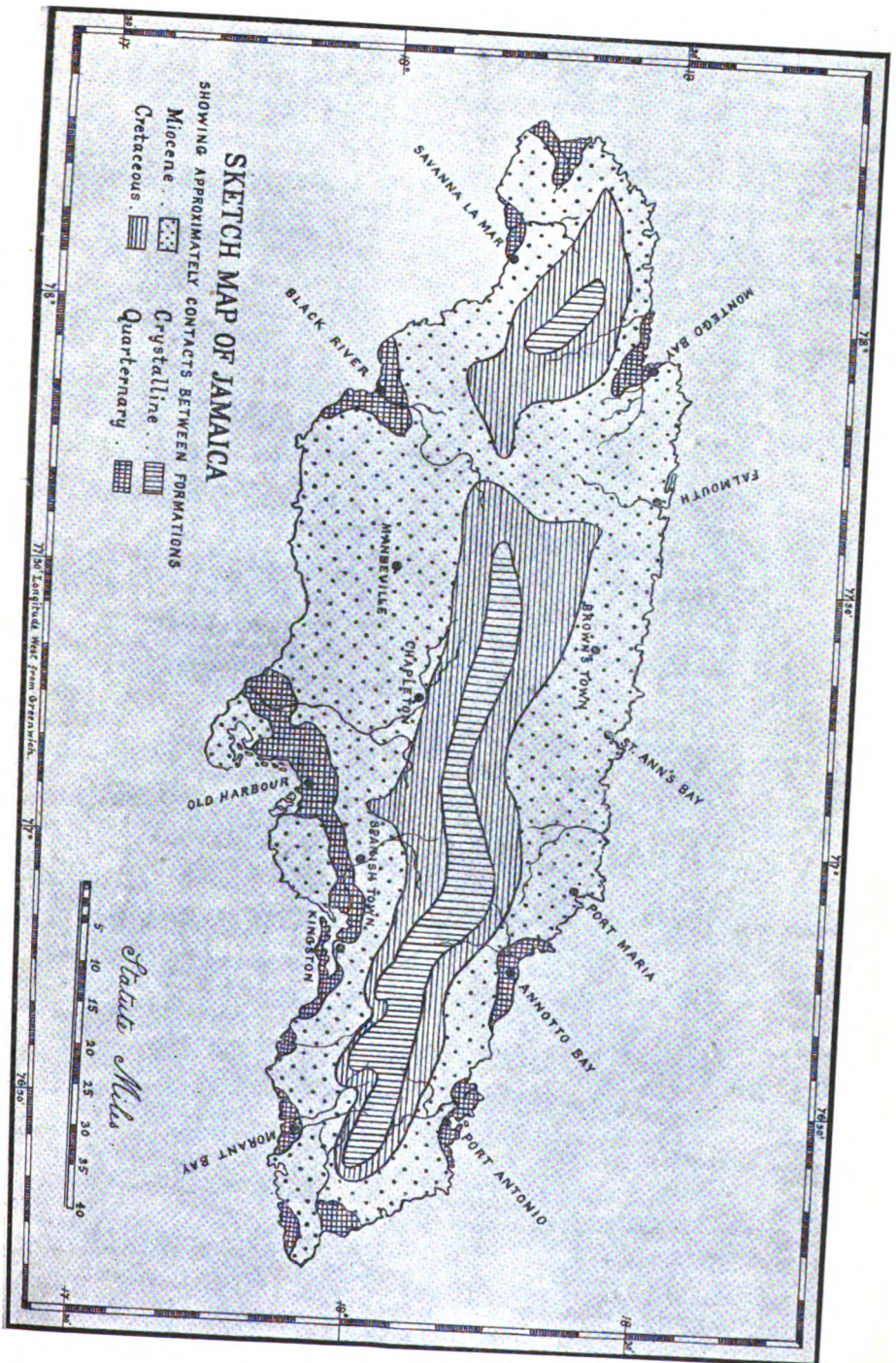
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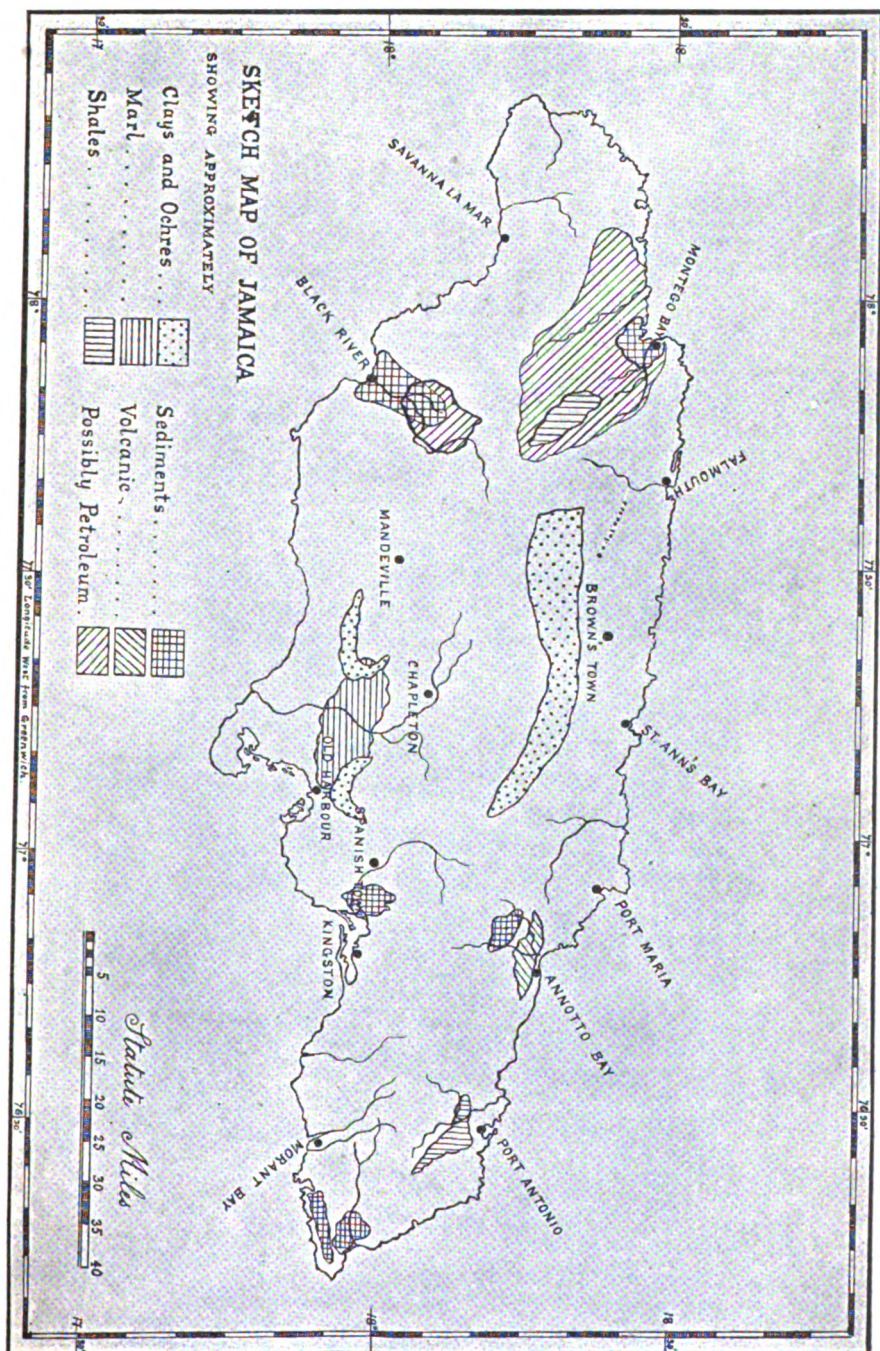
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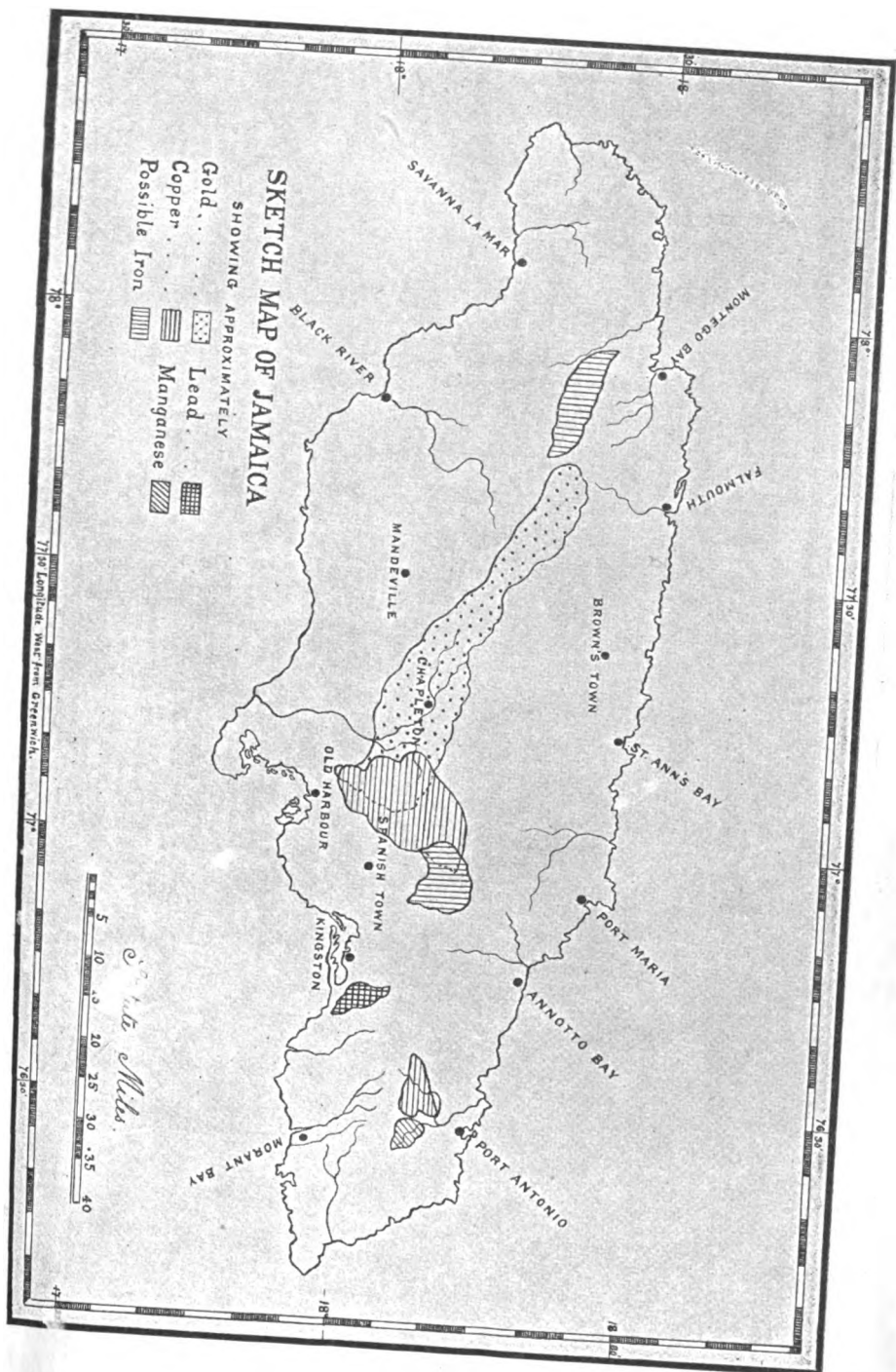
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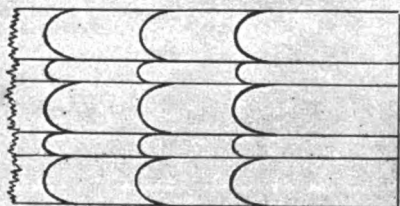




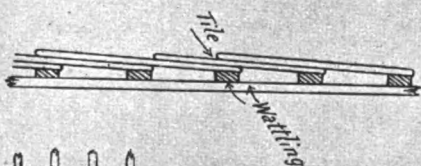
The General Plan, Placing Spanish Tile.

End View

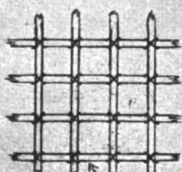
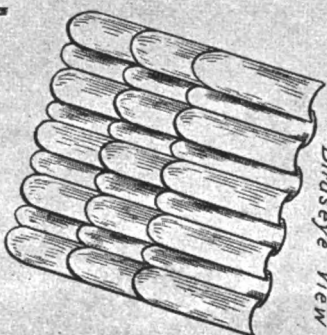
Plan



Side View



Birdseye View



*Roof Wattling
(Tied at joints
Gridiron-like)*

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OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Venerable Archdeacon GEORGE WILLIAM DOWNER was born in Jamaica on the 1st of October, 1837. He was ordained deacon in 1860 and priest in 1861. After working for short periods at Stewart Town and at the Cathedral, he took charge in 1862 as Island Curate of St. Gabriel's Church, Clarendon, where he laboured for ten years. In 1873 he succeeded Archdeacon Campbell as rector of the Parish Church of Kingston, and at once threw great energy into the work. He restored the church at a cost of about £7,000: established the Conventorium (for a time used as a Secondary School) as a church hall: and he built St. Alban's mission station at Smith's village.

He met the disaster of the earthquake of 1907 with a courage and hopefulness denied to many a younger man.

He held the post of rector of the Parish Church of Kingston for thirty-six years, retiring at the close of 1908. During the last years of his life he devoted what strength there remained to him to building up and maintaining the church of St. Joseph at the Grove, Gordon Town. On the re-establishment of the Cathedral Chapter he became Archdeacon of Surrey in 1889. In May 1909 he was the recipient of addresses and testimonials from his own congregation and from the citizens of Kingston, expressing appreciation of his long and valued services to Kingston. He was the preacher of the sermon on the occasion of the opening of the new church erected after the earthquake.

He died on the 21st of March. He had been for some years a trustee of Wolmer's School, Kingston.

GEORGE S. S. HIRST, was born in India in 1872 and was educated at the Perse School, Cambridge, and at the Universities of Cambridge and of Edinburgh, where he took his M.B. and C.M. in 1893. He was Assistant Colonial Surgeon of the Gold Coast from 1896 to 1899, and Assistant Commissioner and Government Medical Officer at Salt Cay in the Turks Islands in 1905-7. From 1907 till his death he was Commissioner of the Cayman Islands. With that office was, in his case, combined that of medical officer to the Dependency which did not prove a satisfactory arrangement, the Commissioner himself considering it unsatisfactory. Dr. Hirst worked zealously for the advancement of the Cayman Islands. He did much for the improvement of the roads, the police force and postal facilities: he started a Government Savings Bank and a telephone system: he secured steam communication with Jamaica but it had to be abandoned owing to lack of sufficient support. He published a "Handbook of the Cayman Islands for 1908" and "Notes on the History of the Cayman Islands" in 1909-12. He died at Grand Cayman on the 5th of June.

AMY CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, was born on the 20th May 1861 in London. She was educated at Newnham College, Cambridge, and the Maria Grey Training College, having inherited an interest in reading from both father and grandfather. After a short experience in teaching in England she came out to Jamaica in 1885, as Lady Principal of the newly established Training College for Women Teachers at Shortwood. To this work of which she was the organiser, she devoted the whole of her energies, voluntarily adding thereto the superintendence of a practising school for the College. Owing to ill-health she was forced to resign in 1897.

While in Jamaica she was ever ready to aid the cause of education in all its branches, and she materially raised the mental and moral tone of those students who came under her influence. Returning to England she died at Weston-super-Mare on the 22nd of May.

ARTHUR LEVY, the son of Joseph Levy of Mandeville, was born in 1843. He studied for the law and was admitted to practise in 1862. His legal career was connected with Mandeville, he having had as partners, Mr. J. T. Palache, the late R. A. Walcott, and latterly Mr. W. H. Coke. In 1874 Mr. Levy was made an Advocate, and lived to be the last holder of that title. At one time he acted as judge of the then existing District Courts of Jamaica. As an advocate he took part in many important cases, notably as Counsel for the Policy Holders in the Insurance trials at Mandeville and Montego Bay. For many years he represented Manchester in the Legislative Council, and his success as a legislator was as great as that of a lawyer. He died at Mandeville on the 7th of September.

Deputy Surgeon-General CHARLES BENJAMIN MOSSE, C.B., C.M.G., entered the Army Medical Service and served in the expeditionary force up the River Gambia in 1860, being present at the capture of Tubarolong and was mentioned in despatches. In 1867 he was promoted Staff Surgeon for valuable services during an epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst. He served through the Ashanti War of 1873-4. was present at various engagements and at the capture of Coomasie, was mentioned in despatches, made a C.B. and received the Medal and Clasp. On retiring from a distinguished military career, he entered on what was destined to be a lengthy and honourable term of civil service, as Superintending Medical Officer of Jamaica. He held that post, with a short break, from 1876 to 1904 when he finally retired.

He was for a time a member of the Privy Council of Jamaica, a member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, a member and sometime Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica; and generally during his course of labours in the island he did his best for the welfare of its inhabitants.

He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; and the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, and a prominent Freemason. He died in Guernsey on the 4th of July, aged 82 years, and was buried at St. Leonards.

REV. CALEB EDWARD RANDALL, who was born at Tewkesbury, England, on the 5th of November, 1839, came to Jamaica in 1858 to commence a commercial career, but at the same time was preparing for the ministry. In 1863 he was ordained and took charge of three Baptist churches in Westmoreland and Hanover. For twelve years he held an appointment as one of the Government Inspectors of Schools. In 1885 he came up to Kingston to the position of Superintendent of the mission work in Jamaica conducted by the Christian Women's Board of Missions, of Indianapolis, U.S.A. After fourteen years of Superintendence he became Chairman of the Executive Committee which post he held till he retired from active work of the ministry, in 1908. For thirteen years he was Pastor of the Duke Street Christian Church. The earthquake of 1907 by reason of causing domestic bereavement as well as personal shock told on Mr. Randall's aged frame. He never recovered and his health continued to fail until the end came on the 16th of February. He was for many years a leader in the Christian Endeavour movement.

WILLIAM ELOIN SANT, who was born at Fulham, Middlesex, on the 26th September, 1851, came to Jamaica in 1875, for the benefit of his health. He worked for some years in the Government service, but in 1893 entered into partnership with Messrs. Wortley & Mais, civil engineers and contractors, Mr. Wortley shortly after leaving the firm. The firm designed and erected many prominent buildings, especially churches of the Church of England throughout the island: of other buildings the principal was the Mico Training College, partly destroyed by the earthquake, the foundations of which support the present structure. Part of the Vere Irrigation Works, including the Raymond's dam was also done by his firm.

Never of robust health the extra strain thrown on him by the earthquake, compelled him to retire from business and return to England in 1909; but the change did him little good: he came again to Jamaica and after much suffering died on the 19th of September, 1912.

A staunch churchman, he was for many years a prominent member of the Diocesan Council of the Church of England in Jamaica, and Church-warden of the Parish Church of St. Andrew. At one time he was on the staff of the Government Railway and for a short period acted as Director.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 179. Jamaica Lunatic Asylum. Board of Visitors. Add the Hon. H. A. L. Simpson

P. 182. District Medical Officers. By notice No. 98 dated 26th February the following changes were made in the Department:—

Dr. G. P. Campbell, Medical Officer of the Grange Hill District, to be Medical Officer of the Falmouth District, as from 17th February, 1913.

Dr. W. E. H. Beard, Ag. Junior Medical Officer of the Lunatic Asylum, to be Medical Officer of the Grange Hill District, as from 17th February, 1913.

P. 183. District Medical Officers. M. T. Cassidy, M.B., C.H.B., Glasgow, Lionel Town District, Clarendon, vice H. G. Tillman, deceased.

P. 249. Circuit Courts. Sittings for 1913, Western Circuit. The sitting at Mandeville is on 27th instead of 23th. Government Notice No. 70, February 20, 1913.

P. 287 Justices of the Peace, St. Elizabeth. Add Rev. Solomon Isaac Marson, Santa Cruz.

Collector General's Office, 7th January, 1913.

Under section 16 of Law 30 of 1867, as amended by Law 17 of 1899, the distinguishing letters to be marked on sub-licenses issued in the several parishes for carts, hackney carriages, &c., for the licensing year, 1913-14 (from the 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914), have been determined as under:—

Kingston	..	E	Hanover	..	A
St. Andrew	..	H	Westmoreland	..	R
St. Thomas	..	N	St. Elizabeth	..	C
Portland	..	B	Manchester	..	D
St. Mary	..	W	Clarendon	..	M
St. Ann	..	G	St. Catherine	..	X
Trelawny	..	L	Port Royal	..	O
St. James.	..	I			

A. H. MILES, Collector-General.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Regulations as to the Scholarships awarded annually.

Approved by the Acting Governor in Privy Council this 18th day of February, 1912.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination,

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica, at the time of the candidate's birth or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character; and
- (e) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the Cambridge Junior or Senior Local Examination in some year previous to that in which he is a candidate for this scholarship, and shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as standing next in merit to the one who has gained the Jamaica Scholarship in the special examination for that scholarship [see Jamaica Scholarship Regulations 1 (g)] amongst all those who are eligible for and willing to take up this Scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted and shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

3. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

4. The Jamaica Schools Commission may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation unconnected with London University in an institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a Degree of the London University; and the Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £200 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, or (iii) £120 per annum, tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination.
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trips need not at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination held in some year before that in which he is a candidate for the Scholarship, with First or Second Class Honours, or marks of distinction in two subjects;
- (f) Who has written, on or before the 1st April in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship at the University named;
- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have submitted themselves to an examination to be conducted (in Kingston only) in December of each year on the following lines:—

The three subjects, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science shall be called Principal Subjects, and an examination shall be conducted in them under the following Regulations:—

The papers in Classics shall include those set in the Latin and Greek sections of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with the paper in Greek or Roman History and with two additional three-hour papers, one in Latin Translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions, and one in Greek Translation and Prose

Composition with a few critical questions; also an English Essay as a three-hour paper. For the English Essay a considerable selection of subjects shall be offered and in the selection of subjects due weight shall be given to the fact that the candidates who take this examination will have been educated in Jamaica, and that some of them will offer Classics as their Principal Subject, others Mathematics, and others Science. The value of the Essay is to be the average value of the other papers in the Principal Subject.

The papers in Mathematics shall include those set in the Mathematical section of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with two additional three-hour papers, covering the subjects of Pure Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics, carried to a higher stage than in the Local Examination and Differential Calculus: also an English Essay as above.

The papers in Science shall include those set in the same examination in the Chemistry section and two others, viz: either the two set in Agricultural Science, or any two chosen from the section of Physics and that of Biology and Physical Geography, which the Regulations for the examination allow candidates to take; with two three-hour papers, one theoretical and one practical, on the subjects of the four papers taken; also an English Essay as above.

There shall be three Subsidiary Subjects, Mathematics, Languages, and Science; including in the first the papers set in the Senior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra; in Languages the papers set in any *two* of the following:—Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish; and in Science the two Science papers in Chemistry, and one other selected from the Physics, Biology and Physical Geography and Agricultural Science sections, in accordance with the Regulations of the Syndicate governing such selection.

Each candidate shall be examined in one Principal and one Subsidiary Subject. No subject taken as a Principal Subject or part of a Principal Subject may be taken again as a subsidiary subject or part of a subsidiary subject and no candidate taking Classics as his Principal Subject may take Languages as his Subsidiary Subject. In the consideration of the Examination results the Examiners shall take the Subsidiary Subject into account by assigning to it a maximum value equal to twenty per cent. of the maximum value assigned to the Principal Subject, exclusive of the English Essay.

(h) The provisions of the preceding sub-section (g) as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve month's notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall under any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee, [Mr. F. Cundall, Kingston].

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted, as a student of one of the Universities or Great Britain or Ireland, or of any University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him

to instruct the Government Agents in New York* to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate or does, not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

1. A Scholarship of £150 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate,

- (a) who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica, at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) who will be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty years of age on the 1st October in the year in which the Scholarship commences. [For the scholarships to be awarded in 1913 and 1914 a candidate who is not over 21 on the 1st October in those years shall be eligible.]
- (d) who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) who except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, has previously passed the London Matriculation Examination or the Senior Cambridge Local Examination or obtained a Certificate in the Higher Local or Higher Certificate Examination: provided that for the scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and subsequent years each candidate shall submit certificates entitling her to exemption in all the subjects required for the entrance examination at the approved University of her choice, or in the case of Oxford and Cambridge at the Women's Colleges in those Universities.
- (f) Who has written on or before the 1st April in the year preceding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship (ii) the subjects she will take in the examination (see sec. iv. below) and (iii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she proposes to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iv) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the foregoing requirements. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship at the University named and an entrance fee of £1 1s.

[For the scholarship to be awarded in 1913, application as above must be made before 15th March.]

- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Committee of Selection as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above.

2. The Committee of Selection referred to in the preceding section shall consist of the following:—the Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission (Chairman); the Director of Education; one of the elected members of the Legislative Council elected by them from among their number; three other members to be nominated by the Governor, one at least of whom must be a woman. In the case of the absence or incapacity of any

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member or of any member declining to act the other members may elect a substitute by co-optation. In all questions before the Committee the Chairman shall have an original and a casting vote. The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission for the time being shall act as Secretary of the Committee of Selection.

3. The Committee of Selection shall be guided in its election by the following considerations (i) examination results as reported by the Examiners (see sec. iv. below): these shall count for three-fourths of the total number of marks to be awarded. (ii) other considerations (see sec. v. below): these shall count for one-fourth of the total number of marks to be awarded.

4. An examination of the duly qualified candidates shall be conducted in Kingston by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate by means of special papers at the same time as the Cambridge Local Examination in December: for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1913, however this examination shall be held in May or June, 1913: the papers all to be 2½ hours papers except where otherwise provided in these regulations: and of about Higher Local Certificate standard.

The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

- (i) Compulsory:
 - (a) An English Essay, a selection of subjects to be offered, (one paper): (b) A general English Literature paper—the questions being confined to principal authors and their works in the period 1558-1850 A.D. (one paper).
- (ii) Principal subject: any one out of the following three:—
 - (a) Languages: Latin and Greek or French or German or Spanish (three papers).
 - (b) Mathematics, viz., Pure Geometry: Algebra: Plane Trigonometry: Elementary Calculus (three papers).
 - (c) Science: any two out of the following:—Physics: Chemistry: Botany: (three papers, two theoretical, one practical—3 hours).
- (iii) Subsidiary subjects: any two out of the following six (but see below): one paper in each subject—
 - (a) Languages—Latin or Greek or French or German or Spanish.
 - (b) Mathematics—Geometry and Algebra.
 - (c) Science—Physics or Chemistry or Botany.
 - (d) English History: General and with special knowledge of the 19th Century.
 - (e) English Literature—Special period 1775-1850 with two plays of Shakespeare viz., in 1913 and every third year following Macbeth and As you like it: 1914 and every third year following Hamlet and Twelfth Night: 1915 and every third year following King Lear and Midsummer Night's Dream.
 - (f) Geography (general) and Physiography

The questions in the Subsidiary Subjects shall be of a lower standard than in the Principal Subject. One language must be taken as a Subsidiary Subject if languages in IV (ii) above are not taken. No subject taken as a Principal or part of a Principal Subject may be taken again as a Subsidiary Subject. In the consideration of the examination results the Examiners shall take the Subsidiary Subjects (IV. iii) into account by assigning to them a maximum value equal to 20 per cent. of the maximum value assigned to the Principal Subject (IV. ii).

5 The other considerations which shall guide the Committee of Selection in its election shall be the following:—(a) the candidate's accomplishments in music or art attested by certificates awarded by any recognised authority: (b) the candidate's personal qualities of truth, courage and devotion to duty, unselfishness, kindness and sympathy and moral force of character, as attested by the confidential report of the candidate's Headmistress in answer to printed questions to be issued by the Selection Committee: (c) the candidate's devotion to games and special interests as attested by a confidential report of the Headmistress and the school records: (d) the candidate's physique, manners and address.

At some time before the Examiners' Reports are submitted to the Committee of Selection all the candidates shall be interviewed by the Committee at some place in Kingston and at a time to be appointed by the Committee which shall record its judgment by the award of marks under section 5 above.

6. The successful candidates shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year of her election as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report herself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and she shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority, stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents* in New York to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of her College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

7. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

8. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and liable to amendment in accordance with resolution of the Council: provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

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